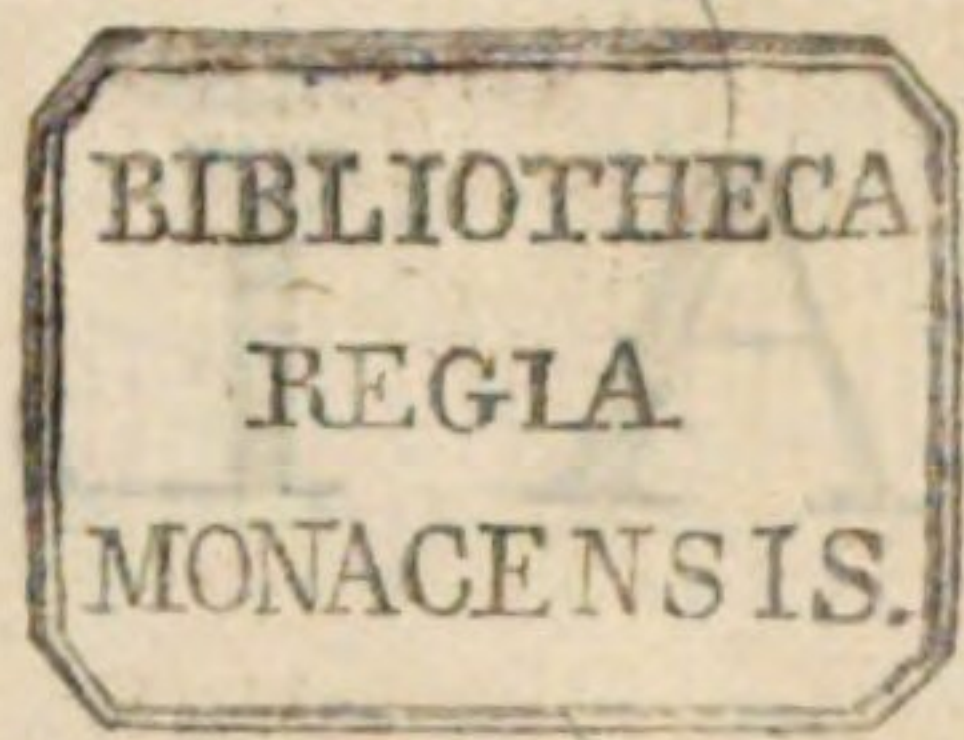


FOCALOIR

GAIDHILGE-SAX-BHEARLA

O R

AN IRISH-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.



[John O'Brien]

FOCALOIR

GAOIDHILGE-SAX-BHEARLA

O R

AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Whereof the *Irish* part hath been compiled not only from various *Irish* vocabularies, particularly that of Mr. *Edward Lhuyd*; but also from a great variety of the best *Irish* manuscripts now extant; especially those that have been composed from the 9th & 10th centuries, down to the 16th: besides those of the lives of *St. Patrick* & *St. Brigit*, written in the 6th & 7th centuries.

Postremò, ad perficiendam, vel certè valdè promovendam litteraturam Celticam, diligentius Linguae Hibernicae studium adjungendum censeo, ut Lhuydius egregiè facere cepit. Nam, uti alibi jam admonui, quemadmodum Angli fuere Colonia Saxonum, & Britanni emissio veterum Celtarum, Gallorum, Cimbrorum; ita Hiberni sunt propago antiquiorum Britanniae habitatorum, Colonis Celticis, Cimbricisque nonnullis, &, ut sic dicam, mediis anteriorum. Itaque ut ex Anglicis linguae veterum Saxonum, & ex Cambricis veterum Gallorum; ita ex Hibernicis vetustiorum adhuc Celtarum, Germanorumque, &, ut generaliter dicam, accolarum Oceani Britannici Cismarinorum antiquitates illustrantur. Et si ultra Hiberniam esset aliqua insula Celtici Sermonis, ejus filo in multò adhuc antiquiora duceremur. Leibnitzius Collectan. Etymol. vol. 1. p. 153.

Cet ouvrage est de M. O'Brien Evêque Catholique de Cloyn et de Ross, mort à Lyon au mois de Mars 1769

P A R I S,

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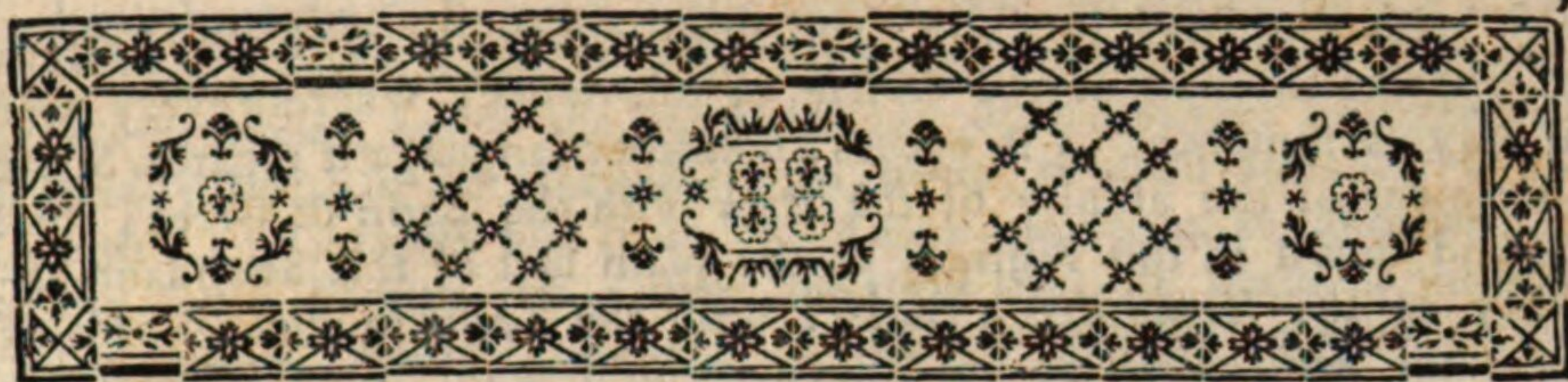
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P R E F A C E.

THe tedious & difficult task both of compiling & correctly printing the *Irish Dictionary* now offered to the Public, hath been undertaken by its Editor with a view not only to preserve for the natives of *Ireland*, but also to recommend to the notice of those of other Countries, a language which is asserted by very Learned Foreigners to be the most ancient, & best preserved Dialect of the old Celtic tongue of the *Gauls* & *Celtiberians*; and, at the same time, the most useful for Investigating & Clearing up the antiquities of the Celtic nations in General: two points which it is humbly hoped the Learned Reader will find pretty well confirmed, if not clearly verified in this Dictionary; & which it is natural to expect may engage the attention of the *Litterati* of our Neighbouring Countries to this ancient Dialect of the Celtic tongue. a third consideration regarding this language, & which is grounded on a fact that is solidly proved by Mr. *Edward Lhuyd*, a Learned & judicious antiquary, viz. that the *Guidhelians* or old *Irish*, had been the primitive Inhabitants of great *Britain* before the Ancestors of the Welsh arrived in that Island, & that the Celtic Dialect of those *Guidhelians*, was then the universal language of the whole British Isle; this consideration, I say, which regards an important fact of antiquity, whose proofs shall hereafter be produced, will I am confident, appear interesting enough in the eyes of Learned foreigners, especially those of *Britain*, to excite their curiosity & attention towards the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, & engage them to verify by their own application, the use it may be of for Illustrating the antiquities of the greater British Isle. some instances of its utility in this respect shall be added in the sequel of this Preface, to those that are produced by Mr. *Lhuyd*.

A fourth circumstance which must naturally incite the *Litterati* of different nations to a consideration of the Irish language, as explained in this Dictionary, is the very close & striking affinity it bears, in an abundant variety of words, not only with the old *British* in its different dialects the *Welsh*, & *Armoric*, besides the old *Spanish* or *Cantabrian* language preserved in *Navarre*, *Biscaye*, & *Basque*; but

also with the *Greek & Latin*; and more especially with the *Latter*, as appears throughout the course of this work, wherein every near affinity is remarked as it occurs, whatever language it regards. Short specimens of the affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin & Greek*, shall be laid down in this Preface. & the plain fact of this abundant affinity of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect with the *Latin* in such words of the same signification as no language could want, should I presume be esteemed a strong proof that the *Lingua-prisca* of the *Aborigines* of Italy, from which the *Latin* of the twelve tables, & afterwards the Roman language were derived, could be nothing else than a Dialect of the primitive Celtic, the first universal language of all Europe: but a Dialect indeed, which in process of time received some mixture of the *Greek*, especially the *Æolic*, from the Colonies or rather Adventurers which anciently came to Italy from Peloponnesus, agreeable to that saying of Dionys. Halicarnas. *Romani autem sermone nec prorsus barbaro, nec absolutè Græco utuntur, sed ex utroque mixto, accedente in plerisque ad proprietatem linguæ Æolicæ.* But it shall appear from this Dictionary, & partly from what shall be laid down in this Preface, that the *Greek* it self had a strong mixture of the primitive *Celtic*, which was a more universal language, & more simple in the radical formation of its words.

But before we can expect that the considerations now set down, as motives of Incitement for Learned Foreigners to take particular notice of the *Irish* language, should be of due weight in their eyes; it is natural & necessary we should first make appear that our assertions concerning these motives are grounded either on good reasons or respectable authorities. and now, as to the two first assertions, viz. that the *Irish* Language is acknowledged by very Learned Foreigners to be the best preserved Dialect of the old Celtic of the *Gauls & Celtiberians*, & the most useful for Illustrating the antiquities of the Celtic nations in general; to justify this assertion, we have only to refer the Learned Reader both to the honorable testimony of the great *Leibnitz*, as it stands in the title-page of this work, & to several Remarks of the like nature made by the Learned & Candid Mr. *Eward Lhuyd*, not only in the Preface of his *Irish* vocabulary, but also in his Letter to his Country-men the *Welsh* at the head of his *Archæologia Britannica*; which is published in English by Dr. *Nicholson* in his *Irish* Library. In the former Mr. *Lhuyd* candidly acknowledges that the roots of the *Latin* are better & more abundantly preserved in the *Irish* than in the *Welsh*, which is the only Celtic Dialect that can pretend to vie with the *Iberno-Celtic* with regard to purity or perfection; and adds the following words. "your Language, says he to the *Irish* nation, is better situated for being preserved, than any another language to this day

spoken throughout Europe. " His reason without doubt for this assertion, was because Languages are best preserved in Islands & in mountain-countries, being the most difficult of access for strangers; & especially because the Roman arms never reached Ireland, which received no Colonies but from the Celtic countries. in another part of the same Preface this Author observes that the Eminent antiquaries *Cambden*, *Bochart*, *Boxhorn* & other Learned men of that kind, acknowledged the utility of the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects for the Illustration of antiquities, & that they themselves did not write so fully & copiously as they would have done, if they had been masters of those languages. He likewise observes that it was impossible for *Menage* & *Aldrete* to have fully succeeded in accounting for the radical derivation of the Languages they undertook to explain, without some perfection of knowledge of the Irish language or of the Welsh.

But in his Letter to his own country-men the Welsh, this Candid writer entirely gives the preference to the Irish before his own native language, not only for purity & perfection, as well as for antiquity of establishment in the British Isles, but also for its utility in Illustrating the remote antiquities of great Britain. the truth of this assertion very sufficiently appears from the following words of Mr. *Lhuyd* in that Letter. " We see then, says he to the Welsh, how
 " necessary the Irish Language is, to those who will undertake
 " to write of the antiquities of the Isle of Britain: and by reading
 " the first section of this Book, it will be also evident that it is im-
 " possible to be a complete master of the ancient British, without a
 " competent knowledge of the Irish. " Mr. *Lhuyd*'s foundation for this assertion in favour of the Irish Language, will appear in full light in the following arguments in support of the third consideration, which we have laid down as one motive for Learned Foreigners to take notice of the Irish Language, & which is, that the *Guidhelians*, or old *Irish*, were Inhabitants & possessors of great Britain before those *Britans* who were the Ancestors of the *Welsh*; & that the *Guidhelian* Language, which Mr. *Lhuyd* gives good reasons for concluding to be the same as that of the *Gauls* of those days, was the universal Dialect of *Britain* before the British, which was established in that Island by the colony from which proceeded the Welsh.

This assertion Mr. *Lhuyd* supports with very solid reasons & arguments, amounting, in my humble opinion, to as high a degree of evidence as the subject can naturally bear. But before we produce them, which shall be done in his own words, it is fit to observe that this writer lays down as his opinion, that the ancient Planters of *Ireland* consisted of two different nations of people,

co-inhabiting & mixed with each other in that Island. The one he proves to have been originally a Gaulish Colony, from the near & abundant agreement of a part of the Irish language with that of the old Gauls, as far as it can now be traced or discovered. and the other he derives from *Spain*, grounding himself on the affinity he had observed between a part of the Irish & the old Spanish or Cantabrian language, & which he shews in a long list of words of the same meaning in both languages. The Colony which originally proceeded from *Gaul* he calls by the name of *Guidhel*; & so the *Irish* called themselves by that of *Gaidhil*, which is but an abusive writing of the word *Gaill*, the plural of *Gall*, Lat. *Gallus*, a Gaul. vid. Remarks on the Letter *A*. and the colony which came from *Spain*, & brought a mixture of the old *Spanish* into the *Irish*, Mr. *Lhuyd* supposes to be the *Scots*, relying on the authority of the *Irish* Historians & of *Nenius* the *Britan*, who agree in bringing the *Scots* into *Ireland* immediately from *Spain*; though they are all at the same time of one voice in affirming them to be *Scythians*. & not only *Nenius* calls them *Scythians* in the following passage, where after calling them *Scoti* (because the Britans called them *y-Scot*) when he mentions their coming from *Spain*, *novissimè venerunt Scoti a partibus Hispaniæ ad Hiberniam*, he then in the following words calls them *Scythians*; *Scythæ in quarta mundi ætate Hiberniam obtinuerunt*: but as to this early Epoch he only mentions it on the credit of the *Irish* antiquaries, as appears by the words, *sic mihi peritissimi Scotorum nunciaverunt*, immediately preceding those last above cited; not only *Nenius*, I say, calls the *Scots* by the national name of *Scythiani*, but in like manner King *Alfred* in his translation of the history of *Orosius* into the *Anglo-Saxon* language, renders the word *Scoti* by *Scyttan*; & *Cambden* informs us that the *Anglo-Saxons* who inhabited the northern parts of *England* on the borders of *Scotland* in his own time, always called the *Scots* by the name of *Skittes* or *Skets*. And the low *Germans* have no other name for either the *Scots* or *Scythians* but *Scutten*; which shews that they always knew the *Scots* & the *Scythians* to be only one & the same people: or in other words, that from their first knowledge of the *Scots* being Inhabitants of *Ireland*, & afterwards of the north of *Britain*, they knew them to be *Scythians*, & that both names were synonymous; or rather that the British word *Scot* or *y-Scot*, the Irish *Scuit*, & the Lat. *Scoti*, were but different pronunciations of the Greek *Scythai* & the German *Scutten*.

These Authorities will always be an unsurmountable bar in the way of establishing the new-invented system of the antiquity of the *Scots*, by pretending to derive them from the *Caledonians*: a system which Mr. *David Malcolme* Minister of *Duddingston* in *Scotland*,
boasts

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boasts of as his own invention, in the work intitled a *Collection of Letters*, &c. printed at Edinburgh an. 1739. & this new invention has been fruitful enough to produce another of a more elevated nature, calculated chiefly to confirm that of Mr. *Malcolme*; I mean the *Erse* or *Irish* Poems of Mr. *Macpherson*, pretended to be the work of a *Scotish* (i. e. *Caledonian*) Bard of the fourth century. *vid. Mem. de M. de C. sur les Poëmes de M. Macpherson, Journ. des Sçavants, an 1764. Mai, Juin, &c.* but who could ever imagine that Mr. *Malcolme* would be bold enough to pretend to ground his new system of the antiquity of the *Scots* in *Britain*, upon Mr. *Lhuyd's* curious discovery of the *Irish Guidhelians* having been the earliest Inhabitants of the *British* Isle; since this Learned antiquary so expressly, & even repeatedly distinguishes these *Guidhelians* from the *Scots*, whom he declares to be a quite different nation, who first came from *Spain* into *Ireland*, & there co-inhabited with the *Guidhelians*, who, before, had been Inhabitants of *Britain*?

For this reason the Ingenious Inventor of the modern scheme of *Scotish* antiquity, entirely overlooks what Mr. *Lhuyd* says of the *Scots* as being a nation quite different from the *Guidhelians*; and takes care to quote no more of that Learned Antiquary's reflections for the foundation of his new system, than what he writes of the *Guidhelians* alone, whom Mr. *Malcolme* Identifies with the *Caledonians*, & these with the *Scots*. But one point relative to the *Scots*, & a point which suffers not the least doubt, is, that whatever part of the world they immediately came from to *Ireland*, they were mere *Scythians* by nation, either *Asiatic* or *European*; but much more probably of the latter, I mean *Scandinavians*, or other northern *Germans*, of whom *Plinius* (lib. 4. c. 12.) says, *Scytharum nomen usquequaque transit in Sarmatas atque Germanos*; & *Anastasius Sinaita*, (quæst. 38.) *Scythiam soliti sunt vocare veteres omnem regionem Borealem ubi sunt Gothi, & Dani*. But it is far from being certain or universally agreed on, that the *Caledonians* were originally *Scythians*, or *Germans*, as *Tacitus* conjectures, rather than mere painted *Britans* of the same stock with the *Welsh*, whose Ancestors were likewise a painted people before the *Romans* reduced them into a Province, & brought them to conform to the *Roman* manners. And another point equally certain, is that the *Scots* never inhabited *Britain* before their arrival in *Ireland*; but came directly by sea to this latter Island, from which, after a long process of time, they sent a Colony to the north west coast of *Britain*; and this point is universally agreed on by all the *Scotish* writers, none excepted, before Mr. *Malcolme's* time, who therefore is well grounded to vindicate to himself alone the invention of the new Scheme of *Scotish* antiquities, first broached in his Letter to *Archimedes* the *Caledonian*, & after-

wards enlarged upon in his subsequent Letters & remarks. But Mr. *Lhuyd* is far from Authorizing Mr. *Malcolme's* system of Identifying the *Caledonians* or old *Picts* with the *Scots*; since he says „ that „ though their language is lost, yet their remains or posterity are „ yet intermixt with *Scots*, *Strat-clyd Britons*, old *Saxons*, *Danes* & *Normans*; „ where we see he entirely distinguishes the *Caledonians* (who with him are the same people with the old *British Picts*) from the *Scots*, as well as from the old *Saxons*, &c.

Now, with regard to Mr. *Lhuyd's* opinion that the *Scots* were the people that brought the old *Spanish* language to *Ireland*, & there mixed it with the Dialect of the *Guidhelians*, with whom they became co-inhabitants; this notion would not have been entertained by that Learned Gentleman, had he been thoroughly acquainted with *Irish* antiquities. For in the first place, the general tradition of the old *Irish*, handed down to us by all our Historians & other writers, Imports that when the *Scots* arrived in *Ireland*, they spoke the same language with that of the *Tuatha-dé-Danain*, i. e. the *Danish* tribes, who were their immediate predecessors in the usurpation & chief sway of the Island, at least in the Northern Provinces: & in the next, if we suppose it a real fact that the *Scots* came directly from Spain to *Ireland*; we must in all reason, & for want of further light from either Latin or Greek writers, regard them only as a part either of those *Germans*, of whom *Seneca*, about the year 60 of the Christian *Æra*, says that the *Pyrenean* mountains were not a sufficient Barrier against their incursions into Spain; *Pyrenæus Germanorum transitus non inhibuit; per invia perque incognita versavit se humana levitas*. Sen. de consol. ad *Albinum*: or else of the other swarm of remote or northern *Germans*, of whom *Orosius*, by the words, *Germani ultiores, Gallieno Imperatore, abrasâ potiti sunt Hispania*, &c. informs us that they Invaded, plundered, & possessed themselves of *Spain* for twelve years; that is to say, from the reign of the indolent Emperor *Gallienus* about the year 260. to that of the brave *Valerianus*, who by his General *Saturninus* partly routed them out of Spain, & probably settled another part of those Barbarians in some portions of Land, under condition of serving the Empire, as may be inferred from a speech of that General, wherein he boasts of having pacified *Spain* by his expedition against those Invaders in the year 273. We see then that neither of those two swarms of *Germano-Scythians* had been suffered to remain long enough in *Spain*, to have exchanged their native language for the *Spanish*: for these latter mentioned by *Orosius* had but twelve years settlement in that country; & for the other Band of *German* Rovers mentioned by *Seneca*, we find no further account of them in any other Author. whence it is natural to conclude, that

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they were only a flying party, who went about for the sake of plunder. however that may be, it is natural to think it an unlikely story that a *Scythian* people should have been the Importers of the old *Spanish* language into *Ireland*; though the fact of its having been brought very anciently into that Island is not the less certain; & that, by a Colony of the old *Spaniards*, who co-inhabited with the *Guidelians*, but in a smaller number, as appears by the nature of the *Irish* tongue in which the *Gaulish Celtic* predominates over all other mixtures, not only of the old *Spanish*, but also of the *Scandinavian* & other *Scytho-German* Dialects, though *Ireland* anciently received three or four different colonies, or rather swarms of adventures, from them quarters. the *Scots* were the last of them; unless we should count as a colony those ferocious *Danes* & *Norwegians* who infested us, & tyrannized over most of the maritime parts of our Island, from the beginning of the ninth century to the year 1014, when the ever victorious *Brien Boroe*, after a continued series of thirty pitched battles fought against them in different parts of the Kingdom, at last entirely & irretrievably broke their power at the memorable battle of *Clontarf* near Dublin. as a more ample enquiry into the origin of the *Scots*, & the antiquity of their establishment in *Ireland*, would stretch out this Preface to an enormous length, I therefore reserve it for another work, which is already so far advanced that it may in a short time be made ready for the press.

We are now to lay down Mr. *Lhuid's* reasons for concluding that the *Guidhelian Irish* were Inhabitants of all *Britain* before the Ancestors of the *Welsh*. Other writers had indeed declared it as their opinion, that *Ireland* was first peopled from the greater *British* Isle, which in like manner received its first Inhabitants from *Gaul*, by the short passage from *Calais* to *Dover*, according to those writers; for which they have assigned no other reason, than that every Island should in all seeming reason have received its first planters from whatever peopled land happened to be the nearest to it; & that too by the shortest passage. But to make this argument conclusive for this point, it should first be proved that none of the nations on the continent near those Islands, had the use of ships or practised any sort of navigation, as early as the time in which those Islands are supposed to have been peopled. for if the *Spaniards*, the *Gauls*, or the *Lower-Germans* had been at that time accustomed to go to sea, were it only for fishing, or plundering the neighbouring coasts, it might very naturally have happened that some parties of them, even by an accidental stress of weather, would have discovered & afterwards planted both the *British* Isles, before the Inhabitants of *Gaul* on the coasts about *Calais*, had entertained any thoughts of extending their knowledge of *Britain* beyond the white

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Cliffs of *Dover*. in which case, the opinion of *Tacitus* (de morib. German. c. 1.) » That in ancient times people sought out new habitations rather by sea than by Land, « would have been verified with regard to the first peopling of the *British Isles*. But Mr. *Lhuyd's* reasonings to prove the fact of the Irish *Guidhelians* having been Inhabitants of *Britain* before the Ancestors of the *Welsh*, are liable to no such exceptions, as they are grounded upon what may be called living evidences, consisting in plain & natural *Vestiges* of those *Guidhelians* still remaining after them throughout the whole Island. Here I lay them before the Reader in Mr. *Lhuyd's* own words.

» Seing then it is somewhat manifest that the ancient Inhabitants
 » of *Ireland* consisted of two nations; that the *Guidhelians* were
 » *Britons*, & that *Nennius* & others wrote many ages since an un-
 » questionable truth, when they asserted the *Scotish* nation's coming
 » out of *Spain*; the next thing I have to make out is that that part of
 » them called *Guidhelians* have once dwelt in *England & Wales*.
 » There are none of the *Irish* themselves that I know of, amongst
 » all the writings they have published about the origin & history of
 » their nation, that maintained they were possessed of *England &*
 » *Wales*; & yet whoever takes notice of a great many of the names
 » of the Rivers & mountains throughout the kingdom, will find no
 » reason to doubt, but the *Irish* must have been the Inhabitants, when
 » those names were imposed upon them. There was no name an-
 » ciently more common (in Britain) on Rivers, than *Uisc*, which the
 » Romans writ *Isca & Osca*; & yet retained in English, as I have
 » elsewhere observed, in the several names of *Ask, Esk, Usk,*
 » and *ax, ex, ox, &c.* vid. *Archæolog.* p. 7. col. 3. now, though there
 » be a considerable River in *Wales* of that name *Uisc*, from which
 » *Carleon*, in British called *Caer-leon ar uisce*, derives its name; & ano-
 » ther in *Devon*, (from which the city of *Exceter*, in British called
 » *Caer-esk*, has its name, see the note on the word *uisge* infra) »
 » yet the signification of the word is not understood either in *Welsh*
 » or in the *Cornish*. Neither is it less vain labour to look for it in
 » the *British* of *Wales, Cornwall, or Armoric Britain*, than it would
 » be to search for *Avon*, which is a name for some of the Rivers
 » of *England*, in the *English*. the signification of the word in *Irish*
 » is *Water*. And as the words *Coom, Dore, Stour, Taine, Dove, Avon, &c.*
 » in *England*, confess that they are no other than the *Welsh, Kûm,*
 » *Dûr, Ysdûr, Tau, Divi, & Avon*, & thereby shew the *Welsh* to
 » be their old Inhabitants: so do the words *uisce, Luch* (or *Loch*, or
 » *Lach*) *Kinnuy, Ban, Drim, Lechlîa*, & several others in Britain,
 » make it appear that the *Irish* were anciently possessed of those
 » places; forasmuch as in their language the significations of the
 » words are, *Water, Lake, a great River*, (or literally a head-River)

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» a Mountain, a back or Ridge, a grey stone. As for the word *uisce*
 » or *uisge*, it is so well known, that they use no other word at
 » all for *water*. And I have formerly suspected that in regard there
 » are so many Rivers of that name in *England*, the word might
 » have been anciently in our language: but having looked for it in
 » vain in the old *Loegrian British*, still retained in *Cornwal & Basse-*
 » *Bretagne*, & reflecting that it was impossible, had it been once in
 » the *British*, that both they & we should lose a word of so com-
 » mon an use, & so necessary a signification; I could find no place
 » to doubt, but that the *Guidhelians* have formerly lived all over
 » this Kingdom, & that our Ancestors had forced the greatest part of
 » them to retire to the north & to *Ireland*; in the same manner that
 » the *Romans* afterwards subdued us, & as the Barbarians of *Ger-*
 » *many & Denmark*, upon the downfal of the *Roman* power, have
 » driven us, one age after another, to our present limits. we see
 » then how necessary the *Irish* language is to those who shall undertake
 » to write of the antiquities of the Isle of *Britain*; and by reading
 » the first section of this Book, it will be also evident that it is
 » impossible to be a complete master of the ancient *British*, without
 » a competent knowledge of the *Irish*. nor is it necessary for satisfac-
 » tion herein, to look farther than for our common names for a *Sheep-*
 » *fold*, & *Milch-cattle*: for who should ever know the reason of our
 » calling a sheepfold *Kor-lan*, although he knows *lan*, the latter
 » syllable of the word, signifies a *yard* or *fold*, unless he also knows
 » that the *Irish* call a sheep *Caor*? Or why it is that we call *Milch-*
 » cows *Guarthege-blithion*, unless he knows that *Blathuin* in the same
 » language signifies *Milk*: & so for a great number of other words
 » which we have neither leisure nor room to take notice of at pre-
 » sent, nor indeed any necessity, in regard they are obvious to all
 » observers in the following book. « N. B. A part of these words
 meant here by the author are to be found p. 7. col. 1. &c. of his
Archæologia.

This Learned antiquary resumes this argument in other works, & writings. In one of his Letters to Mr. Rowland the Author of *Mona Antiqua*, we find the following words; » indeed it seems to me
 » that the *Irish* have in a great measure kept up two languages, the
 » ancient *British*, & the old *Spanish*, which a colony of them brought
 » from *Spain*. For notwithstanding their Histories (as those of the
 » origin of other nations) be involved in fabulous accounts, yet that
 » there came a *Spanish* colony into *Ireland*, is very manifest from a
 » comparison of the *Irish* tongue partly with the modern *Spanish*,
 » but especially with the *Cantabrian* or *Basque*, & this should engage
 » us to have something of more regard than we usually have to such
 » fabulous histories « the same writer, in his *adversaria posthuma de*

fluviorum, montium, Urbium &c. in Britannia nominibus, pag. 264. &c. repeats that the names *Afc, Ifc, Ofc, Ufc* of Rivers in south Britain, varied by moderns into *Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux*, are but corrupt writings of the Irish word *Uisc, Uisge*, or *Easc*, (for so it is written indifferently in the old parchment Manuscripts) signifying *water*: & Mr. Baxter in his *Glossarium antiquitatum Britannicarum* acknowledges the same thing.

To all this I shall add some remarks of my own upon Mr. Rowlands description of the Isle of Anglesey, the last refuge of the remains of the old *Guidhelian* Druids from the Roman Tyranny. In this Island I have remarked the following *Vestiges* of the *Guidhelians*, or Irish, & of the Irish language. in the first place Mr. Roland, in his *Mona Antiqua* p. 27. observes that the *Vestiges* of old habitations still to be seen on the tops of high places in *Anglesey*, are called to this day *Ceitir Guidelod*, which he interprets, *the Irish-men's cottages*, but should more properly & Literally be rendered, *the Irish-men's habitations or seats*; for the Irish word *Cathair*, of which *Ceitir* is a corruption, signifies either a City, or town, or habitation. And Mr. Rowland very justly observes in the same place, not only that those are the *Vestiges* of the first habitations that were made by the first planters of the Island, because the valleys were then all covered with woods which were the haunt of wolves & other wild beasts, but also that those old ruins of habitations could not be so called as being built by those Irish Ravagers or plunderers who came to the Island, under the Command of *Sirig*, towards the end of the 4th century, & from whom the place called *yn Hiric y Guydhil* where this Commander engaged & defeated the Britons, derives its name (vid. Humfred. Lhuyd. descript. Walliæ & Cambd. in Anglesey.) & this last Assertion Mr. Rowland supports with this plain & sound reason, that those Irish plunderers found good habitations already made to their hand in the Island. and indeed, it is not natural that a flying party of foreigners who rush in upon a coast with the mere design of plunder, should think of building forts on high places without a view of conquest or permanent settlement in the Country; nor does it seem that that Band of *Irishmen* had time enough allowed them for forming such a project, before they were attacked & routed by a superiour number of the Britons led against them by *Cafwalhon Lhawir*, Prince of north Wales.

Two other places or objects in the same Island, whose names are mere plain Irish, & not understood by the Welsh, are so many living evidences of the Irish being the ancient Inhabitants of them parts before the Welsh. The Landing place of the Ferry or passage from north Wales to *Anglesey* is called *Port-aeth-wy*, for so the Welsh write it. Mr. Rowland, for want of understanding the Irish, is drove

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to the necessity of giving this compound word an absurd & strained interpretation, as if it meant, *the passage which some before had passed over*. These are his very words. Now this word is of so plain a signification in *Irish*, that a child bred up to the use of that language, would understand the genuine meaning of it, at its very first utterance. The three monosyllables, of which this complex word *Port-aeth-wy* is composed, signify in *Irish*, the *bank*, or landing place of the *yellow ford* or passage; *port* being the *Irish* for a *bank* or port, Lat. *portus*; *ath*, or *adh*, the *Irish* for a *ford* or passage, Lat. *vadum*; & *bui*, or *bhui*, pronounced *wy*, the *Irish* for *yellow*. And indeed no name of a place could have a more natural signification, as the water of that small arm of the sea is always of a yellowish colour; & if my memory does not very much deceive me, the earth or soil on both sides of that passage is of a saffron or ruddy hue. It is also remarkable that *Tin-dath-wy*, the name of the territory adjacent to this place called *port-ath-wy*, is mere *Irish*; for *ty* in *Welsh* signifies a country or region as *tain* does in *Irish*; so that the word was originally *tain-ath-bhui*, the territory of the *yellow ford*. The other vestige of ancient *Irish* habitations in *Anglesey*, is the name of the ruins of a great edifice in that Island, which Mr. Rowland thinks to have been the *Arch-Druid's* supreme court of judicature. Those ruins are to this day called *Bruyn-gwin*, as the *Welsh* write it: a plain *Irish* word which signifies a *white palace* or house, the same as *white hall* in London. *Bruighean*, pronounced *Bruian* or *Bruyn*, in *Irish* signifies a great house or palace, *gwin* in the *Welsh* way of writing, is of the same signification with *fionn* or *bàn* in *Irish*, which means *white*. Now as the *Welsh* have not the word *Bruin* in their language, Mr. Rowland vainly strives to derive that word from the *welsh Breiniol* i. e. *supreme* or *Royal*, & *Gwyn*, which in *Welsh* is the common word for *white*, he changes, or rather strains into *Cwyn*, a *suit* or *action at law*. This indeed may justly be called a far fetched or forced interpretation, while the meaning of the word is quite plain & natural in the *Irish* language.

I shall finish this supplement to Mr. *Lhuyd's* observations, after remarking in the first place, that the name of the very Capital of *Britain*, as it was used in the time of the Romans, who added the termination (*um*) to it, was mere *Guidhelian* or *Irish*, in which language *Long* is still the only word in common use to signify a *ship*; as *din* or *dion* is, & always has been used to imply a place of safety or a strong town, being very nearly of the same signification with *Dùn*, with this only difference that in the *Iberno-Celtic* language *Dùn* signifies a fortified place that is constantly shut up or barricaded, & *Din* or *Dion* literally means a *place of Safety*, a covered or walled town; so that *Long-din* or *Long-dion*, which the

Romans changed into *Londinum*, literally signifies a *town of Ships* or a place of Safety for Ships. To which may be added that the old name of the River of *London* was likewise very plain *Guidhelian Irish*. Cæsar calls that River by the name of *Isis*, which is only latinizing the *Guidhelian* word *Isce*, *Water*, the name it then bore amongst the people of the Country; & whether the word *Tam* was always prefixed to *Isce* or *Isis*, either as an Epithet, or as being the name of the River *Tame* which joins its water, as it possibly might also have joined its appellative with the River *Isce* or *Isis*; in either supposition the *Iberno-Celtic* word *Támh*, which signifies *still*, *quiet*, *gentle*, *smooth*, &c. was a very natural Epithet for the River *Thames*, as well as it may be a very significative name for the River *Tame*. To all this I shall not hesitate to add, that *Albion* the most ancient name of the greater *British* Isle, & under which it was known to the *Greeks*, not only in the times of *Ptolemy*, of *Marcianus Heracleota*, *Eustachius* &c. but also in the much more ancient time of *Aristotle*, or of *Theophrastus*, as is observed by the great *Usher* antiquit. Eccl. Brit. p. 378, that this name, I say, is plain *Guidhelian Irish*, in which language *al* or *ail* signifies a *rocky Cliff*, & *bàn*, *white*; whence the whole name *Alban*, *Albain* or *Ailbion* signifies the *white Cliff*: a very natural name in the mouth of a *Gaul* or *Guidhelian* placed on the continent at or near *Calais*, where the first & only knowledge he has of the *British* Isle, consists in the bare sight of the *white Cliffs* of *Dover*. this *Guidhelian* or *Gaul* having crossed the Channel & observed the situation & shape of the land about *Dover*, he calls it by the name of *Cean tír* i. e. *head-land*, which *Guidhelian* word the *Romans* latinized into *Cantium*. A numerous Colony of the same nation being afterwards come over to that Island, which they peopled by degrees from one end to the other; it is quite natural that they should have given names to all the remarkable objects of either nature or art throughout the whole Country, such as *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *head-lands*, *towns* &c: and accordingly we still find these *Guidhelian* names every where in *England* & *Wales*, all the way from *Dover* to *York*, I mean, from *Cean-tír* or *Kent*, to the River *Isce* now called *Ouse*, & by the *Romans* *Isis*, which passes through *York*; & from the River *Isca* passing through the town of *Caer Leon* or *Isce* in *Monmouth* shire, to *Longdion*, or *Longdùn*, the City of *London*, & its River *Támh-isce*, *Thamisis*, the *Thames*.

It is particularly to be remarked that the *Guidhelian* Colony never gave any other name to the Island than that of *Alban*, or *Albain*; & that when the *Belgics*, afterwards called *Britans*, ancestors of the *Welsh*, & who in all likelyhood were mixed, either from the beginning or by degrees, with *Gauls*, as well as with *Cimbrians* & other *Germans*, forced the *Guidhelians* towards the northern parts
of

of the Isle, the name they had first given it, followed them always, so as to be appropriated to whatever tract they Inhabited. hence it came to pass that this name stuck at last to *Caledonia* or north *Britain*, afterwards called *Scotland* from the colony of *Irish Scots* who first settled in them parts under the Command of *Fergus* son of *Erc* & his Brothers, in the beginning of the 6th century. this circumstance of *Albain*, the first name of the whole Island, being limited at last to the northern parts of it, is clearly evinced by the constant tradition of the *Irish*, who never, even to this day, gave any other name than that of *Albain* to the country now called *Scotland* by the *English*. And to finish my observations on this subject, I shall remark that *Kimry* or *Kimraeg*, the national name the *Welsh* distinguish themselves by, though I do not find that they can account for its radical derivation in their own language, is a very plain *Guidhelian* or *Irish* word, still of common use in *Ireland*. *Cumar* in the *Irish* language signifies a deep valley between two hills, as *Cumerach* does a tract of Land consisting of hills & deep valleys, & the Inhabitants of such a Country are very properly called *cumaraig*. A well known example of this appellative is furnished by the distinctive surname of a branch of the *O Briens* of *Thomond*, which settled about the end of the 14th century in the Valleys & high lands called *cumarach* northwards of *Dungarvan* in the County of *Waterford*; from which they were always called *cumaraig*, or the *O Briens* of *cumarach*, i. e. of the Valleys & hills. vid. *cumar* infra. I need not observe that this is a very proper & significative name for the *Welsh*, & that this national appellative they are distinguished by, is much more naturally deriveable from the nature of their country, than from the supposition of their being either *Gomarians* or *Cimbrians*, as some writers have imagined. in the mean time, it is natural to think, that if the old *Britans* had the word *cumar* in their language, with the meaning now explained, those of that nation who lived on the plains might have given the name of *cumaraig* corrupted into *Kimraeg*, to the Inhabitants of the hilly countries of *Wales* & *Cumberland*. But if they never had it in their Dialect, it seems a plain case that these countries were first called *cumarach* by the *Guidhelians*, in whose language the word is still of common use in *Ireland*, as above observed; whence it is natural that the *Britans* finding those countries in possession of that name at their arrival in the Island, always called the Inhabitants of them by that of *cumaraig* or *Kimraeg* & *Kimry* according to the genius of their Dialect.

But however useful or necessary the *Irish* language may be for clearing up the antiquities of great *Britain*, some of our Learned Readers may very possibly think us quite presumptuous, & even ex-

source) & lastly those Remains of the old *Gaulish* tongue are mixed with the *Latin*, besides the old mixture of the *Belgic German*. But one particular circumstance of its *Latin* mixture, & a circumstance that neither *Ducange* nor *Menage* seem to have taken any notice of, is that besides the great multitude of words which the modern *French* language, made up of all the mixtures now mentioned, has really borrowed from the *Latin*, & are the more easily discerned as they are generally formed upon the genitive case of the *Latin* words, as *conversion*, *sermon* &c; it contains also an abundant variety of other words, which, though seemingly of *Latin* extraction by their near affinity with words of the same sense in that language, are, notwithstanding, genuine & real *Celtic* words, & the very *Architypes* or *radicals* upon which the *Latin* words have been formed. This will be more clearly understood & evinced from what shall be observed in the sequel concerning the striking affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin* in an abundant variety of words. The sure method of discerning those original *Celtic* words resembling the *Latin* in any European Dialect of the Celtic nations, is by considering, in the first place, if they are expressive either of such ideas or such objects of the senses as no language can want words for from the beginning, because no society of people, nay, none of its particular members enjoying all the senses, could at any time or in any country be strangers to such objects or ideas, & consequently none destitute of words to distinguish them. & secondly to consider if such words be the only appellatives of their respective objects or ideas used in the language either in common practice, or in old writings, for signifying the things they are appropriated to. all words in any of the *Celtic* Dialects, which can stand the test of these two qualities, may with full assurance be regarded as mere *Celtic* (though probably somewhat changed from their primitive form & pronunciation) & not derived from the *Latin*, whatever resemblance or affinity they may bear with words of the same signification in that language.

It was upon the foundation of the two Characteristics now explained, that I demonstrated, as I cant but think, all the appellatives of objects or signs of ideas in the list of *Irish* words published last year at *London* in the *Prospectus* of the following Dictionary, to be pure original *Celtic*, notwithstanding their close & striking affinity with the *Latin* words of the same signification, which are stamped with plain marks of being rather derivatives of the *Celtic* words of the sort I am Speaking of; these being generally *monosyllables*, & seldom or never consisting of more than two syllables, whereas the *Latin* words corresponding with the *Celtic* monosyllables, consist generally of two syllables, as those that agree in signification with the *Celtic* words of two syllables, are generally of three or four

syllables; which according to the rules of *etymology*, evinces them to be derivatives from the more simple radicals of the *celtic*, of which the *lingua prisca* of the *Aborigines*, the mother of the Latin, was only a Dialect. Thus also, & upon the same foundation, we may, I think, assure ourselves that the following French words, with a vast number of others of a like nature, are mere Celtic or Gaulish, though doubtless, somewhat changed from their primitive structure as well as pronunciation; such as, *pain*, *vin*, *froment*, *homme*, *femme*, *pere*, *mere*, *fils*, *fille*, *sœur*, *frere*, *bœuf*, *cheval*, *cavale*, *jument*, *ame*, *cor*, or *corps*, *cœur*, *amour*, &c. all signifying objects or things which no language can want words for, & which, at the same time, are, I think, the only words used in the French for the objects they respectively signify; from both which characteristics it is evident they are not derivatives of the Latin, notwithstanding their resemblance to its words of the same meaning. And here I think it pertinent to remark that men of Letters, of the *French*, *Spanish*, & *German* nations, who had leisure & curiosity enough to make out ample lists of words bearing these two characteristics, & resembling the Latin in their respective Dialects, would thereby contribute in a very essential manner to the improvement of *celtic* Literature. And if the words of any kind which may be found to bear an affinity with the *Greek* as well as with the *Latin*, were marked & pointed out in such lists, it would, not only enlarge such an Improvement, but also evince a curious point & matter of fact which I shall remark in the sequel, when I have compared many *Iberno-Celtic* words with *Greek* words of the same or of an analogous signification, & which I don't find that any writer has hitherto taken notice of, viz. That the *Latin* has borrowed much less of its words from the *Greek* than is generally imagined, and that a vast number of those *Latin* words which are supposed to be of *Greek* extraction, have been really & immediately derived from the Celtic & not from the *Greek*, whose words of this nature are likewise derivatives of the Celtic; or which is the same thing, either of the Phrygian or Thracian; this latter people being unquestionably Celts, as well as parents of the former, according to the best authorities: & this confirms the truth of *Plato's* opinion in his *cratylus*, that the *Greeks* have borrowed a great deal of their language from the *Barbarians*. Before I have done with this subject of the utility of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect towards Improving *Celtic* Literature, & Illustrating the antiquities of the *Celtic* nations, I think it proper to produce some few examples of words or terms used in the base & *L. French*, of whose radical structure or derivation our Glossarians or Etymologists, particularly *Ducange* & *Menage*, have not been able to give any positive or satisfactory, explication: & examples which will justify in some measure my preceding assertion » that very con-

wards enlarged upon in his subsequent Letters & remarks. But Mr. *Lhuyd* is far from Authorizing Mr. *Malcolme's* system of Identifying the *Caledonians* or old *Picts* with the *Scots*; since he says „ that „ though their language is lost, yet their remains or posterity are „ yet intermixt with *Scots*, *Strat-clyd Britons*, old *Saxons*, *Danes* & *Normans*; „ where we see he entirely distinguishes the *Caledonians* (who with him are the same people with the old *British Picts*) from the *Scots*, as well as from the old *Saxons*, &c.

Now, with regard to Mr. *Lhuyd's* opinion that the *Scots* were the people that brought the old *Spanish* language to *Ireland*, & there mixed it with the Dialect of the *Guidhelians*, with whom they became co-inhabitants; this notion would not have been entertained by that Learned Gentleman, had he been thoroughly acquainted with *Irish* antiquities. For in the first place, the general tradition of the old *Irish*, handed down to us by all our Historians & other writers, Imports that when the *Scots* arrived in *Ireland*, they spoke the same language with that of the *Tuatha-dé-Danain*, i. e. the *Danish* tribes, who were their immediate predecessors in the usurpation & chief sway of the Island, at least in the Northern Provinces: & in the next, if we suppose it a real fact that the *Scots* came directly from Spain to *Ireland*; we must in all reason, & for want of further light from either Latin or Greek writers, regard them only as a part either of those *Germans*, of whom *Seneca*, about the year 60 of the Christian *Æra*, says that the *Pyrenean* mountains were not a sufficient Barrier against their incursions into Spain; *Pyrenæus Germanorum transitus non inhibuit; per invia perque incognita versavit se humana levitas*. Sen. de consolat. ad *Albinum*: or else of the other swarm of remote or northern *Germans*, of whom *Orosius*, by the words, *Germani ulteriores, Gallieno Imperatore, abrasâ potiti sunt Hispania*, &c. informs us that they Invaded, plundered, & possessed themselves of *Spain* for twelve years; that is to say, from the reign of the indolent Emperor *Gallienus* about the year 260. to that of the brave *Valerianus*, who by his General *Saturninus* partly routed them out of Spain, & probably settled another part of those Barbarians in some portions of Land, under condition of serving the Empire, as may be inferred from a speech of that General, wherein he boasts of having pacified *Spain* by his expedition against those Invaders in the year 273. We see then that neither of those two swarms of *Germano-Scythians* had been suffered to remain long enough in *Spain*, to have exchanged their native language for the *Spanish*: for these latter mentioned by *Orosius* had but twelve years settlement in that country; & for the other Band of *German* Rovers mentioned by *Seneca*, we find no further account of them in any other Author. whence it is natural to conclude, that

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they were only a flying party, who went about for the sake of plunder. however that may be, it is natural to think it an unlikely story that a *Scythian* people should have been the Importers of the old *Spanish* language into *Ireland*; though the fact of its having been brought very anciently into that Island is not the less certain; & that, by a Colony of the old *Spaniards*, who co-inhabited with the *Guidelians*, but in a smaller number, as appears by the nature of the *Irish* tongue in which the *Gaulish Celtic* predominates over all other mixtures, not only of the old *Spanish*, but also of the *Scandinavian* & other *Scytho-German* Dialects, though *Ireland* anciently received three or four different colonies, or rather swarms of adventures, from them quarters. the *Scots* were the last of them; unless we should count as a colony those ferocious *Danes* & *Norwegians* who infested us, & tyrannized over most of the maritime parts of our Island, from the beginning of the ninth century to the year 1014, when the ever victorious *Brien Boroe*, after a continued series of thirty pitched battles fought against them in different parts of the Kingdom, at last entirely & irretrievably broke their power at the memorable battle of *Clontarf* near *Dublin*. as a more ample enquiry into the origin of the *Scots*, & the antiquity of their establishment in *Ireland*, would stretch out this Preface to an enormous length, I therefore reserve it for another work, which is already so far advanced that it may in a short time be made ready for the press.

We are now to lay down Mr. *Lhuid's* reasons for concluding that the *Guidhelian Irish* were Inhabitants of all *Britain* before the Ancestors of the *Welsh*. Other writers had indeed declared it as their opinion, that *Ireland* was first peopled from the greater *British* Isle, which in like manner received its first Inhabitants from *Gaul*, by the short passage from *Calais* to *Dover*, according to those writers; for which they have assigned no other reason, than that every Island should in all seeming reason have received its first planters from whatever peopled land happened to be the nearest to it; & that too by the shortest passage. But to make this argument conclusive for this point, it should first be proved that none of the nations on the continent near those Islands, had the use of ships or practised any sort of navigation, as early as the time in which those Islands are supposed to have been peopled. for if the *Spaniards*, the *Gauls*, or the *Lower-Germans* had been at that time accustomed to go to sea, were it only for fishing, or plundering the neighbouring coasts, it might very naturally have happened that some parties of them, even by an accidental stress of weather, would have discovered & afterwards planted both the *British* Isles, before the Inhabitants of *Gaul* on the coasts about *Calais*, had entertained any thoughts of extending their knowledge of *Britain* beyond the white

Cliffs of *Dover*. in which case, the opinion of *Tacitus* (de morib. German. c. 1.) » That in ancient times people sought out new habitations rather by sea than by Land, « would have been verified with regard to the first peopling of the *British Isles*. But Mr. *Lhuyd's* reasonings to prove the fact of the Irish *Guidhelians* having been Inhabitants of *Britain* before the Ancestors of the *Welsh*, are liable to no such exceptions, as they are grounded upon what may be called living evidences, consisting in plain & natural *Vestiges* of those *Guidhelians* still remaining after them throughout the whole Island. Here I lay them before the Reader in Mr. *Lhuyd's* own words.

» Seing then it is somewhat manifest that the ancient Inhabitants
 » of *Ireland* consisted of two nations; that the *Guidhelians* were
 » Britons, & that *Nennius* & others wrote many ages since an un-
 » questionable truth, when they asserted the *Scotish* nation's coming
 » out of *Spain*; the next thing I have to make out is that that part of
 » them called *Guidhelians* have once dwelt in *England & Wales*.
 » There are none of the *Irish* themselves that I know of, amongst
 » all the writings they have published about the origin & history of
 » their nation, that maintained they were possessed of *England &*
 » *Wales*; & yet whoever takes notice of a great many of the names
 » of the Rivers & mountains throughout the kingdom, will find no
 » reason to doubt, but the *Irish* must have been the Inhabitants, when
 » those names were imposed upon them. There was no name an-
 » ciently more common (in *Britain*) on Rivers, than *Uisc*, which the
 » Romans writ *Isca & Osca*; & yet retained in English, as I have
 » elsewhere observed, in the several names of *Ask, Esk, Usk,*
 » and *ax, ex, ox, &c.* vid. *Archæolog.* p. 7. col. 3. now, though there
 » be a considerable River in *Wales* of that name *Uisc*, from which
 » *Carleon*, in British called *Caer-leon ar uisce*, derives its name; & ano-
 » ther in *Devon*, (from which the city of *Exceter*, in British called
 » *Caer-esk*, has its name, see the note on the word *uisge* infra) »
 » yet the signification of the word is not understood either in *Welsh*
 » or in the *Cornish*. Neither is it less vain labour to look for it in
 » the *British* of *Wales, Cornwall, or Armoric Britain*, than it would
 » be to search for *Avon*, which is a name for some of the Rivers
 » of *England*, in the *English*. the signification of the word in *Irish*
 » is *Water*. And as the words *Coom, Dore, Stour, Taine, Dove, Avon, &c.*
 » in *England*, confess that they are no other than the *Welsh*, *Kûm,*
 » *Dûr, Ysdûr, Tau, Divi, & Avon*, & thereby shew the *Welsh* to
 » be their old Inhabitants: so do the words *uisc, Luch* (or *Loch*, or
 » *Lach*) *Kinnuy, Ban, Drim, Lechlia*, & several others in *Britain*,
 » make it appear that the *Irish* were anciently possessed of those
 » places; forasmuch as in their language the significations of the
 » words are, *Water, Lake, a great River*, (or literally a *head-River*)

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„ a Mountain, a back or Ridge, a grey stone. As for the word *uisge*
 „ or *uisge*, it is so well known, that they use no other word at
 „ all for *water*. And I have formerly suspected that in regard there
 „ are so many Rivers of that name in *England*, the word might
 „ have been anciently in our language: but having looked for it in
 „ vain in the old *Loegrian British*, still retained in *Cornwal & Basse-*
 „ *Bretagne*, & reflecting that it was impossible, had it been once in
 „ the *British*, that both they & we should lose a word of so com-
 „ mon an use, & so necessary a signification; I could find no place
 „ to doubt, but that the *Guidhelians* have formerly lived all over
 „ this Kingdom, & that our Ancestors had forced the greatest part of
 „ them to retire to the north & to *Ireland*; in the same manner that
 „ the *Romans* afterwards subdued us, & as the Barbarians of *Ger-*
 „ *many & Denmark*, upon the downfall of the *Roman* power, have
 „ driven us, one age after another, to our present limits. we see
 „ then how necessary the *Irish* language is to those who shall undertake
 „ to write of the antiquities of the Isle of *Britain*; and by reading
 „ the first section of this Book, it will be also evident that it is
 „ impossible to be a complete master of the ancient *British*, without
 „ a competent knowledge of the *Irish*. nor is it necessary for satisfa-
 „ ction herein, to look farther than for our common names for a *Sheep-*
 „ *fold*, & *Milch-cattle*: for who should ever know the reason of our
 „ calling a sheepfold *Kor-lan*, although he knows *lan*, the latter
 „ syllable of the word, signifies a *yard* or *fold*, unless he also knows
 „ that the *Irish* call a sheep *Caor*? Or why it is that we call *Milch-*
 „ cows *Guarthege-blithion*, unless he knows that *Blathuin* in the same
 „ language signifies *to Milk*: & so for a great number of other words
 „ which we have neither leisure nor room to take notice of at pre-
 „ sent, nor indeed any necessity, in regard they are obvious to all
 „ observers in the following book. „ N. B. A part of these words
 meant here by the author are to be found p. 7. col. 1. &c. of his
Archæologia.

This Learned antiquary resumes this argument in other works, & writings. In one of his Letters to Mr. Rowland the Author of *Mona Antiqua*, we find the following words; „ indeed it seems to me
 „ that the *Irish* have in a great measure kept up two languages, the
 „ ancient *British*, & the old *Spanish*, which a colony of them brought
 „ from *Spain*. For notwithstanding their Histories (as those of the
 „ origin of other nations) be involved in fabulous accounts, yet that
 „ there came a *Spanish* colony into *Ireland*, is very manifest from a
 „ comparison of the *Irish* tongue partly with the modern *Spanish*,
 „ but especially with the *Cantabrian* or *Basque*, & this should engage
 „ us to have something of more regard than we usually have to such
 „ fabulous histories „ the same writer, in his *adversaria posthuma de*

fluviorum, montium, Urbium &c. in Britannia nominibus, pag. 264. &c. repeats that the names *Afc, Ifc, Ofc, Ufc* of Rivers in south Britain, varied by moderns into *Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux*, are but corrupt writings of the Irish word *Uisc, Uisge*, or *Easc*, (for so it is written indifferently in the old parchment Manuscripts) signifying water: & Mr. Baxter in his *Glossarium antiquitatum Britannicarum* acknowledges the same thing.

To all this I shall add some remarks of my own upon Mr. Rowlands description of the Isle of Anglesey, the last refuge of the remains of the old *Guidhelian* Druids from the Roman Tyranny. In this Island I have remarked the following *Vestiges* of the *Guidhelians*, or Irish, & of the Irish language. in the first place Mr. Roland, in his *Mona Antiqua* p. 27. observes that the *Vestiges* of old habitations still to be seen on the tops of high places in *Anglesey*, are called to this day *Ceitir Guidelod*, which he interprets, *the Irish-men's cottages*, but should more properly & Literally be rendered, *the Irish-men's habitations or seats*; for the Irish word *Cathair*, of which *Ceitir* is a corruption, signifies either a City, or town, or habitation. And Mr. Rowland very justly observes in the same place, not only that those are the *Vestiges* of the first habitations that were made by the first planters of the Island, because the valleys were then all covered with woods which were the haunt of wolves & other wild beasts, but also that those old ruins of habitations could not be so called as being built by those Irish Ravagers or plunderers who came to the Island, under the Command of *Sirig*, towards the end of the 4th century, & from whom the place called *yn Hiric y Guydhil* where this Commander engaged & defeated the Britons, derives its name (vid. Humfred. Lhuyd. descript. Walliæ & Cambd. in Anglesey.) & this last Assertion Mr. Rowland supports with this plain & sound reason, that those Irish plunderers found good habitations already made to their hand in the Island. and indeed, it is not natural that a flying party of foreigners who rush in upon a coast with the mere design of plunder, should think of building forts on high places without a view of conquest or permanent settlement in the Country; nor does it seem that that Band of *Irishmen* had time enough allowed them for forming such a project, before they were attacked & routed by a superiour number of the Britons led against them by *Castwalhon Lhawir*, Prince of north Wales.

Two other places or objects in the same Island, whose names are mere plain Irish, & not understood by the Welsh, are so many living evidences of the Irish being the ancient Inhabitants of them parts before the Welsh. The Landing place of the Ferry or passage from north Wales to *Anglesey* is called *Port-aeth-wy*, for so the Welsh write it. Mr. Rowland, for want of understanding the Irish, is drove

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to the necessity of giving this compound word an absurd & strained interpretation, as if it meant, *the passage which some before had passed over*. These are his very words. Now this word is of so plain a signification in *Irish*, that a child bred up to the use of that language, would understand the genuine meaning of it, at its very first utterance. The three monosyllables, of which this complex word *Port-aeth-wy* is composed, signify in *Irish*, the *bank*, or landing place of the *yellow ford* or passage; *port* being the *Irish* for a *bank* or port, Lat. *portus*; *ath*, or *adh*, the *Irish* for a *ford* or passage, Lat. *vadum*; & *bui*, or *bhui*, pronounced *wy*, the *Irish* for *yellow*. And indeed no name of a place could have a more natural signification, as the water of that small arm of the sea is always of a yellowish colour; & if my memory does not very much deceive me, the earth or soil on both sides of that passage is of a saffron or ruddy hue. It is also remarkable that *Tin-dath-wy*, the name of the territory adjacent to this place called *port-ath-wy*, is mere *Irish*; for *tyn* in *Welsh* signifies a country or region as *tain* does in *Irish*; so that the word was originally *tain-ath-bhui*, the territory of the *yellow ford*. The other vestige of ancient *Irish* habitations in *Anglesey*, is the name of the ruins of a great edifice in that Island, which Mr. *Rowland* thinks to have been the *Arch-Druid's* supreme court of judicature. Those ruins are to this day called *Bruyn-gwin*, as the *Welsh* write it: a plain *Irish* word which signifies a *white palace* or house, the same as *white hall* in London. *Bruighean*, pronounced *Bruian* or *Bruyn*, in *Irish* signifies a great house or palace, *gwin* in the *Welsh* way of writing, is of the same signification with *fionn* or *bàn* in *Irish*, which means *white*. Now as the *Welsh* have not the word *Bruin* in their language, Mr. *Rowland* vainly strives to derive that word from the *welsh Breiniol* i. e. *supreme* or *Royal*, & *Gwyn*, which in *Welsh* is the common word for *white*, he changes, or rather strains into *Cwyn*, a *suit* or *action at law*. This indeed may justly be called a far fetched or forced interpretation, while the meaning of the word is quite plain & natural in the *Irish* language.

I shall finish this supplement to Mr. *Lhuyd's* observations, after remarking in the first place, that the name of the very Capital of *Britain*, as it was used in the time of the Romans, who added the termination (*um*) to it, was mere *Guidhelian* or *Irish*, in which language *Long* is still the only word in common use to signify a *ship*; as *din* or *dion* is, & always has been used to imply a place of safety or a strong town, being very nearly of the same signification with *Dùn*, with this only difference that in the *Iberno-Celtic* language *Dùn* signifies a fortified place that is constantly shut up or barricaded, & *Din* or *Dion* literally means a *place of Safety*, a covered or walled town; so that *Long-din* or *Long-dion*, which the

Romans changed into *Londinum*, literally signifies a *town of Ships* or a place of Safety for Ships. To which may be added that the old name of the River of *London* was likewise very plain *Guidhelian Irish*. Cæsar calls that River by the name of *Isis*, which is only latinizing the *Guidhelian* word *Isce*, *Water*, the name it then bore amongst the people of the Country; & whether the word *Tam* was always prefixed to *Isce* or *Isis*, either as an Epithet, or as being the name of the River *Tame* which joins its water, as it possibly might also have joined its appellative with the River *Isce* or *Isis*; in either supposition the *Iberno-Celtic* word *Támh*, which signifies *still*, *quiet*, *gentle*, *smooth*, &c. was a very natural Epithet for the River *Thames*, as well as it may be a very significative name for the River *Tame*. To all this I shall not hesitate to add, that *Albion* the most ancient name of the greater *British Isle*, & under which it was known to the *Greeks*, not only in the times of *Ptolemy*, of *Marcianus Heracleota*, *Eustachius* &c. but also in the much more ancient time of *Aristotle*, or of *Theophrastus*, as is observed by the great *Usher* antiquit. Eccl. Brit. p. 378, that this name, I say, is plain *Guidhelian Irish*, in which language *al* or *ail* signifies a *rocky Cliff*, & *bàn*, *white*; whence the whole name *Alban*, *Albain* or *Ailbion* signifies *the white Cliff*: a very natural name in the mouth of a *Gaul* or *Guidhelian* placed on the continent at or near *Calais*, where the first & only knowledge he has of the *British Isle*, consists in the bare sight of the *white Cliffs* of *Dover*. this *Guidhelian* or *Gaul* having crossed the Channel & observed the situation & shape of the land about *Dover*, he calls it by the name of *Cean tír* i. e. *head-land*, which *Guidhelian* word the *Romans* latinized into *Cantium*. A numerous Colony of the same nation being afterwards come over to that Island, which they peopled by degrees from one end to the other; it is quite natural that they should have given names to all the remarkable objects of either nature or art throughout the whole Country, such as *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *head-lands*, *towns* &c: and accordingly we still find these *Guidhelian* names every where in *England* & *Wales*, all the way from *Dover* to *York*, I mean, from *Cean-tír* or *Kent*, to the River *Isce* now called *Ouse*, & by the *Romans* *Isis*, which passes through *York*; & from the River *Isca* passing through the town of *Caer Leon ar Isce* in *Monmouth shire*, to *Longdion*, or *Longdùn*, the City of *London*, & its River *Támh-isce*, *Thamisis*, the *Thames*.

It is particularly to be remarked that the *Guidhelian* Colony never gave any other name to the Island than that of *Alban*, or *Albain*; & that when the *Belgics*, afterwards called *Britans*, ancestors of the *Welsh*, & who in all likelihood were mixed, either from the beginning or by degrees, with *Gauls*, as well as with *Cimbrians* & other *Germans*, forced the *Guidhelians* towards the northern parts of

of the Isle, the name they had first given it, followed them always, so as to be appropriated to whatever tract they Inhabited. hence it came to pass that this name stuck at last to *Caledonia* or north *Britain*, afterwards called *Scotland* from the colony of *Irish Scots* who first settled in them parts under the Command of *Fergus* son of *Erc* & his Brothers, in the beginning of the 6th century. this circumstance of *Albain*, the first name of the whole Island, being limited at last to the northern parts of it, is clearly evinced by the constant tradition of the *Irish*, who never, even to this day, gave any other name than that of *Albain* to the country now called *Scotland* by the *English*. And to finish my observations on this subject, I shall remark that *Kimry* or *Kimraeg*, the national name the *Welsh* distinguish themselves by, though I do not find that they can account for its radical derivation in their own language, is a very plain *Guidhelian* or *Irish* word, still of common use in *Ireland*. *Cumar* in the *Irish* language signifies a deep valley between two hills, as *Cumerach* does a tract of Land consisting of hills & deep valleys, & the Inhabitants of such a Country are very properly called *cumaraig*. A well known example of this appellative is furnished by the distinctive surname of a branch of the *O Briens* of *Thomond*, which settled about the end of the 14th century in the Valleys & high lands called *cumarach* northwards of *Dungarvan* in the County of *Waterford*; from which they were always called *cumaraig*, or the *O Briens of cumarach*, i. e. of the Valleys & hills. vid. *cumar* infra. I need not observe that this is a very proper & significative name for the *Welsh*, & that this national appellative they are distinguished by, is much more naturally deriveable from the nature of their country, than from the supposition of their being either *Gomarians* or *Cimbrians*, as some writers have imagined. in the mean time, it is natural to think, that if the old *Britans* had the word *cumar* in their language, with the meaning now explained, those of that nation who lived on the plains might have given the name of *cumaraig* corrupted into *Kimraeg*, to the Inhabitants of the hilly countries of *Wales* & *Cumberland*. But if they never had it in their Dialect, it seems a plain case that these countries were first called *cumarach* by the *Guidhelians*, in whose language the word is still of common use in *Ireland*, as above observed; whence it is natural that the *Britans* finding those countries in possession of that name at their arrival in the Island, always called the Inhabitants of them by that of *cumaraig* or *Kimraeg* & *Kimry* according to the genius of their Dialect.

But however useful or necessary the *Irish* language may be for clearing up the antiquities of great *Britain*, some of our Learned Readers may very possibly think us quite presumptuous, & even ex-

travagant, if we adopted the assertion of Mr. *Lhuyd*, „ that the
 „ Learned nations of *France*, *Spain*, & *Italy* will not be capable
 „ of giving a full etymological account of those languages which
 „ *Menage*, *Aldrete*, & other Learned persons endeavoured to do, if
 „ they do not acquire some perfection of knowledge of the *Irish* lan-
 „ guage & the *Welsh*; which, without dispute, are allowed to have
 „ been the best preserved part of the languages those Learned men
 „ treated of, before they were corrupted by the *Romans*, *Goths* &
 „ *Africans*. „ As to this assertion of Mr. *Lhuyd* in the Preface of his
 Irish vocabulary, I shall only be bold enough to assure the Reader
 from my own knowledge of the matter, that with regard to *Me-
 nage*, (for I have not seen *Aldrete*'s book) & even *Ducange*, any
 man of Letters well acquainted with the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, may
 with all the facility imaginable make up such supplements to the
 erudite performances of both the one & the other, as may com-
 prehend very extensive & curious Improvements of their respective
 works. And to put the Learned Reader in the plain way of jud-
 ging whether it be possible that this Assertion may naturally be well
 grounded, I shall only desire that he may join me in supposing „ that
 „ a Colony of *Gauls* or *Celts* might have separated themselves from
 „ the rest of their nation on the continent some hundreds of years
 „ before *Julius Cæsar* invaded *Gaul*, & that ever since their separa-
 „ tion they lived together by themselves in remote Islands, without
 „ being exposed to such a mixture of other people of different lan-
 „ guages, as may cause any great alteration in the Dialect they ori-
 „ ginally used in common with the main body of the *Gaulish* na-
 „ tion on the continent. But in the mean time the original tongue
 „ of their Brethren the *Gauls* on the continent, was from age to
 „ age liable to corruption & alteration from their mixture, first with
 „ the *Belgians* & other *Germans*, then with the *Romans* & their
 „ troops of different nations constantly quartered amongst them for
 „ many centuries; & much earlier, as to the southern parts of *Gaul*,
 „ with the *Phocean-Greeks* of *Marseilles*: beside that the language of
 „ a very extensive & powerfull nation, consisting of a great number
 „ of different Tribes & Provinces, whereof some are very remote
 „ from others, is much more subject to alteration than that of a Co-
 „ lony of the same nation, which, from the time of its separation,
 „ has been concentered & kept together within the circumscribed
 „ borders of an Island. „

Now, if the primitive language of the *Gauls* on the continent,
 hath been at long run so entirely altered & disguised, that very lit-
 tle of it is discernible in the *Chaos* of the many other different lan-
 guages it is confounded with, which is now its real state; the Le-
 arned Reader is to Judge, whether it be not very natural to think,

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that the Dialect of that Colony of ancient *Gauls* which brought away to their Islands, & there preserved in the best manner the original *Celtic* language, may be of great help to make this discernment, by pointing out & separating from that *Chaos* the genuine remains of the old *Gaulish* tongue; & consequently an effectual help & Guide in tracing out the real Origin of those words which *Menage* & *Ducange* undertook to explain? If the Reader Judges on the affirmative side of this question, as it is natural to expect, he then will decide in favour of the *Iberno-celtic* Dialect, as being that which furnishes the surest clew for tracing out what may still remain of the old language of *Gaul*, through the confused assemblage of other foreign Dialects in which it is wrapt up & disguised. For it seems certain, that the *Gaidhelian* or *Gaulish* Colony which settled in *Ireland*, after inhabiting Britain for several ages, separated from the Gauls of the continent long before their mixture with any Foreigners; since it appears from Cæsar's account of the *infinite multitude of people*, into which the *Britons*, ancestors of the *Welsh*, were already grown in his time, that they had then been possessors of the Island for many centuries, after the *Gaidheliens* had passed over to *Ireland*. which number of centuries being added to those which the *Irish Gauls* must necessarily have spent in the same *British* Isle, before they could multiply to a sufficient number to people it universally, & give names, as hath been proved above, to its Rivers, mountains, & remarkable places from one end of it to the other; these two numbers of centuries being, I say, joined together, & considered as the space of time between the epoch of the separation of the *Irish Gaidhelian* or *Gaulish* Colony from the *Gauls* on the continent, to that of Cæsar's Invading *Britain*, must throw back that separation to a period of time much earlier than that of the *Belgic Germans* mixing with the *Gauls*, or of any other mixture their language could have received. from which it is manifestly consequent, that the *Gaidheliens* brought away to the British Isles the pure original *Celtic* tongue of the primitive *Gauls*: & as to their preserving it in the best manner possible, even to this day, the reasons already alleged are sufficient to evince that point.

The Remains of the *Gaulish* language in its present confused state, are mixed with the old French or the *German* Dialect of *Franconia*, as also with the different Dialects of the *Burgundians* & *Goths*, from which the affinity of the *French* with the *Italian* in words which are not of *Latin* extraction, is chiefly derived; (& this shews, by the bye, how improper it is to derive without distinction from the *Italian*, as *Menage* generally does, those French words which bear a resemblance with *Italian* words, or vice versa; since this resemblance or affinity on both sides, proceeds from one & the same common

source) & lastly those Remains of the old *Gaulish* tongue are mixed with the *Latin*, besides the old mixture of the *Belgic German*. But one particular circumstance of its *Latin* mixture, & a circumstance that neither *Ducange* nor *Menage* seem to have taken any notice of, is that besides the great multitude of words which the modern *French* language, made up of all the mixtures now mentioned, has really borrowed from the *Latin*, & are the more easily discerned as they are generally formed upon the genitive case of the *Latin* words, as *conversion*, *sermon* &c; it contains also an abundant variety of other words, which, though seemingly of *Latin* extraction by their near affinity with words of the same sense in that language, are, notwithstanding, genuine & real *Celtic* words, & the very *Architypes* or *radicals* upon which the *Latin* words have been formed. This will be more clearly understood & evinced from what shall be observed in the sequel concerning the striking affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin* in an abundant variety of words. The sure method of discerning those original *Celtic* words resembling the *Latin* in any European Dialect of the Celtic nations, is by considering, in the first place, if they are expressive either of such ideas or such objects of the senses as no language can want words for from the beginning, because no society of people, nay, none of its particular members enjoying all the senses, could at any time or in any country be strangers to such objects or ideas, & consequently none destitute of words to distinguish them. & secondly to consider if such words be the only appellatives of their respective objects or ideas used in the language either in common practice, or in old writings, for signifying the things they are appropriated to. all words in any of the *Celtic* Dialects, which can stand the test of these two qualities, may with full assurance be regarded as mere *Celtic* (though probably somewhat changed from their primitive form & pronunciation) & not derived from the *Latin*, whatever resemblance or affinity they may bear with words of the same signification in that language.

It was upon the foundation of the two Characteristics now explained, that I demonstrated, as I cant but think, all the appellatives of objects or signs of ideas in the list of *Irish* words published last year at *London* in the *Prospectus* of the following Dictionary, to be pure original *Celtic*, notwithstanding their close & striking affinity with the *Latin* words of the same signification, which are stamped with plain marks of being rather derivatives of the *Celtic* words of the sort I am Speaking of; these being generally *monosyllables*, & seldom or never consisting of more than two syllables, whereas the *Latin* words corresponding with the *Celtic* monosyllables, consist generally of two syllables, as those that agree in signification with the *Celtic* words of two syllables, are generally of three or four

syllables; which according to the rules of *etymology*, evinces them to be derivatives from the more simple radicals of the *celtic*, of which the *lingua prisca* of the *Aborigines*, the mother of the Latin, was only a Dialect. Thus also, & upon the same foundation, we may, I think, assure ourselves that the following French words, with a vast number of others of a like nature, are mere Celtic or Gaulish, though doubtless, somewhat changed from their primitive structure as well as pronunciation; such as, *pain*, *vin*, *froment*, *homme*, *femme*, *pere*, *mere*, *fils*, *fille*, *sœur*, *frere*, *bœuf*, *cheval*, *cavale*, *jument*, *ame*, *cor*, or *corps*, *cœur*, *amour*, &c. all signifying objects or things which no language can want words for, & which, at the same time, are, I think, the only words used in the French for the objects they respectively signify; from both which characteristics it is evident they are not derivatives of the Latin, notwithstanding their resemblance to its words of the same meaning. And here I think it pertinent to remark that men of Letters, of the *French*, *Spanish*, & *German* nations, who had leisure & curiosity enough to make out ample lists of words bearing these two characteristics, & resembling the Latin in their respective Dialects, would thereby contribute in a very essential manner to the improvement of *celtic* Literature. And if the words of any kind which may be found to bear an affinity with the *Greek* as well as with the *Latin*, were marked & pointed out in such lists, it would, not only enlarge such an Improvement, but also evince a curious point & matter of fact which I shall remark in the sequel, when I have compared many *Iberno-celtic* words with *Greek* words of the same or of an analogous signification, & which I don't find that any writer has hitherto taken notice of, viz. That the *Latin* has borrowed much less of its words from the *Greek* than is generally imagined, and that a vast number of those *Latin* words which are supposed to be of *Greek* extraction, have been really & immediately derived from the Celtic & not from the *Greek*, whose words of this nature are likewise derivatives of the Celtic; or which is the same thing, either of the Phrygian or Thracian; this latter people being unquestionably Celts, as well as parents of the former, according to the best authorities: & this confirms the truth of *Plato's* opinion in his *cratylus*, that the *Greeks* have borrowed a great deal of their language from the *Barbarians*. Before I have done with this subject of the utility of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect towards Improving *Celtic* Literature, & Illustrating the antiquities of the *Celtic* nations, I think it proper to produce some few examples of words or terms used in the base & *L. French*, of whose radical structure or derivation our Glossarians or Etymologists, particularly *Ducange* & *Menage*, have not been able to give any positive or satisfactory, explication: & examples which will justify in some measure my preceding assertion » that very con-

„ fiderable fupplements to the works of thefe two Learned Writers,
 „ may eafily be made up with the help of the *Irish* language.“

First, I fhall inftance in the word *Allodium*, in old *English*, *Alleud*, & in *French* *alleu* or *Franc-alleu*. It is agreed upon, that this word fignifies *a free hereditary property of long ftanding in a family, & defcending from father to fon, without chief-rent or other obligation to any Lord Paramount*. But the radical derivation of the word is far from being agreed upon by our *Gloffographers*, as appears at the words *Allodium* in *Ducange*, & *Alleu* or *Franc-Alleu* in *Menage*. Nothing more plainly intelligible than this word in the *Irish* language, wherein its true derivation is found & well known; and not, I dare fay, in any other Celtic Dialect. The word *Allód*, otherwife written *Allúd*, fignifies, in *Irish*, any thing that is *ancient*. Thus, in *Allód* or in *allúd* fignifies *anciently*, Lat. *olim*, *antiquitus*. In *aimfir allóid*, in *ancient times*, Lat. *tempore antiquo*. *Fearann allód*, an *ancient Land-property*, Lat. *fundus antiquus* feu *prædium antiquum*. *Maoín allód*, *old properties*, or goods of any kind, in a family, Lat. *bona allodialia*. a like facility of explaining the radical derivation of the word *feodum* or *feudum* is furnished in the *Irish* language, wherein the common & only word in ufe to fignify a *piece*, *portion*, or *divifion* of ground, affigned to be cultivated under fome obligations, is the monofyllable *fód*, which is vifibly the root of the Latin verb *fodio*, to dig or work at the ground; & it is natural to think that the *Latin*, or the *Lingua præfca*, from which it is derived, had a noun, of the fame radical ftructure with this *Iberno-Celtic* word *fód*, from which the *Latins* derived the verb *fodio*, as verbs are generally formed upon, & derived from the nouns. This celtic word *fód* is evidently the root of the Latin *feodum*, fometimes written *feudum*, of which it likewise furnifhes the true fenfe & common meaning; as it fignifies a piece of Land or ground affigned for improvement, under fome obligation to the *Paramount*, by which this kind of tenure or property is diftinguifhed from *Allodium*. Some modern writers, particularly Mr. *Dalrimple*, have advanced that the *Germans* were the firft Authors of the *feodal* tenure; an opinion which plainly fhews that thofe writers have not dipped very deep into the German antiquities, & the manner in which thofe people lived in the times of *Cæfar* & *Tacitus*; nor confidered that the Emperor *Alexander Severus* in the year 222. eftablifhed *feodal* tenures, called *Military benefices*, on the frontiers of the Empire, obliging the proprietors of them to defend the Limits of the Empire againft the *Barbarians*, by defending at the fame time their own properties. And if thofe writers had carried farther back their recherches into antiquity, they would find in *Diodorus Siculus* lib. 1. that the *Egyptians*, for a proof that the people of *Argos* & *Athens*, & of another City of

Greece named *Asty* descended from themselves, alleged » that the » second order of people amongst them was those unto whom the » Lands of the country were assigned, to the end they may the » better apply themselves to arms for the defence of the co- » untry; like those of Egypt, who are there the proprietors of » the Lands, & are therefore obliged to furnish soldiers for the » wars at their own charge. « I have been often thinking that the custom of *feodal* tenures for military service among the *Egyptians*, derived its origin from the time that *Joseph* bought for the *King* all the Lands of *Egypt* for the provisions he furnished to the particular Proprietors, during the seven years of famine mentioned in *Genesis*; after which event the King was at liberty to give out the same Lands in equal or proportionable divisions, as *Lycurgus* did those of his Jurisdiction, under the obligation of Military service. Before that epoch, the properties of particulars in *Egypt*, were, doubtless, of the free *Allodial* Kind; which in the primitive times must have been the case in all other countries.

Another word of the same nature with those I have mentioned, I mean *soccagium*, *soccage*, a tenure subject to services of agriculture, or some other duties or rents to the *Paramount*, has its natural root in the *Irish* language, wherein the monosyllable *Soc* is the common & only appellative of a *plough-share*, or that pointed Iron-instrument which lies perpendicular to the coulter, & parallel to the ridge. As this word *soc* has been in the old French or Gaulish language with the same meaning, I can't but think that that language had also the word *roth*, plur. *rothu*, which in the *Celtic* means a *wheel* & *wheels*, and is the only word used for it in *Irish*, Lat. *rota* & *Carruca*, which latter word signifies a *plough*, as well as any wheel carriage (vid. Littleton's Dict. in *V Carruca*) & whence in the modern French, a *plough* is called *charrue*, as it may as properly be called *Roth*, or plur. *Rothu*, from its wheels, being words of the same meaning. I therefore refer to the judicious Etymologists, whether the French words *Roture* & *Roturier* may not be more properly derived from *Roth* or *Rothu* signifying a *plough*, than from the participle of the Latin word *rumpo*, to *break*, because agriculture chiefly consists in breaking or dividing the ground. vid. *Menage* in the word *Roture*. And to finish my remarks on words of this nature, I shall only add, that I very much doubt if the root of the *Latin* word *Armarium*, *Armara*, can be as properly found in any other living language of the *Celtic* nations, as in the *Irish*; wherein the monosyllable *Airm* signifies any *close place*, which is likewise the General signification of the word *Armarium*, though it is particularly used to signify a *store-house*, a *closet*, a *Cupboard*, a *Chest*, a *Study* or *Library*. vid. *du Cange*, & Littleton's Dict. ad voc. *Armarium*. Thus

also the *Irish* word *Cam*, crooked or convex, is the root of the latin *Camurus*, as *camuris cornibus* of *Virgil*, & *Camus* of the *French*. And as to the names of *Rivers*, *mountains*, & *towns* all over the *Celtic* nations, I dare say no *Celtic* Dialect now subsisting can equal the *Irish* in accounting for their radical derivations: for the etymological explanation of all the names of towns that end in *Dun*, I refer the Reader to that word in the following Dictionary, as I do to the word *Magh*, (which in *Irish* is the common word to signify a plain field or any open piece of ground clear of trees or woods) for explaining those which end in *magus*; of which *Bochart* (lib. 1. c. 42. p. 757) assures us, there were more than thirty in the *Celtic* countries, besides six which he names. But *Ortellius*, *Rhenanus* & *Cambden*, who are followed by *Bochart*, & lately by *Bullet* & *Peloutier*, are all mistaken as to the signification of the word *magus*, which they interpret a town or habitation, not considering that all towns or habitations would have as good right to that name as those which are particularly distinguished by it. The name *Magh* was doubtless given to those plain or clear pieces of ground at or before the time of building thereupon the towns, whose names terminate in that monosyllable, of which the Latins made *magus*: in the same manner as we read in the life of *St. Patrick*, that the town which he built on the high ground of *Druim Saileach*, derived its name of *Ard-magh*, from its situation on a high field or plain, which clearly indicates the literal signification of the *Celtic* word *Magh*. Thus also, for the literal explication of the names of towns terminating in *Durus* or *Durum*, it is sufficient to observe that in the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect the monosyllable *dur* signifies water; & accordingly it is observable, that those towns are situate near some Rivers, lakes or marshes, or otherwise convenient to good springs or fountains. And as to the names of Rivers, it is to be observed that the common appellative for a River in *Irish* is *Amhuin*, Lat. *Amnis*. Which name joined to that of some remarkable quality of any particular River, makes up its name. Thus, *garbh*, pronounced *Garv*, which signifies violent, rough, rapid, being joined to *Amhuin*, makes *Garvamhuin*, & contractedly *Garamhuin*, *Garumhuin*, latinized into *Garumna*, the River *Garone*. Lastly to account for the Etymology of the names of Rivers ending in *ana* or *anus*, as *Sequana*, & *Rhodanus* &c. we have only to remark that *án* is one of the common appellatives of water in the *Irish* language. If *Mr. Bullet* had been well acquainted with it, he would have had no need of so often recurring to strained explications of the names of the remarkable Rivers of France.

Now, to acquit myself of the fourth & last point of my engagement to the publick, as it is stated in the beginning of this Preface, I have only to shew, in the first place, the close & abundant affinity of

of the *Irish* language with the *Latin*. And at the same time, in order to demonstrate that the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect did not borrow from the *Latin* any of those words in which both languages agree (excepting always such words as are significative of the rites & mysteries of the *Christian* Religion; objects which no people could have words for before the preaching of the Gospel) I shall only lay down on the part of the *Irish*, those which are expressive of Ideas or objects which no language can want words for, even in its most incult state, and are at the same time the only words in common use in that language to signify precisely & properly the things they are appropriated to; two characteristics which plainly demonstrate that they are not derivatives of any other language, but rather genuine original words of the *Celtic* tongue. From which circumstance, joined to the plain marks of derivation with which the corresponding *Latin* words are stamped, as shall hereafter be observed, it will evidently appear that those *Latin* words, with a vast number of others taken notice of throughout the course of this Dictionary, are derivatives of the *Celtic*; & consequently that the *lingua prisca* of the *Aborigines* of *Italy*, from which the old *Latin*, refined by the *Romans*, had been formed, was only a Dialect of the *Celtic*; which was the more natural, as the *Aborigines* themselves, consisting of *Umbrians*, *Sabins*, & others, were certainly *Celts*. In the next place, I shall compare the *Irish* with the *Greek*, in order to shew that the *Greeks* have derived a great part of their language from the *celtic*, for most certainly the *Irish* never borrowed any part of theirs from the *Greeks*, no more than did the *Gauls* or any other *Celts*: and by comparing the *Latin*, as well as the *Greek* with the *Irish* in words, wherein the three languages agree in affinity, it will be made manifest that the *Latin* did not borrow from the *Greeks* (as it hath hitherto been imagined) those words which agree with the *Iberno-Celtic*, as well as with the *Greek*, but rather that both the *Latin* & the *Greek* derived them from the *celtic*. This point hath been already touched upon & laid open, in some measure, in the preceding part of this Preface. I shall therefore now proceed to lay down my List of *Irish* & *Latin* words of the nature I have explained; but not in an Alphabetical order. The *Irish* precedes, the *Latin* follows, both in *Italic* Characters, & then the *English* in the *Roman*. At the same time it is to be noted that to judge of the affinity of the *Latin* with the *Irish*, it is necessary the Reader should know that the *Irish* Alphabet has no *V* consonant, but that the Letter *B* aspirated with a *H*, serves instead of it, as in the *Spanish*. It is also to be remarked that the change of initial consonants makes no difference, as to the identity of radicals, between the words of different languages, no more than the exchange of one vowel for another in any syllable of such words. Now begins the List,

wherein the letter *M* shall be fixed immediately after every Irish word that may seem to strangers to be of two syllables, though it be really but a monosyllable. No Irish word of this List is of more than two syllables.

Ir. *Dia*. M. genit. *Dé*. Lat. *Deus*. God. I. *Anm* or *Anam*. L. *Anima*. The soul. I. *Intleacht*. L. *Intellectus* the understanding. I. *Meamhoir*. L. *Memoria*. the memory. I. *Toil*. L. *Voluntas*, the will. I. *Intin*. L. *Intentio*, intention. I. *Méin*. M. L. *Mens*. the mind. I. *Réasun*. L. *Ratio*. Reason. I. *Sprid*. L. *Spiritus* spirit. I. *Beatha & Bith*. L. *Vita*. Life. I. *Corp*. L. *Corpus* the body. I. *Croidhe*. M. L. *Cor*. abl. *corde*. The heart. I. *cos*. L. *Pes*. the foot. I. *Ucht*. L. *Pectus*. the breast. I. *Fear*. plur. *Fir*. L. *Vir*. a man. I. *Bean & Ben*. L. *Venus*. Woman. I. *Athair*. L. *Pater*. a father. (vid. *Atta* in the Gothick Glossary at the end of the *codex Argenteus*, where it appears that this word had not the Letter *P* as its initial in many ancient languages, not even in the old Greek, nor anciently in the Latin, as may be inferred from the word *Attavus*. See *Athair* infra.) I. *Màthair*. L. *Mater*. a mother. I. *Bràthair*. L. *Frater*. a brother, or Cousin. I. *Mailis*. L. *Malitia*. malice. I. *Feall*. L. *Fallacia*. treachery. I. *Fior*. L. *Verum* true. I. *Bo*. L. *Bos*. a cow. I. *Tarbh*. pronounced *Tarv*, L. *Taurus*. a Bull. I. *cabal* or *capal*. L. *Cavallus*. a horse. I. *Each* plur. *Eich*. L. *Equus* a steed. I. *cù*. plur. *cain*, or *cuin*. M. L. *canis*. I. *cuinín*. L. *cuniculus*. a Rabbet. I. *Gabhar*. L. *caper* a Goat. I. *Uaghn*. M. L. *Agnus*. a Lamb. I. *cuach*. M. L. *cucullus*. the Cuckoo. I. *Cat*. L. *catus*. a Cat. I. *coirt*. M. L. *cortex*. Bork. I. *céir*. L. *cæra*. wax. I. *Stàn*. L. *Stannum*. Tin. I. *Or*. L. *Aurum*. Gold. I. *Airget* or *Airgiot*. Lat. *Argentum*. Silver. I. *Iern*, or *Iarun*. Lat. *Ferrum*. Iron. I. *cnàib*. L. *canabis*. Hemp. I. *cróch*. L. *crocus*. Saffron. I. *cailc*. L. *calx*, *calcis*. Chalk or Lime. I. *Tir*. L. *Terra*. Land, or Country. I. *Tatbh* & *Tellúr*. L. *Tellus*, *Telluris*. Ground. I. *corcur*. L. *Purpura*. purple. I. *Amhuin*. L. *Amnis*. a River. I. *Loch* or *Lach*. L. *Lacus*. a lake or pool of water. I. *Seagal*. L. *Secale*. Rye. I. *cruitneacht*. L. *Triticum*. Wheat. I. *Arbhar*. Lat. *Arva*, *Arvorum*. Corn, or fields of Corn. I. *Gràn*, & *Gràine*, L. *Granum*. Grain. I. *Lín*. L. *Linum*. Flax. I. *Obh*, pronounced *Ov*. L. *Ovum*. an Egg. I. *càise*. L. *caseus*. Cheese. I. *Lacht*. L. *Lac*. Milk. I. *Fiun*. L. *Vinum*. wine. I. *Ailmhuint*. L. *Alimentum*. food or nourishment. I. *Gineamhuin*. L. *Genimen*. a generation. I. *Balbh*. L. *Balbus*. a stammerer. I. *calbh*. L. *calvus*. Bald. I. *coech*. L. *Cæcus*. Blind. I. *Màchuil*. L. *Macula*. a spot, or stain. I. *Meirdreach*. L. *Meretrix*. a harlot. I. *Brúcht*. L. *Ructus*. a Belch. I. *Clúmh*. L. *Pluma*. a Feather. I. *Modh*. L. *Modus*. a mode or manner. I. *Nós*. L. *Mos*. a custom or usage. I. *Cladhmh*. M. L. *Gladium*. a sword. I. *Lann*. L. *Lancea*. a lance. I. *Saighid*. L. *Sagitta*. an arrow. I. *Roth*. L. *Rota*. a wheel. I. *Mol*. L. *Mola*. a mill-wheel, or the whole mill. I. *Obuir*. L. *Opus*, *Operis*. work. I. *Nead & Nid*. L. *Nidus*. a nest. I. *Soc*. L. *Soccus*. a plough-

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share. I. *Fód.* unde L. *Fodio.* & L. *Feodum.* a sod or piece of ground. I. *Allod.* L. *Allodium.* an ancient property. I. *Cara.* L. *Charus.* a dear friend. I. *Creid.* L. *Crede.* believe thou. hence. I. *Creidiomh.* L. *Fides.* belief. N. B. These two words were in the Irish language before the knowledge of Christianity, as all people must have had an Idea of the act of believing each other in their mutual converse of Life. I. *Sæghul.* L. *Sæculum.* an age or man's life. I. *Mi.* & *Mis.* L. *Mensis* a month. I. *Seachtmhain.* L. *Septimana.* i. e. *Septem mane.* a week. I. *Uair.* L. *Hora.* an hour. I. *Eun.* L. *Unum.* one. I. *Dó.* L. *Duo.* two. I. *Tri.* L. *Tres,* *Tria.* three. I. *Ceathair.* L. *Quatuor.* four. I. *cuig.* L. *Quinque.* five. I. *Sé.* L. *Sex.* six. I. *Seacht* or *Secht.* L. *Septem.* seven I. *Ocht.* L. *Octo.* eight. I. *Nao.* L. *Novem.* nine. I. *Deich.* L. *Decem.* ten I. *céad* or *céat.* L. *centum.* one hundred. I. *Mile.* L. *Mille.* a thousand. I. *Niumhuir.* L. *Numerus.* a number. I. *Anngur.* L. *Angor.* anguish, trouble or vexation. I. *Arm.* L. *Armus.* unde *Arma,* *Armorum.* the shoulder, also arms, so called from that part of the body, which is the chief seat of strength. I. *Néabhul,* contracté *Néul.* L. *Nebula.* a cloud. I. *Sioc.* L. *Siccitas.* frost. I. *Moir* or *Muir,* or *Mair.* L. *Mare.* the sea. I. *Móin* or *Muin.* L. *Mons.* a mountain. I. *Pórt.* L. *Portus.* a bank, a landing place, a port or haven. I. *Falla.* L. *Vallum.* a wall or rampart. I. *Ola.* L. *Oleum.* oyl. I. *cainneal.* L. *candela.* a candle. I. *Rós* & *Róis.* L. *Rosa.* a Rose. I. *carra.* L. *carruca.* any wheel-carriage. I. *Scuab.* L. *Scopa,* a floor-brush, or a sweeping broom. I. *Leathun.* L. *Latum.* broad, breadth. I. *Ailp.* any huge Lump or heap of earth. hence the Latin *Alpes,* the name of that huge mountain which separates *Gaul* from *Italy*; for the Gauls called all mountains or heights by this name *Ailp,* of which the Latins made *Alpes.* *Omnes altitudines montium a Gallis Alpes vocantur;* says *Servius ad Æneid.* X Initio; & *Georg.* III. v. 474. *Cluverius* remarks in his *Germania antiq.* that *Gallorum lingua Alpes, montes alti vocantur,* & that *Alp* signified a mountain in the *British.* *Alp mons Britannis.* vid. *Isid.* orig. l. 14. c. 8. *Strabo* l. 4. p. 201. *Ptol.* l. 2. c. 2. *Theucidides* mentions a mountain in the Country of the *Argians* called *Olpe* in his time. I. *Aillbhrogach,* pl. *Aill-bhrogaig.* L. *Allobrogi,* from *Aill* which in *Irish* signifies a rocky Cliff, & *Brog* a habitation; so that *Allobrogi* signifies a people inhabiting rocky Cliffs & hills, such as were those who lived near the *Alpes* in the hills of *Savoye* & *Dauphiné,* from thence called *Allobrogi,* which is but a latinized writing of the Celtic word *Aillbhrogaig.*

The preceding List of *Irish* words, all, excepting the last, stamped with the two characteristics above described, might be stretched to much a greater extent, were it reconcileable with the reasonable length of a Preface. The last word, *Aill-bhrogach,* hath been added to shew that *Allobrox,* *Allobroges* is mere *Guidhelian,* or *Gallic Irish,*

fluviorum, montium, Urbium &c. in Britannia nominibus, pag. 264. &c. repeats that the names *Asc, Ifc, Ofc, Ufc* of Rivers in fourth Britain, varied by moderns into *Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux*, are but corrupt writings of the Irish word *Uisc, Uisge*, or *Easc*, (for so it is written indifferently in the old parchment Manuscripts) signifying water: & Mr. Baxter in his *Glossarium antiquitatum Britannicarum* acknowledges the same thing.

To all this I shall add some remarks of my own upon Mr. Rowlands description of the Isle of Anglesey, the last refuge of the remains of the old *Guidhelian* Druids from the Roman Tyranny. In this Island I have remarked the following *Vestiges* of the *Guidhelians*, or *Irish*, & of the *Irish* language. in the first place Mr. Roland, in his *Mona Antiqua* p. 27. observes that the *Vestiges* of old habitations still to be seen on the tops of high places in *Anglesey*, are called to this day *Ceitir Guidelod*, which he interprets, *the Irish-men's cottages*, but should more properly & Literally be rendered, *the Irish-men's habitations or seats*; for the Irish word *Cathair*, of which *Ceitir* is a corruption, signifies either a City, or town, or habitation. And Mr. Rowland very justly observes in the same place, not only that those are the *Vestiges* of the first habitations that were made by the first planters of the Island, because the valleys were then all covered with woods which were the haunt of wolves & other wild beasts, but also that those old ruins of habitations could not be so called as being built by those *Irish* Ravagers or plunderers who came to the Island, under the Command of *Sirig*, towards the end of the 4th century, & from whom the place called *yn Hiric y Guydhil* where this Commander engaged & defeated the Britons, derives its name (vid. Humfred. Lhuyd. descript. Walliæ & Cambd. in Anglesey.) & this last Assertion Mr. Rowland supports with this plain & sound reason, that those *Irish* plunderers found good habitations already made to their hand in the Island. and indeed, it is not natural that a flying party of foreigners who rush in upon a coast with the mere design of plunder, should think of building forts on high places without a view of conquest or permanent settlement in the Country; nor does it seem that that Band of *Irishmen* had time enough allowed them for forming such a project, before they were attacked & routed by a superiour number of the Britons led against them by *Caswalhon Lhawir*, Prince of north Wales.

Two other places or objects in the same Island, whose names are mere plain *Irish*, & not understood by the Welsh, are so many living evidences of the *Irish* being the ancient Inhabitants of them parts before the *Welsh*. The Landing place of the Ferry or passage from north Wales to *Anglesey* is called *Port-aeth-wy*, for so the *Welsh* write it. Mr. Rowland, for want of understanding the *Irish*, is drove

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to the necessity of giving this compound word an absurd & strained interpretation, as if it meant, *the passage which some before had passed over*. These are his very words. Now this word is of so plain a signification in *Irish*, that a child bred up to the use of that language, would understand the genuine meaning of it, at its very first utterance. The three monosyllables, of which this complex word *Port-aeth-wy* is composed, signify in *Irish*, the *bank*, or landing place of the *yellow ford* or passage; *port* being the *Irish* for a *bank* or port, Lat. *portus*; *ath*, or *adh*, the *Irish* for a *ford* or passage, Lat. *vadum*; & *bui*, or *bhui*, pronounced *wy*, the *Irish* for *yellow*. And indeed no name of a place could have a more natural signification, as the water of that small arm of the sea is always of a yellowish colour; & if my memory does not very much deceive me, the earth or soil on both sides of that passage is of a saffron or ruddy hue. It is also remarkable that *Tin-dath-wy*, the name of the territory adjacent to this place called *port-ath-wy*, is mere *Irish*; for *tyn* in *Welsh* signifies a country or region as *tain* does in *Irish*; so that the word was originally *tain-ath-bhui*, the territory of the *yellow ford*. The other vestige of ancient *Irish* habitations in *Anglesey*, is the name of the ruins of a great edifice in that Island, which Mr. *Rowland* thinks to have been the *Arch-Druid's* supreme court of judicature. Those ruins are to this day called *Bruyn-gwin*, as the *Welsh* write it: a plain *Irish* word which signifies a *white palace* or house, the same as *white hall* in London. *Bruighean*, pronounced *Bruian* or *Bruyn*, in *Irish* signifies a great house or palace, *gwin* in the *Welsh* way of writing, is of the same signification with *fionn* or *bàn* in *Irish*, which means *white*. Now as the *Welsh* have not the word *Bruin* in their language, Mr. *Rowland* vainly strives to derive that word from the *welsh Breiniol* i. e. *supreme* or *Royal*, & *Gwyn*, which in *Welsh* is the common word for *white*, he changes, or rather strains into *Cwyn*, a *suit* or *action at law*. This indeed may justly be called a far fetched or forced interpretation, while the meaning of the word is quite plain & natural in the *Irish* language.

I shall finish this supplement to Mr. *Lhuyd's* observations, after remarking in the first place, that the name of the very Capital of *Britain*, as it was used in the time of the Romans, who added the termination (*um*) to it, was mere *Guidhelian* or *Irish*, in which language *Long* is still the only word in common use to signify a *ship*; as *dín* or *díon* is, & always has been used to imply a place of safety or a strong town, being very nearly of the same signification with *Dùn*, with this only difference that in the *Iberno-Celtic* language *Dùn* signifies a fortified place that is constantly shut up or barricaded, & *Dín* or *Díon* literally means a *place of Safety*, a covered or walled town; so that *Long-dín* or *Long-díon*, which the

Romans changed into *Londinum*, literally signifies a *town of Ships* or a place of Safety for Ships. To which may be added that the old name of the River of *London* was likewise very plain *Guidhelian Irish*. Cæsar calls that River by the name of *Isis*, which is only latinizing the *Guidhelian* word *Isce*, *Water*, the name it then bore amongst the people of the Country; & whether the word *Tam* was always prefixed to *Isce* or *Isis*, either as an Epithet, or as being the name of the River *Tame* which joins its water, as it possibly might also have joined its appellative with the River *Isce* or *Isis*; in either supposition the *Iberno-Celtic* word *Támh*, which signifies *still*, quiet, gentle, smooth, &c. was a very natural Epithet for the River *Thames*, as well as it may be a very significative name for the River *Tame*. To all this I shall not hesitate to add, that *Albion* the most ancient name of the greater *British* Isle, & under which it was known to the *Greeks*, not only in the times of *Ptolemy*, of *Marcianus Heracleota*, *Eustachius* &c. but also in the much more ancient time of *Aristotle*, or of *Theophrastus*, as is observed by the great *Usher* antiquit. Eccl. Brit. p. 378, that this name, I say, is plain *Guidhelian Irish*, in which language *al* or *ail* signifies a *rocky Cliff*, & *bàn*, *white*; whence the whole name *Alban*, *Albain* or *Ailbion* signifies *the white Cliff*: a very natural name in the mouth of a *Gaul* or *Guidhelian* placed on the continent at or near *Calais*, where the first & only knowledge he has of the *British* Isle, consists in the bare sight of the *white Cliffs* of *Dover*. this *Guidhelian* or *Gaul* having crossed the Channel & observed the situation & shape of the land about *Dover*, he calls it by the name of *Cean tír* i. e. *head-land*, which *Guidhelian* word the *Romans* latinized into *Cantium*. A numerous Colony of the same nation being afterwards come over to that Island, which they peopled by degrees from one end to the other; it is quite natural that they should have given names to all the remarkable objects of either nature or art throughout the whole Country, such as *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *head-lands*, *towns* &c: and accordingly we still find these *Guidhelian* names every where in *England* & *Wales*, all the way from *Dover* to *York*, I mean, from *Cean-tír* or *Kent*, to the River *Isce* now called *Ouse*, & by the *Romans* *Isis*, which passes through *York*; & from the River *Isca* passing through the town of *Caer Leon ar Isce* in *Monmouth shire*, to *Longdion*, or *Longdùn*, the City of *London*, & its River *Támh-isce*, *Thamisis*, the *Thames*.

It is particularly to be remarked that the *Guidhelian* Colony never gave any other name to the Island than that of *Alban*, or *Albain*; & that when the *Belgics*, afterwards called *Britans*, ancestors of the *Welsh*, & who in all likelihood were mixed, either from the beginning or by degrees, with *Gauls*, as well as with *Cimbrians* & other *Germans*, forced the *Guidhelians* towards the northern parts of

of the Isle, the name they had first given it, followed them always, so as to be appropriated to whatever tract they Inhabited. hence it came to pass that this name stuck at last to *Caledonia* or north *Britain*, afterwards called *Scotland* from the colony of *Irish Scots* who first settled in them parts under the Command of *Fergus* son of *Erc* & his Brothers, in the beginning of the 6th century. this circumstance of *Albain*, the first name of the whole Island, being limited at last to the northern parts of it, is clearly evinced by the constant tradition of the *Irish*, who never, even to this day, gave any other name than that of *Albain* to the country now called *Scotland* by the *English*. And to finish my observations on this subject, I shall remark that *Kimry* or *Kimraeg*, the national name the *Welsh* distinguish themselves by, though I do not find that they can account for its radical derivation in their own language, is a very plain *Guidhelian* or *Irish* word, still of common use in *Ireland*. *Cumar* in the *Irish* language signifies a deep valley between two hills, as *Cumerach* does a tract of Land consisting of hills & deep valleys, & the Inhabitants of such a Country are very properly called *cumaraig*. A well known example of this appellative is furnished by the distinctive surname of a branch of the *O Briens* of *Thomond*, which settled about the end of the 14th century in the Valleys & high lands called *cumarach* northwards of *Dungarvan* in the County of *Waterford*; from which they were always called *cumaraig*, or the *O Briens* of *cumarach*, i. e. of the Valleys & hills. vid. *cumar* infra. I need not observe that this is a very proper & significative name for the *Welsh*, & that this national appellative they are distinguished by, is much more naturally deriveable from the nature of their country, than from the supposition of their being either *Gomarians* or *Cimbrians*, as some writers have imagined. in the mean time, it is natural to think, that if the old *Britans* had the word *cumar* in their language, with the meaning now explained, those of that nation who lived on the plains might have given the name of *cumaraig* corrupted into *Kimraeg*, to the Inhabitants of the hilly countries of *Wales* & *Cumberland*. But if they never had it in their Dialect, it seems a plain case that these countries were first called *cumarach* by the *Guidhelians*, in whose language the word is still of common use in *Ireland*, as above observed; whence it is natural that the *Britans* finding those countries in possession of that name at their arrival in the Island, always called the Inhabitants of them by that of *cumaraig* or *Kimraeg* & *Kimry* according to the genius of their Dialect.

But however useful or necessary the *Irish* language may be for clearing up the antiquities of great *Britain*, some of our Learned Readers may very possibly think us quite presumptuous, & even ex-

travagant, if we adopted the assertion of Mr. *Lhuyd*, „ that the
 „ Learned nations of *France*, *Spain*, & *Italy* will not be capable
 „ of giving a full etymological account of those languages which
 „ *Menage*, *Aldrete*, & other Learned persons endeavoured to do, if
 „ they do not acquire some perfection of knowledge of the *Irish* lan-
 „ guage & the *Welsh*; which, without dispute, are allowed to have
 „ been the best preserved part of the languages those Learned men
 „ treated of, before they were corrupted by the *Romans*, *Goths* &
 „ *Africans*. „ As to this assertion of Mr. *Lhuyd* in the Preface of his
 Irish vocabulary, I shall only be bold enough to assure the Reader
 from my own knowledge of the matter, that with regard to *Me-
 nage*, (for I have not seen *Aldrete*'s book) & even *Ducange*, any
 man of Letters well acquainted with the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, may
 with all the facility imaginable make up such supplements to the
 erudite performances of both the one & the other, as may com-
 prehend very extensive & curious Improvements of their respective
 works. And to put the Learned Reader in the plain way of jud-
 ging whether it be possible that this Assertion may naturally be well
 grounded, I shall only desire that he may join me in supposing „ that
 „ a Colony of *Gauls* or *Celts* might have separated themselves from
 „ the rest of their nation on the continent some hundreds of years
 „ before *Julius Cæsar* invaded *Gaul*, & that ever since their separa-
 „ tion they lived together by themselves in remote Islands, without
 „ being exposed to such a mixture of other people of different lan-
 „ guages, as may cause any great alteration in the Dialect they ori-
 „ ginally used in common with the main body of the *Gaulish* na-
 „ tion on the continent. But in the mean time the original tongue
 „ of their Brethren the *Gauls* on the continent, was from age to
 „ age liable to corruption & alteration from their mixture, first with
 „ the Belgians & other Germans, then with the Romans & their
 „ troops of different nations constantly quartered amongst them for
 „ many centuries; & much earlier, as to the southern parts of *Gaul*,
 „ with the *Phocean-Greeks* of *Marseilles*: beside that the language of
 „ a very extensive & powerfull nation, consisting of a great number
 „ of different Tribes & Provinces, whereof some are very remote
 „ from others, is much more subject to alteration than that of a Co-
 „ lony of the same nation, which, from the time of its separation,
 „ has been concentered & kept together within the circumscribed
 „ borders of an Island. „.

Now, if the primitive language of the *Gauls* on the continent,
 hath been at long run so entirely altered & disguised, that very lit-
 tle of it is discernible in the *Chaos* of the many other different lan-
 guages it is confounded with, which is now its real state; the Le-
 arned Reader is to Judge, whether it be not very natural to think,

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that the Dialect of that Colony of ancient *Gauls* which brought away to their Islands, & there preserved in the best manner the original *Celtic* language, may be of great help to make this discernment, by pointing out & separating from that *Chaos* the genuine remains of the old *Gaulish* tongue; & consequently an effectual help & Guide in tracing out the real Origin of those words which *Menage* & *Ducange* undertook to explain? If the Reader Judges on the affirmative side of this question, as it is natural to expect, he then will decide in favour of the *Iberno-celtic* Dialect, as being that which furnishes the surest clew for tracing out what may still remain of the old language of *Gaul*, through the confused assemblage of other foreign Dialects in which it is wrapt up & disguised. For it seems certain, that the *Gaidhelian* or *Gaulish* Colony which settled in *Ireland*, after inhabiting Britain for several ages, separated from the *Gauls* of the continent long before their mixture with any Foreigners; since it appears from *Cæsar's* account of the *infinite multitude of people*, into which the *Britons*, ancestors of the *Welsh*, were already grown in his time, that they had then been possessors of the Island for many centuries, after the *Gaidheliens* had passed over to *Ireland*. which number of centuries being added to those which the *Irish Gauls* must necessarily have spent in the same *British* Isle, before they could multiply to a sufficient number to people it universally, & give names, as hath been proved above, to its Rivers, mountains, & remarkable places from one end of it to the other; these two numbers of centuries being, I say, joined together, & considered as the space of time between the epoch of the separation of the *Irish Gaidhelian* or *Gaulish* Colony from the *Gauls* on the continent, to that of *Cæsar's* Invading *Britain*, must throw back that separation to a period of time much earlier than that of the *Belgic Germans* mixing with the *Gauls*, or of any other mixture their language could have received. from which it is manifestly consequent, that the *Gaidheliens* brought away to the British Isles the pure original *Celtic* tongue of the primitive *Gauls*: & as to their preserving it in the best manner possible, even to this day, the reasons already alleged are sufficient to evince that point.

The Remains of the *Gaulish* language in its present confused state, are mixed with the old French or the *German* Dialect of *Franconia*, as also with the different Dialects of the *Burgundians* & *Goths*, from which the affinity of the *French* with the *Italian* in words which are not of *Latin* extraction, is chiefly derived; (& this shews, by the bye, how improper it is to derive without distinction from the *Italian*, as *Menage* generally does, those French words which bear a resemblance with *Italian* words, or vice versa; since this resemblance or affinity on both sides, proceeds from one & the same common

source) & lastly those Remains of the old *Gaulish* tongue are mixed with the *Latin*, besides the old mixture of the *Belgic German*. But one particular circumstance of its *Latin* mixture, & a circumstance that neither *Ducange* nor *Menage* seem to have taken any notice of, is that besides the great multitude of words which the modern *French* language, made up of all the mixtures now mentioned, has really borrowed from the *Latin*, & are the more easily discerned as they are generally formed upon the genitive case of the *Latin* words, as *conversion*, *sermon* &c; it contains also an abundant variety of other words, which, though seemingly of *Latin* extraction by their near affinity with words of the same sense in that language, are, notwithstanding, genuine & real *Celtic* words, & the very *Archetypes* or *radicals* upon which the *Latin* words have been formed. This will be more clearly understood & evinced from what shall be observed in the sequel concerning the striking affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin* in an abundant variety of words. The sure method of discerning those original *Celtic* words resembling the *Latin* in any European Dialect of the Celtic nations, is by considering, in the first place, if they are expressive either of such ideas or such objects of the senses as no language can want words for from the beginning, because no society of people, nay, none of its particular members enjoying all the senses, could at any time or in any country be strangers to such objects or ideas, & consequently none destitute of words to distinguish them. & secondly to consider if such words be the only appellatives of their respective objects or ideas used in the language either in common practice, or in old writings, for signifying the things they are appropriated to. all words in any of the *Celtic* Dialects, which can stand the test of these two qualities, may with full assurance be regarded as mere *Celtic* (though probably somewhat changed from their primitive form & pronunciation) & not derived from the *Latin*, whatever resemblance or affinity they may bear with words of the same signification in that language.

It was upon the foundation of the two Characteristics now explained, that I demonstrated, as I cant but think, all the appellatives of objects or signs of ideas in the list of *Irish* words published last year at *London* in the *Prospectus* of the following Dictionary, to be pure original *Celtic*, notwithstanding their close & striking affinity with the *Latin* words of the same signification, which are stamped with plain marks of being rather derivatives of the *Celtic* words of the sort I am Speaking of; these being generally *monosyllables*, & seldom or never consisting of more than two syllables, whereas the *Latin* words corresponding with the *Celtic* monosyllables, consist generally of two syllables, as those that agree in signification with the *Celtic* words of two syllables, are generally of three or four

syllables; which according to the rules of *etymology*, evinces them to be derivatives from the more simple radicals of the *celtic*, of which the *lingua prisca* of the *Aborigines*, the mother of the Latin, was only a Dialect. Thus also, & upon the same foundation, we may, I think, assure ourselves that the following French words, with a vast number of others of a like nature, are mere Celtic or Gaulish, though doubtless, somewhat changed from their primitive structure as well as pronunciation; such as, *pain*, *vin*, *froment*, *homme*, *femme*, *pere*, *mere*, *filz*, *fille*, *sœur*, *frere*, *bœuf*, *cheval*, *cavale*, *jument*, *ame*, *cor*, or *corps*, *cœur*, *amour*, &c. all signifying objects or things which no language can want words for, & which, at the same time, are, I think, the only words used in the French for the objects they respectively signify; from both which characteristics it is evident they are not derivatives of the Latin, notwithstanding their resemblance to its words of the same meaning. And here I think it pertinent to remark that men of Letters, of the *French*, *Spanish*, & *German* nations, who had leisure & curiosity enough to make out ample lists of words bearing these two characteristics, & resembling the Latin in their respective Dialects, would thereby contribute in a very essential manner to the improvement of *celtic* Literature. And if the words of any kind which may be found to bear an affinity with the *Greek* as well as with the *Latin*, were marked & pointed out in such lists, it would, not only enlarge such an Improvement, but also evince a curious point & matter of fact which I shall remark in the sequel, when I have compared many *Iberno-Celtic* words with *Greek* words of the same or of an analogous signification, & which I don't find that any writer has hitherto taken notice of, viz. That the *Latin* has borrowed much less of its words from the *Greek* than is generally imagined, and that a vast number of those *Latin* words which are supposed to be of *Greek* extraction, have been really & immediately derived from the Celtic & not from the *Greek*, whose words of this nature are likewise derivatives of the Celtic; or which is the same thing, either of the Phrygian or Thracian; this latter people being unquestionably Celts, as well as parents of the former, according to the best authorities: & this confirms the truth of *Plato's* opinion in his *cratylus*, that the *Greeks* have borrowed a great deal of their language from the *Barbarians*. Before I have done with this subject of the utility of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect towards Improving *Celtic* Literature, & Illustrating the antiquities of the *Celtic* nations, I think it proper to produce some few examples of words or terms used in the base & L. *French*, of whose radical structure or derivation our Glossarians or Etymologists, particularly *Ducange* & *Menage*, have not been able to give any positive or satisfactory, explication: & examples which will justify in some measure my preceding assertion » that very con-

„ fiderable fupplements to the works of thefe two Learned Writers, „ may eafily be made up with the help of the *Irish* language. “

First, I fhall inftance in the word *Allodium*, in old *English*, *Alleud*, & in *French* *alleu* or *Franc-alleu*. It is agreed upon, that this word fignifies a free hereditary property of long ftanding in a family, & defcending from father to fon, without chief-rent or other obligation to any Lord Paramount. But the radical derivation of the word is far from being agreed upon by our *Gloffographers*, as appears at the words *Allodium* in *Ducange*, & *Alleu* or *Franc-Alleu* in *Menage*. Nothing more plainly intelligible than this word in the *Irish* language, wherein its true derivation is found & well known; and not, I dare fay, in any other Celtic Dialect. The word *Allód*, otherwife written *Allùd*, fignifies, in *Irish*, any thing that is ancient. Thus, in *Allód* or in *allùd* fignifies anciently, Lat. *olim*, *antiquitus*. In *aimfir allòid*, in ancient times, Lat. *tempore antiquo*. *Fearann allód*, an ancient Land-property, Lat. *fundus antiquus* feu *prædium antiquum*. *Maoin allod*, old properties, or goods of any kind, in a family, Lat. *bona allodialia*. a like facility of explaining the radical derivation of the word *feodum* or *feudum* is furnifhed in the *Irish* language, wherein the common & only word in ufe to fignify a piece, portion, or divifion of ground, affigned to be cultivated under fome obligations, is the monofyllable *fód*, which is vifibly the root of the Latin verb *fodio*, to dig or work at the ground; & it is natural to think that the *Latin*, or the *Lingua prifca*, from which it is derived, had a noun, of the fame radical ftructure with this *Iberno-Celtic* word *fód*, from which the *Latins* derived the verb *fodio*, as verbs are generally formed upon, & derived from the nouns. This celtic word *fód* is evidently the root of the Latin *feodum*, fometimes written *feudum*, of which it likewife furnifhes the true fenfe & common meaning; as it fignifies a piece of Land or ground affigned for improvement, under fome obligation to the *Paramount*, by which this kind of tenure or property is diftinguifhed from *Allodium*. Some modern writers, particularly Mr. *Dalrimple*, have advanced that the *Germans* were the firft Authors of the *feodal* tenure; an opinion which plainly fhews that thofe writers have not dipped very deep into the *German antiquities*, & the manner in which thofe people lived in the times of *Cæfar* & *Tacitus*; nor confidered that the Emperor *Alexander Severus* in the year 222. eftablifhed *feodal* tenures, called *Military benefices*, on the frontiers of the Empire, obliging the proprietors of them to defend the Limits of the Empire againft the *Barbarians*, by defending at the fame time their own properties. And if thofe writers had carried farther back their recherches into antiquity, they would find in *Diodorus Siculus* lib. 1. that the *Egyptians*, for a proof that the people of *Argos* & *Athens*, & of another City of

Greece named *Asty* descended from themselves, alleged » that the » second order of people amongst them was those unto whom the » Lands of the country were assigned, to the end they may the » better apply themselves to arms for the defence of the co- » untry; like those of Egypt, who are there the proprietors of » the Lands, & are therefore obliged to furnish soldiers for the » wars at their own charge. « I have been often thinking that the custom of *feodal* tenures for military service among the *Egyptians*, derived its origin from the time that *Joseph* bought for the *King* all the Lands of *Egypt* for the provisions he furnished to the particular Proprietors, during the seven years of famine mentioned in *Genesis*; after which event the King was at liberty to give out the same Lands in equal or proportionable divisions, as *Lycurgus* did those of his Jurisdiction, under the obligation of Military service. Before that epoch, the properties of particulars in *Egypt*, were, doubtless, of the free *Allodial* Kind; which in the primitive times must have been the case in all other countries.

Another word of the same nature with those I have mentioned, I mean *soccagium*, *soccage*, a tenure subject to services of agriculture, or some other duties or rents to the *Paramount*, has its natural root in the *Irish* language, wherein the monosyllable *Soc* is the common & only appellative of a *plough-share*, or that pointed Iron-instrument which lies perpendicular to the coulter, & parallel to the ridge. As this word *soc* has been in the old French or Gaulish language with the same meaning, I can't but think that that language had also the word *roth*, plur. *rothu*, which in the *Celtic* means a *Wheel* & *Wheels*, and is the only word used for it in Irish, Lat. *rota* & *Carruca*, which latter word signifies a *plough*, as well as any wheel carriage (vid. Littleton's Dict. in *V Carruca*) & whence in the modern French, a *plough* is called *charrue*, as it may as properly be called *Roth*, or plur. *Rothu*, from its wheels, being words of the same meaning. I therefore refer to the judicious Etymologists, whether the French words *Roture* & *Roturier* may not be more properly derived from *Roth* or *Rothu* signifying a *plough*, than from the principle of the Latin word *rumpo*, to *break*, because agriculture chiefly consists in breaking or dividing the ground. vid. *Menage* in the word *Roture*. And to finish my remarks on words of this nature, I shall only add, that I very much doubt if the root of the *Latin* word *Armarium*, *Armara*, can be as properly found in any other living language of the *Celtic* nations, as in the Irish; wherein the monosyllable *Airm* signifies any *close place*, which is likewise the General signification of the word *Armarium*, though it is particularly used to signify a *store-house*, a *closet*, a *Cupboard*, a *Chest*, a *Study* or *Library*. vid. *du Cange*, & Littleton's Dict. ad voc. *Armarium*. Thus

also the *Irish* word *Cam*, *crooked* or *convex*, is the root of the *Latin* *Camurus*, as *camuris cornibus* of *Virgil*, & *Camus* of the *French*. And as to the names of *Rivers*, *mountains*, & *towns* all over the *Celtic* nations, I dare say no *Celtic* Dialect now subsisting can equal the *Irish* in accounting for their radical derivations: for the etymological explanation of all the names of towns that end in *Dun*, I refer the Reader to that word in the following Dictionary, as I do to the word *Magh*, (which in *Irish* is the common word to signify a *plain field* or any open piece of ground clear of trees or woods) for explaining those which end in *magus*; of which *Bochart* (lib. 1. c. 42. p. 757) assures us, there were more than thirty in the *Celtic* countries, besides six which he names. But *Ortellius*, *Rhenanus* & *Cambden*, who are followed by *Bochart*, & lately by *Bullet* & *Peloutier*, are all mistaken as to the signification of the word *magus*, which they interpret a *town* or *habitation*, not considering that all towns or habitations would have as good right to that name as those which are particularly distinguished by it. The name *Magh* was doubtless given to those *plain* or *clear* pieces of ground at or before the time of building thereupon the towns, whose names terminate in that monosyllable, of which the *Latins* made *magus*: in the same manner as we read in the life of *St. Patrick*, that the town which he built on the high ground of *Druim Saileach*, derived its name of *Ard-magh*, from its situation on a *high field* or *plain*, which clearly indicates the literal signification of the *Celtic* word *Magh*. Thus also, for the literal explication of the names of towns terminating in *Durus* or *Durum*, it is sufficient to observe that in the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect the monosyllable *dur* signifies *water*; & accordingly it is observable, that those towns are situate near some *Rivers*, *lakes* or *marshes*, or otherwise convenient to good *springs* or *fountains*. And as to the names of *Rivers*, it is to be observed that the common appellative for a *River* in *Irish* is *Amhuin*, *Lat. Amnis*. Which name joined to that of some remarkable quality of any particular *River*, makes up its name. Thus, *garbh*, pronounced *Garv*, which signifies *violent*, *rough*, *rapid*, being joined to *Amhuin*, makes *Garvamhuin*, & contractedly *Garamhuin*, *Garumhuin*, latinized into *Garumna*, the *River Garone*. Lastly to account for the Etymology of the names of *Rivers* ending in *ana* or *anus*, as *Sequana*, & *Rhodanus* &c. we have only to remark that *án* is one of the common appellatives of *water* in the *Irish* language. If *Mr. Bullet* had been well acquainted with it, he would have had no need of so often recurring to strained explications of the names of the remarkable *Rivers* of *France*.

Now, to acquit myself of the fourth & last point of my engagement to the publick, as it is stated in the beginning of this Preface, I have only to shew, in the first place, the close & abundant affinity of

of the *Irish* language with the *Latin*. And at the same time, in order to demonstrate that the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect did not borrow from the *Latin* any of those words in which both languages agree (excepting always such words as are significative of the rites & mysteries of the *Christian* Religion; objects which no people could have words for before the preaching of the Gospel) I shall only lay down on the part of the *Irish*, those which are expressive of Ideas or objects which no language can want words for, even in its most incult state, and are at the same time the only words in common use in that language to signify precisely & properly the things they are appropriated to; two characteristics which plainly demonstrate that they are not derivatives of any other language, but rather genuine original words of the *Celtic* tongue. From which circumstance, joined to the plain marks of derivation with which the corresponding *Latin* words are stamped, as shall hereafter be observed, it will evidently appear that those *Latin* words, with a vast number of others taken notice of throughout the course of this Dictionary, are derivatives of the *Celtic*; & consequently that the *lingua prisca* of the *Aborigines* of *Italy*, from which the old *Latin*, refined by the *Romans*, had been formed, was only a Dialect of the *Celtic*; which was the more natural, as the *Aborigines* themselves, consisting of *Umbrians*, *Sabins*, & others, were certainly *Celts*. In the next place, I shall compare the *Irish* with the *Greek*, in order to shew that the *Greeks* have derived a great part of their language from the *celtic*, for most certainly the *Irish* never borrowed any part of theirs from the *Greeks*, no more than did the *Gauls* or any other *Celts*: and by comparing the *Latin*, as well as the *Greek* with the *Irish* in words, wherein the three languages agree in affinity, it will be made manifest that the *Latin* did not borrow from the *Greeks* (as it hath hitherto been imagined) those words which agree with the *Iberno-Celtic*, as well as with the *Greek*, but rather that both the *Latin* & the *Greek* derived them from the *celtic*. This point hath been already touched upon & laid open, in some measure, in the preceding part of this Preface. I shall therefore now proceed to lay down my List of *Irish* & *Latin* words of the nature I have explained; but not in an Alphabetical order. The *Irish* precedes, the *Latin* follows, both in *Italic* Characters, & then the *English* in the *Roman*. At the same time it is to be noted that to judge of the affinity of the *Latin* with the *Irish*, it is necessary the Reader should know that the *Irish* Alphabet has no *V* consonant, but that the Letter *B* aspirated with a *H*, serves instead of it, as in the *Spanish*. It is also to be remarked that the change of initial consonants makes no difference, as to the identity of radicals, between the words of different languages, no more than the exchange of one vowel for another in any syllable of such words. Now begins the List,

wherein the letter *M* shall be fixed immediately after every Irish word that may seem to strangers to be of two syllables, though it be really but a monosyllable. No Irish word of this List is of more than two syllables.

Ir. *Dia*. M. genit. *Dé*. Lat. *Deus*. God. I. *Anm* or *Anam*. L. *Anima*. The soul. I. *Intleacht*. L. *Intellectus* the understanding. I. *Meamhoir*. L. *Memoria*. the memory. I. *Toil*. L. *Voluntas*, the will. I. *Intin*. L. *Intentio*, intention. I. *Méin*. M. L. *Mens*. the mind. I. *Réasun*. L. *Ratio*. Reason. I. *Sprid*. L. *Spiritus* spirit I. *Beatha & Bith*. L. *Vita*. Life I. *Corp*. L. *Corpus* the body. I. *Croidhe*. M. L. *Cor*. abl. *corde*. The heart. I. *cos*. L. *Pes*. the foot. I. *Ucht*. L. *Pectus*. the breast. I. *Fear*. plur. *Fir*. L. *Vir*. a man. I. *Bean & Ben*. L. *Venus*. Woman. I. *Athair*. L. *Pater*. a father. (vid. *Atta* in the Gothick Glossary at the end of the *Codex Argenteus*, where it appears that this word had not the Letter *P* as its initial in many ancient languages, not even in the old Greek, nor anciently in the Latin, as may be inferred from the word *Attavus*. See *Athair* infra.) I. *Màthair*. L. *Mater*. a mother. I. *Bràthair*. L. *Frater*. a brother, or Cousin. I. *Mailis*. L. *Malitia*. malice. I. *Feall*. L. *Fallacia*. treachery. I. *Fìor*. L. *Verum* true. I. *Bo*. L. *Bos*. a cow. I. *Tarbh*. pronounced *Tary*, L. *Taurus*. a Bull. I. *cabal* or *capal*. L. *cavallus*. a horse. I. *Each* plur. *Eich*. L. *Equus* a steed. I. *cù*. plur. *cain*, or *cuin*. M. L. *canis*. I. *cuinín*. L. *cuniculus*. a Rabbet. I. *Gabhar*. L. *caper* a Goat. I. *Uaghn*. M. L. *Agnus*. a Lamb. I. *cuach*. M. L. *cucullus*. the Cuckoo. I. *Cat*. L. *catus*. a Cat. I. *coirt*. M. L. *cortex*. Bork. I. *céir*. L. *cera*. wax. I. *Stàn*. L. *Stannum*. Tin. I. *Or*. L. *Aurum*. Gold. I. *Airget* or *Airgiot*. Lat. *Argentum*. Silver. I. *Iern*, or *Iarun*. Lat. *Ferrum*. Iron. I. *cnàib*. L. *canabis*. Hemp. I. *cróch*. L. *crocus*. Saffron. I. *cailc*. L. *calx*, *calcis*. Chalk or Lime. I. *Tir*. L. *Terra*. Land, or Country. I. *Tatbh & Tellúr*. L. *Tellus*, *Telluris*. Ground. I. *corcur*. L. *Purpura*. purple. I. *Amhuin*. L. *Amnis*. a River. I. *Loch* or *Lach*. L. *Lacus*. a lake or pool of water. I. *Seagal*. L. *Secale*. Rye. I. *cruitneacht*. L. *Triticum*. Wheat. I. *Arbhar*. Lat. *Arva*, *Arvorum*. Corn, or fields of Corn. I. *Gràn*, & *Gràine*, L. *Granum*. Grain. I. *Lín*. L. *Linum*. Flax. I. *Obh*, pronounced *Ov*. L. *Ovum*. an Egg. I. *càise*. L. *caseus*. Cheese. I. *Lacht*. L. *Lac*. Milk. I. *Fìun*. L. *Vinum*. wine. I. *Ailmhuint*. L. *Alimentum*. food or nourishment. I. *Gineamhuin*. L. *Genimen*. a generation. I. *Balbh*. L. *Balbus*. a stammerer. I. *calbh*. L. *calvus*. Bald. I. *coech*. L. *Cæcus*. Blind. I. *Màchuil*. L. *Macula*. a spot, or stain. I. *Meirdreach*. L. *Meretrix*. a harlot. I. *Brúcht*. L. *Ructus*. a Belch. I. *Clúmh*. L. *Pluma*. a Feather. I. *Modh*. L. *Modus*. a mode or manner. I. *Nós*. L. *Mos*. a custom or usage. I. *Cladhmh*. M. L. *Gladium*. a sword. I. *Lann*. L. *Lancea*. a lance. I. *Saighid*. L. *Sagitta*. an arrow. I. *Roth*. L. *Rota*. a wheel. I. *Mol*. L. *Mola*. a mill wheel, or the whole mill. I. *Obuir*. L. *Opus*, *Operis*. work. I. *Nead & Nid*. L. *Nidus*. a nest. I. *Soc*. L. *Soccus*. a plough-

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share. I. *Fód.* unde L. *Fodio.* & L. *Feodum.* a sod or piece of ground. I. *Allod.* L. *Allodium.* an ancient property. I. *Cara.* L. *Charus.* a dear friend. I. *Creid.* L. *Crede.* believe thou. hence. I. *Creidiomh.* L. *Fides.* belief. N. B. These two words were in the Irish language before the knowledge of Christianity, as all people must have had an Idea of the act of believing each other in their mutual converse of Life. I. *Sæghul.* L. *Sæculum.* an age or man's life. I. *Mi.* & *Mis.* L. *Menfis* a month. I. *Seachtmhain.* L. *Septimana.* i. e. *Septem mane.* a week. I. *Uair.* L. *Hora.* an hour. I. *Eun.* L. *Unum.* one. I. *Dó.* L. *Duo.* two. I. *Tri.* L. *Tres,* *Tria.* three. I. *Ceathair.* L. *Quatuor.* four. I. *cuig.* L. *Quinque.* five. I. *Sé.* L. *Sex.* six. I. *Seacht* or *Secht.* L. *Septem.* seven. I. *Ocht.* L. *Octo.* eight. I. *Nao.* L. *Novem.* nine. I. *Deich.* L. *Decem.* ten. I. *céad* or *céat.* L. *centum.* one hundred. I. *Mile.* L. *Mille.* a thousand. I. *Niumhuir.* L. *Numerus.* a number. I. *Anngur.* L. *Angor.* anguish, trouble or vexation. I. *Arm.* L. *Armus.* unde *Arma,* *Armorum.* the shoulder, also arms, so called from that part of the body, which is the chief seat of strength. I. *Néabhul,* contracté *Néul.* L. *Nebula.* a cloud. I. *Sioc.* L. *Siccitas.* frost. I. *Moir* or *Muir,* or *Mair.* L. *Mare.* the sea. I. *Móin* or *Muin.* L. *Mons.* a mountain. I. *Pórt.* L. *Portus.* a bank, a landing place, a port or haven. I. *Falla.* L. *Vallum.* a wall or rampart. I. *Ola.* L. *Oleum.* oyl. I. *cainneal.* L. *candela.* a candle. I. *Rós* & *Róis.* L. *Rosa.* a Rose. I. *carra.* L. *carruca.* any wheel-carriage. I. *Scuab.* L. *Scopa,* a floor-brush, or a sweeping broom. I. *Leathun.* L. *Latum.* broad, breadth. I. *Ailp.* any huge Lump or heap of earth. hence the Latin *Alpes,* the name of that huge mountain which separates *Gaul* from *Italy*; for the Gauls called all mountains or heights by this name *Ailp,* of which the Latins made *Alpes.* *Omnes altitudines montium a Gallis Alpes vocantur;* says *Servius ad Æneid. X Initio;* & *Georg. III. v. 474.* *Cluverius* remarks in his *Germania antiq.* that *Gallorum lingua Alpes, montes alti vocantur,* & that *Alp* signified a mountain in the *British.* *Alp mons Britannis.* vid. *Isid. orig. l. 14. c. 8.* *Strabo l. 4. p. 201.* *Ptol. l. 2. c. 2.* *Theucidides* mentions a mountain in the Country of the *Argians* called *Olpe* in his time. I. *Aillbhrogach,* pl. *Aill-bhrogaig.* L. *Allobrogi,* from *Aill* which in *Irish* signifies a rocky Cliff, & *Brog* a habitation; so that *Allobrogi* signifies a people inhabiting rocky Cliffs & hills, such as were those who lived near the *Alpes* in the hills of *Savoye* & *Dauphiné,* from thence called *Allobrogi,* which is but a latinized writing of the Celtic word *Aillbhrogaig.*

The preceding List of *Irish* words, all, excepting the last, stamped with the two characteristics above described, might be stretched to much a greater extent, were it reconcileable with the reasonable length of a Preface. The last word, *Aill-bhrogach,* hath been added to shew that *Allobrox,* *Allobroges* is mere *Guidhelian,* or *Gallic Irish,*

as are likewise *Vergobretus*, the title of the chief Magistrate or Judge of the *Ædui*, *Vercingetorix* & *Vergasillaunus* two Military Officers of the *Arverni*. *Vergobretus* is but a latinized writing of the *Guidhelian* or *Gallo-Celtic* words, *Fear-go-breith*, in Irish signifying a Judge, or literally, *the man who Judgeth*, or the man of the Judgment, *Vir ad Judicium*, or *ad Judicandum*, from *fear* a man, & *breith* Judgment; whence *Breitheamh* a Judge, (qd. vid. infra) *Vercingetorix*, is likewise a Latin fashion and contraction of the Celtic words *Fear-cin-go-tóir* or *turus*, which literally means *the head man of the expedition*: & *Vergosillaunus* is another Latin form of the Celtic *Fear-go-saighlean*, pronounced *Sailean*, meaning verbatim *the man of the standard*, or a *standard-Bearer*. vid. *Saighlean*. But however short or incomplete the above List may be, I can't but doubt that any other Dialect of the *Celtic* countries could furnish as many words of so near a resemblance & radical affinity with the *Latin*, all being nouns, & such appellatives as no language can want, & at the same time, the only words in use to signify *precisely* the things they are appropriated to, I say *precisely*, because there are a few words in this List, whose objects are also signified in some manner, by other appellatives. But besides that those other appellatives are not of the old *Guidhelian*, or *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, but rather of a *Scytho-German* or *Scandinavian* origin, they are not exactly & properly of the same signification with those in the above list to which they are pretended to be synonymous. Thus the word *Tuigse* is sometimes used instead of *intleacht* to signify the understanding, tho' it rather means *conception*, or the act of the understanding, than that faculty of the soul which is called *Intellect*: so likewise the word *caoine* is sometimes employed in the place of *Meamhoir*, tho its proper meaning is *remembrance* or *reminiscence*, while the word *Meamhoir* signifies that very faculty of the soul of which *reminiscence* is but the act. in the same manner the word *Sliabh* is made synonymous to *Móin* or *muin*, a mountain, tho it rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low & flat, or in the shape of a hill; & so is *faruige* to *muir* or *mair*, the sea, tho it more properly signifies *deluge*, as in the common expression *ruige fearthanna*, a deluge of water. Now it is to be noted, that in as much as it is allowed by the best Etymologists that of radical words of the same sense in different languages, those should be esteemed the more ancient that consist of fewest Letters; & that of words agreeing only in part, those which have the additional Letters or syllables, are for the most part the derivatives, as Mr. *Lhuyd* justly observes, it follows that the *Iberno-Celtic* words in the preceding list, being all either of one or two syllables, & mostly monosyllables, should be esteemed the radical & ancient words of the *Celtic*, from which the corresponding Latin words, all consisting of

a greater number of syllables, were derived. For it is remarkable that the *Latin* words agreeing in Radicals with the *Irish* monosyllables, are generally of two syllables, & those that correspond to the *Irish* words of two syllables, always consist of three or four; not excepting the names of numbers, which are all monosyllables, exclusive of *ceathair*, whose corresponding Latin, *quatuor*, surpasses it by one syllable. It is therefore to be presumed that no judicious Writer will ever join Mr. *Thomas Innis* in his strange assertion, that the *Irish* had no names of numbers until they came to the knowledge of the *Latin* tongue after their conversion to Christianity, an assertion which betrays his want of attention to the affinity of all the ancient Dialects of the European nations with each other, & which he supports with no other reason than the resemblance of the *Irish* numerical names with the *Latin*; and this reason he pretends to corroborate with the marks of *Latin* derivation with which our exotic words significative of the rites & mysteries of the Christian Religion are plainly & necessarily stamped; without considering that no people can have words for things or objects, of which they never had any knowledge, until they are made acquainted with them: though, on the contrary, no society of people could want words for those objects or ideas they must at all times be conversant with; such as *numbers* or the multiplicity of things, with which all people had as early an acquaintance as with their fingers. Nor can I imagine that any body will ever shew a solid reason why a people who march against their enemies on a day of battle, a practice which all different tribes constantly observed ever since the division of mankind, should not at all times have names for the numbers of their men, as well as for that of their fingers.

Now I think it pertinent to my subject to remark that the very near resemblance & affinity between the *Irish* words & the *Latin* in the above list, furnishes a fresh proof of the high antiquity both of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, & of the epoch of the separation of the *Guidhelian* Colony from the main body of their nation in *Gaul*; inasmuch as that near affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin* must necessarily proceed from much a nearer one, & probably from an original identity between the language of the *Guidhelians* or the *Celts* of *Gaul* & that of the *Aborigines* or *Indigenæ* of *Italy*, who were a people of very remote antiquity. This original identity of the primitive language of the *Gauls* with that of the *Aborigines* of *Italy* might, I think, be accounted for in a very natural manner. That part of the posterity of *Japhet*, which peopled the south & south-west parts of *Europe* must have first proceeded from the center of the separation & dispersion of mankind, (whether it be *Armenia*, or the plains of *Senaar*) towards the straits of the *Thracian Bosphorus*, &

those of the *Hellespont*, which they crossed over by the means of Boats, whose construction, doubtless, was familiar to them from the traditional knowledge they had of that of the ark. Those tribes which passed over the *Hellespont* first Inhabited the south parts of *Thracia*, as also *Macedonia*, & *Greece*; and those which crossed the *Thracian Bosphorus*, now the straits of *Constantinople*, must, by the same reason of convenience, have been the first Inhabitants both of the northern parts of *Thrace*, and of Lower & upper *Myfia*, as also of *Dacia*, when a part of them had crossed the *Danube*. In process of time a part of those tribes which first stopt in the two *Myfia's* & the northern parts of *Thrace*, proceeded towards *Illyris* or *Illyricum* & *Pannonia*; from which Regions where they were separated into two different bodies, it is natural to conclude from the situation of them parts, that they proceeded towards the west by two different courses; those of *Pannonia* steering towards *Noricum*, now *Austria*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia* & upper *Bavaria*; from which quarters all the western parts of *Germany*, in all appearance, were first peopled, as the east & north-east parts, very probably were from *Dacia*; and those of *Illyricum* taking their course towards *Istria*, from which point of the Adriatic coast they poured down into the delicious Regions of Italy, whence, after having multiplied their numbers, a part of them proceeded to *Gaul*, speaking the very same Language with those of their nation which they left in Italy, & who by all the ancient authors were called *Indigenæ* or *Aborigines*, words of the same signification, meaning that they were the original or primitive people who first Inhabited that Land. Those were the *Siculi*, the *Aufones*, the *Umbri* (& all their Descendants of different names mentioned by *Cluver. Geogr. l. 3. c. 33. p. 332.*) and the people who were particularly called *Aborigines*, of whom *Dionys. Hallicarnassens* says that some of the ancient Historians counted them amongst the *Indigetes* or *Indigenæ*, & that others wrote they were a tribe of the *Ligures*, who came into the center of Italy from the neighbourhood of *Gaul*, where indeed, it is well known that those ancient people were settled at both sides of the *Alpes* as far as to the Banks of the *Rhone*, being in all appearance a part of the first detachments that went off from Italy towards *Gaul*, & who may consequently be ranked amongst the *Indigenæ*. The same author adds that other ancients Identified the *Aborigines* with the *Umbrians*, whom *Plinius* represents as the most ancient people of Italy, *Umborum gens Antiquissima Italiæ existimatur. l. 3. c. 14.* & *Florus* calls them *Antiquissimus Italiæ populus*. But this diversity of opinions concerning the origin of the *Aborigines* serves to prove that they were a tribe of the first Inhabitants of Italy, & consequently of the same stock & body of people, whereof the first

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Planters of *Gaul* were but a detachment, as the *Umbri* are acknowledged by some of the most respectable ancient writers to be of the same stock with the old *Gauls*, not of those who repassed the Alps & Inhabited the upper parts of Italy called *Gallia Togata*. So *Solinus* citing *Bocchus* says, *Gallorum veterum propaginem Umbros esse Bocchus absolvit*. Sol. c. 8. & *Servius*, *sanè Umbros Gallorum veterum propaginem esse Marcus Antonius refert*. Serv. l. 11. *Isidorus*, *Umbri Italia gens est, sed Gallorum veterum propago*. Isid. l. 9. c. 2. The *Sabini*, who, as well as the *Umbri* & the *Aborigines*, made a part of the people afterwards called *Latins*, were but a tribe of the *Umbri*, & consequently of the same stock with the primitive *Gauls*. For this origin of the *Sabini* we have the authority of *Zenodotus* of *Tzezene*, as quoted by *Dionysius Hallicarnassens*. l. 2. *Antiq.* & who had anciently writ the History of the *Umbrians*, whom he calls *Indigetes*, & says that a part of them being forced by the *Pelasgi* to remove from their former quarters, were afterwards called *Sabini*: *mutatoque cum sedibus nomine, Sabinos fuisse appellatos*. Now supposing the above scheme of the original population of those Regions of Europe which I have mentioned, to be agreeable to reason & the nature of things; a point which is to be submitted to the Judgment of the public; it must naturally follow that all the primitive Inhabitants of those Regions had originally but one & the same language; of which fact *Cluverius* has produced very good proofs & clear vestiges in *Gaul*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Italy* & *Illyricum* (*German. Antiq.* c. 6. 7. 8.) & had he also taken in *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, & *Greece*, I can't think that he would have been mistaken. I am much inclined to believe that the near agreement which the ancient Writers have remarked between the old *Latin* & the *Greek*, was in greater measure owing to this original identity of the *European* languages, than to whatever mixture might have been introduced into the *Latin* from the Dialects of the *Greek* Adventurers that came to Italy from time to time. Nor do I doubt but that the *Gauls* who repassed the Alps & settled in upper *Italy* in the earliest times of the Romans, found the language of that country very nearly agreeing with their own: in the same manner & by the same reason that the people of *Ireland* & those of the Highlands of *Scotland* easily understand each other's Dialects, though it be now near twelve hundred years since the *Scots* of *Scotland* parted from those of *Ireland*.

What I have now advanced concerning the chief cause of the near affinity & agreement anciently remarked between the *Latin* & the *Greek*, may perhaps be found supported in some measure by the like affinity appearing in several instances between the *Iberno-Celtic* & the *Greek* in the following List of *Irish*, *Greek* & *Latin* words. For whenever the *Latin* shews a radical affinity with the *Celtic* as

well as with the *Greek* at the same time, I can't but think we may conclude that such an affinity does not proceed from any mixture derived into the *Latin* from the *Greek* Colonies anciently settled in Italy, but rather from the remains of that original agreement which subsisted in the primitive times between all the Dialects of the Celtic nations, amongst which the *Greek* may justly be counted, especially before it was changed by the mixtures it received from the *Phœnician* & *Egyptian* Colonies. Hence we may conclude that the *Greek* words in the following list which agree with the *Iberno-Celtic* & the *Latin*, are certainly of a *Celtic* or *Celto-Scythian* origin; and that the *Latin* words are immediately derived from the *Celtic* in the same manner, & not from the *Greek*, as I have before observed. In this list the *Greek* words are set down after the *Irish*; next, the *Latin* words that agree with both, all three in the *Italic* characters; & then the *English* explication in *Roman* types. The Letter *M* shall be fixed after the *Irish* monosyllables which strangers may mistake for words of two syllables. When it happens that the words resembling each other, are not exactly of the same, but only of an *Analogous* signification, their respective meaning & common acceptation shall be explained a part. The Letter *I* is to distinguish the *Irish* words, *G* the *Greek*, & *L* the *Latin*, in the following manner. *I. Aer. M. G. Aer. L. Aer.* the air. *I. Aibheis. G. Abyssos. L. Abyssus.* the sea. *I. Airget or Airgiot. G. Arguros L. Argentum.* silver. *I. All. G. Allos. L. Alius.* an other. *I. Amhail & Samhail. G. Homalos. L. Similis.* Like. *I. Anncoire. G. Agcura. L. Anchora.* an anchor. *I. Aon & Eun. G. Hen. L. Unum.* one. *I. Ar. G. Aroma & Arosis. L. Aratio.* ploughing. *I. Athair. G. Pater, & G. Atta* (*qua voce ætate provectiores a junioribus, & Altores ab alumniis olim nuncupabantur. vid. Glossar. Goth. in voce Atta ad calcem codicis argentei.*) *L. Pater.* a Father. the Letter *p*. was abusively prefixed by the *Greeks* & *Latins* to the original Celtic word *Athair* or *Ather*. *I. Bac, & Bachul. G. Baktron. L. Baculus.* a staff. *I. Bith & Beatha. G. Biote. L. Vita.* Life. *I. Beir, & Beirim. G. Phero. L. Fero.* to bring or carry. *I. Bó. G. Bous & Æolicè Bos. L. Bos.* a cow or an ox. *I. Brac. G. Brachion. L. Brachium.* The arm, meaning all the hand down from the shoulder to the fingers, all comprehended. *I. Bun. G. Benthos. L. Fundum,* a bottom or foundation. *I. Cabùn. G. Kapon. L. Capo.* a capon. *I. cailc. G. chalix. L. calx, calcis.* Chalk or Lime, or cement of Lime stone. *I. cnáib. G. Kanabis. L. canabis.* hemp. *I. cainneal. G. Kandela. L. candela.* a candle. *I. carra. G. Karron. L. currus.* a car, or charriot. *I. cat. G. Kattos. L. catus.* a cat. *I. céir. G. Keros. L. cera.* wax. *I. céat. G. Hecaton. L. centum.* one hundred. *I. ciste,* a treasure locked up in a chest, *G. Kiste. L. cista pro Arca.* a chest. *I. cóilis. G. Kaulos. L. caulis.* cabbage. *I. colun. G. Kolona. L. columna.* a post. *I. cos. G. Pous. L. Pes.* a foot. *I. cu. genit.*

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genit. sing. & nom. plur. *cuin*. G. *Kuon*, genit. *cunos*. L. *canis*. a hound or Dog. I. *Croch*, G. *Crocus*. L. *Crocus*. saffron. I. *De* & *Dia*. G. *Theos*. L. *Deus*. God. I. *Deich*, & *Déag*. M. G. *Deca*. L. *Decem*. ten. I. *Dis*, two persons or things. G. *Dis*. L. *Bis*. twice. I. *Do*. G. *Duo*. L. *Duo*. two. I. *Dùn*. G. *Dounos*, an old Greek word, of the same meaning with *Bounos*. L. *Dunum*. a hill, or high place of difficult access. I. *Earr*. G. *Heros*, *Herous*. L. *Heros*. a Hero. I. *Fàidh* & *Bàid*. G. *Phates*. L. *Vates*. a Prophet. I. *File*, or *Fileadh*. G. *Philosophos*. L. *Philosophus*. a Philosopher or Poet. I. *Feall*, deceit or treachery. G. *Pheleo*. L. *Fallo*, to deceive. I. *Feagh*. G. *Phagos* dorricé. L. *Fagus*, the beech tree. I. *Fion*. G. *Goinos*. L. *Vinum*, wine. I. *Gràn* & *Gráinne*. G. *Granon*. L. *Granum*. a grain, or grain, meaning corn. I. *Là* & *Ló*, plur. *Laiona*. G. *Lion*, in the compound word *Genethlios* & *Genethlion* natalis dies. L. *Lux*, a day, or day-light. I. *Lach* or *Loch*. G. *Laccos*. L. *Lacus*, a lake or pool of water. I. *Lann*. G. *Logché*. L. *Lancea*, a lance or sword. I. *Lin* or *Liun*. G. *Linon*. L. *Linum*. Flax. I. *Loc*. G. *Leché*. L. *Locus*. a place. I. *Mathair*. G. *Meter*. L. *Mater*. a mother. I. *Mil*. G. *Meli*. L. *Mel*. honey. I. *Mi* & *Míos*. G. *Mis* & *Méis*. *Æolicé*. L. *Mensis*. a month. I. *Neabhul*. G. *Nepheli*. L. *Nebula*. a cloud. I. *Nó*. G. *Neos*. L. *Novus*; new. I. *Nocht* or *Nucht*, G. *Nux*. L. *Nox*. night. I. *Ola*. G. *Eleion*. L. *Oleum*. oyl. I. *Ocht*. G. *Octo*. L. *Octo*, eight. I. *Pian*. G. *Poiné*. L. *Pæna*. pain. I. *Réuma*. G. *Rheuma*. L. *Rheuma*. phlegm. I. *Sac*. G. *Saccos*. L. *Saccus*. a sack or bag. I. *Seagal*. G. *Secale*. L. *Secale*. Rye. I. *Scif*. G. *Scaphé*. L. *Scapha*. a ship. I. *Sbéir* or *Spéir*. G. *Sphaira*. L. *Sphæra*. the sky, the sphere. I. *Stàid*. G. *Stadion*. L. *Stadium*. a furlong. I. *Taibhle*; G. *Taulé*. L. *Tabula*, a table, I. *Tarbh*. G. *Tauros*. L. *Taurus*, a Bull. I. *Tiarna*. G. *Turannos*. L. *Tyrannus*, a Lord or King. I. *Toil*. G. *Thelema*, L. *Voluntas*. the will. the Ibero Celtic monosyllable *Toit* is the root of the Latin & Greek words, as well as of the Latin *volo*. I. *Tri*. G. *Treis*. L. *Tres*, *Tria*, three. This List might be made much longer, & carried even to a greater extent than the Limits of a Preface could reasonably admit; especially as it is now to be followed by another *Series* of *Irish* & *Greek* words of the like affinity, in which the *Latin* takes but little or no share, & from which it will further appear how abundantly the *Greek* hath derived its words from the old *celtic*, the primitive & universal language of all *Europe*, its north-east parts alone excepted. And this abundant derivation of the *Greek* from the *celtic*, would, I am convinced, appear still more remarkably, if such an other comparative vocabulary as this I am working at, were made up in a *Series* of *German* & *Greek* words, agreeing with each other in radical structure as well as in signification. My reason for thinking so is, because it is in my thought very natural to believe, that Germany received its first Inhabitants remotely from *Thracia* &

the two *Mysia's*, & immediately from *Dacia* & *Pannonia*, as hath been laid down in the above plan of the first population of *Europe*; & consequently that the *German* language must abound with the old *Thracian*, *Phrygian* & *Macedonian* tongue, which was originally but a Dialect of the *Celtic*. Here follows the series of *Irish* & *Greek* words as above described. I. *Agalla*, a speech or declaration. G. *Aggello*, *Nuncio*, whence *Aggelos*, & the Latin *Angelus*. I. *Aidhe*. M. the face or countenance. G. *Eidos*, *Species*, præstans forma, a good face or countenance. I. *Aidhme* pronounced *Aime*. G. *Aimos*, coarse or shrubby Land. L. *Dumus*. I. *A'in*. G. *Aine*, praise, honour. I. *Arg*. G. *Argos*, white. I. *Amma*, a horse's neck-band, or collar. G. *Amma*, vinculum, a band or bandage. I. *A'r*. Slaughter. G. *Arés*, Mars. I. BEANN. G. *Bounos*, the summit of a mountain, or the top of any thing. I. *Cac*, the excrement of man or beast. G. *caccé*, Dung. I. *carraic*, a Rock, also a stone-Castle. G. *characi* from *charax*, a Rock or Bulwark. I. *cala*. G. *calephos*, hard. I. *cam*. crooked. G. *campto*, to make-crooked. I. *caolain*. G. *cholas*, the interior parts of the body, the small guts. I. *col*. G. *colufis*, an Impediment. I. *criona*. G. *crín*, wise, judicious, old. I. *cro*. G. *cuar*, the eye of a needle. I. *crón*, dark or brown coloured. G. *crono*, to colour. I. *crith*. a trembling. G. *cra-dao*, to tremble. I. *cuirm*. G. *courmi*. beer, or ale. I. *Dearc*, the eye. G. *Derco*, to see. the Celtic *Dearc*, is manifestly the root of the Greek verb *Derco*, & the more evidently as verbs are generally derived from nouns. I doubt that any other language affords a word of a stronger or more natural signification than that which is the only word in the *Irish* to signify *Sight* or the *eye-sight*, I mean *raidh-dearc*, contracted into *Raidhearc*, whose literal meaning is in Latin, *radii oculorum*, the rays of the eyes. I. *Doras*. G. *Thuras* accusat. plur. a door. I. *Dorn*. G. *Doros*, the fist, the palm of the hand. I. *Dur*. G. *Udor* water. *Plato* in his *cratylus* is of opinion that this word, as also *Pur*, fire, & *cunes*, dogs, are derived from the *Phrygian* language. He might as properly have derived them from the Celtic, of *Europe* wherein *ur* is fire, *cuin*, Dogs, & *Dur* water, whence the termination *Durum* of many names of towns in the *Celtic* countries. I. *Diachuir*, grief, G. *Dacrous*, tears. I. *Giglis*. G. *Ginglismos*, a tickling. I. *Leastar*, plur. *Leastair* ships. G. *Lestes* a Pyrate, & *Lestricon*, a sea-Rover. whence *Lestrigones*, the name of a piratical people anciently settled in *Italy*. I. *Obhan*. G. *Phobon*, fear, dread. I. *Searcall*. G. *Sarca*, accusat. Flesh. I. *Smeùr*. G. *Meuron*, a black-berry. I. *Sron* & *Rin*. G. *Rhin*, the nose. I. *Timé*, honour or dignity. I. *Tón*. G. *Noton*, the breech. I. *Trosca*, fast. G. *Threscia*, in the compound word *Ethelo-Threscia*, i. e. voluntaria jejunia, & rendered in the vulgate, *superstitio*, from the original Greek of the Epistle to the Collosenses. c. 2. v. 23. where it alludes to the superstitious Judaical

fasts observed without authority. vid. Buxtorf. Synag. Jud. c. 13. versus finem. I. *Treid*, a quarelling with words, a dispute, G. *Trette* (vid. Scholiast. Aristophan. in voce *thrette*) to litigate or dispute. I. *Oiche* & *Uiche*. G. *Uchia* (in the compound word *Acronuchia*, nox intempesta.) the night. Many more words might be added in this List, had not our Preface been already stretched to too great a Length. The Reader may remark that the *Irish* words in the preceding lists are either of one or two syllables, & that the *Greek* & *Latin* words corresponding to them are generally of two or three syllables, which is a plain mark of their being derivatives from the *Celtic*.

Before I have dismissed this subject, I find my self interested by the plan I have laid down to account for the origin of the affinity still subsisting in some measure between the ancient different languages of *Europe* in its south & south-west-parts, to make a few Remarks on a systeme of quite a different tendency published last year at *London* on the same subject, in a Work Entitled, *The Remains of Japhet*; wherein all the different Dialects of the Posterity of Japhet by his sons *Gomer* & *Magog*, are reduced by the Learned Author to the one common name of *Japhetan Language*, which, he says, " was afterwards called *Pelasgian*, & then the *Gomerian* & " *Mogogian*, or *Scythian Language*; which, he adds, is now to be " found only in *Ireland*, the *Highlands of Scotland* & *Wales*: and " hence, says he, I count the *Irish* & *Welsh* to be sister Dialects of " the *Pelasgian* ". These are the very words of the Author *Præf* p. xii. by which we see he not only reduces all the different Dialects of the *Japhetan Language* under the one general name of *Pelasgian*, which he consequently must mean to be the *National* name of all the Descendants of Japhet by his two sons *Gomer* & *Magog*, but also adds that the name of *Pelasgian* was more ancient than that of *Gomerian* & *Mogogian*, or *Scythian Language*. This Learned Author does not stop here, but extends the *Pelasgian* name still farther by attributing it also to the Dialect of the Descendants of *Javan* the fourth son of Japhet (*Genes.* 10. 2.) for, in the first place, he tells us (*chap.* 1. p. 47.) that " thus, to cite his own words, was the *Ionian* or *Gomerian Language* first founded in *Greece*, the " *Isles of Elisha*, & afterwards called *Pelasgian* " where, by the by, he identifies the name *Ionian* with *Gomerian*, as he does in the preceding page, though those two races & their names proceeded from two different persons, both sons of Japhet. This notion surely could not be a consequence of the mistake committed in *chap.* 1. p. 35. where *Javan* is set down as the third son of *Gomer*, which must be through inadvertancy, or the fault of the Printer, since the Author mentions him as the fourth son of Japhet in p. 41. It is likely, the Descendants of *Gomer* & *Javan* used but almost one & the same Language

in the primitive times of their separation; but as this Learned Author acknowledges that Greece was first peopled by *Javan* & his children, I cannot imagine why he identifies the *Javonian* & *Gomerian* as well as the *Pelasgian* Dialects in so many different places throughout his book, even when speaking of times of great distance from the Epoch of the dispersion of mankind. The few Remarks I have to make on this Learned Author's system cannot, with any reason, be judged offensive to him, since I begin with fairly confessing that I have not acquired erudition enough to understand it, or to discover any solid foundation he may have to extend the *Pelasgian* name not only to all the Posterity of *Javan* & their Language; but also to all those of *Gomer* & *Magog*, and their different & widely spreading Dialects throughout all *Europe* & the greater part of the *Asiatic* Regions: a point he insists on in many places besides those I have quoted, & very remarkably in the following words, ch. 3. p. 71. » But though the whole issue of *Japhet* were first called *Pelasgians* in general, yet they appear to have been all along considered both in scripture, & among the earliest as well as modern Authors, under the two general appellations of *Gomerians* or *Celts*, & *Scythians*. « And here it is observable that our Author, who now makes no mention of the *Javonians*, must still mean to identify them with the *Gomerians*, since he says that » all the issue » of *Japhet* were first called *Pelasgians*. & then *Gomerians*, &c.

The origin of the *Pelasgians* & the derivation of their name is well known to be a very uncertain point: I have diligently examined all the different accounts given of them by the ancient Historians such as *Herodotus*, *Theucidides*, *Pausanias*, *Strabo*, *Dionys. Halicarn.* *Macrobius*, besides what little *Homer* & *Hesiod* says of them: all which Authors I have now before me, & have pretty maturely consulted. I have also compared the different opinions given of them by the Moderns, such as *Gurtlerus*, *de originibus*. l. 1. c. 15. 17. &c. *Pezzon*, *Fromont* the elder, *Peloutier* & others; and after all, I can only say that the origin of the *Pelasgians* & that of their name is a point that seems to me still wrapt up in its primitive uncertainty & obscurity. It appears indeed by all accounts that they were very ancient Inhabitants of different parts of Greece, removing successively from one quarter to another; and I see no absurdity, though no certainty, in the opinion of their being the Descendants of some of the earliest Planters of that Country. But of what particular stock, whether *Javonians*, or *Gomerians*, or of the posterity of *Peleg* the fourth Descendant from *Sem*, as *Epiphanius* gives room to think them, & as *Gurtlerus* assures himself, no body can determine with any degree of certainty. *Strabo*. lib. 5. upon the authority of *Ephorus*, who, he says, had his from *Hesiod*,

derives their origin & name from *Pelasgus* the founder of the Kingdom of *Arcadia*, & so does *Macrobius*, *Saturnal.* l. 5. c. 18. which is the more apparent as the former tells us in the same place that it was upon *Hesiod's* authority that *Ephorus* had derived the origin of the *Pelasgians* from *Arcadia* as being descendants of *Pelasgus*; for *Strabo* had, a few lines before, cited *Ephorus* in the following words, for having related that those people were originally *Arcadians*: » eos (*Pelasgos*) originem ab *Arcadibus* ducentes, vitam militarem delegisse, Author est *Ephorus* » to which he adds that having induced many other people to observe the same military institution, they were all distinguished by the one common name » of *Pelasgians* »; which, we may observe, furnishes one reason to account for their multiplicity. But who this *Pelasgus* was, or of what origin is another point that still remains involved in very deep obscurity. Sir *Isaac Newton*, accustomed to give no proofs but demonstrations, tells us without proof, that *Pelasgus* was one of the Race or subjects of the *Pastor-Kings* of *Egypt*, made fugitives by *Misphragmuthosis*, & that he came to Greece together with *Inachus*, *Lelex*, *Oeolus*, the old *Cecrops* & others, all adventurers of the same *Pastor-Race*. But we are told by Greek Historians that he was the son of *Jupiter* by *Niobes*. vid. *Gurtler.* l. 1. c. 15. S. 15. The Learned *Fromont* the elder, is very positive that the *Pelasgians* were originally *Philistins*, & the same people as the *Leleges*. But what-soever origin or stock *Pelasgus* may be of, if we suppose the *Pelasgians* to be his Descendants, their antiquity in Greece must be allowed very respectable, as *Gurtlerus* & *Simson* refer him to A. M. 2420. about 1600. years before Christ, though still very short of what it would be, had they descended from the *Javonians* or *Ionians*, who, according to *Josephus*, *Epiphanius* & others were the first Inhabitants of Greece. And indeed, if what *Herodotus* relates (in *Polymn*) as the opinion of the *Greeks* in his time, viz. that the *Iones*, when they had lived in *Achaia* of *Peloponesus* which he says was before the time of *Danaus* & *Xuthus* the son of *Deucalion*, were called *Pelasgi Ægiales*, or *Littorales* but afterwards *Jones*, from *Jon* the son of *Xuthus*; if this report of the *Greeks*, I say, were well founded, it would seem to identify those *Pelasgi Ægiales* or *Littorales* with the old *Ionians*. But *Herodotus* seems to have had no opinion of the foundation of that Report of the *Greeks* in his time; for when first he mentions the *Pelasgi* in his first Book, after observing that they were a different people from the *Hellenians* or *Greeks*, being of different language & manners, and that they were perpetually removing from place to place, (which, it would seem, may be partly owing to their military way of Living) he adds » that under King « *Deucalion* they Inhabited the coast of *Phthiotis*, » (near that bay

» which in *Ptolemy's* maps is called *Sinus Pelasgicus*) » that under *Dorus* the son of *Deucalion* they removed to *Estiotis* (in upper *Theffaly*) » that being thence expelled by the *Cadmæans*, they settled for » some time in a place called *Macednus* in *Pindus*, (a city or territory of the *Dorians*) whence they returned to *Theffaly*, then called » *Dryopides*, & that it was from this last station they came into » *Peloponesus*, where they were called *Dorici* or *Dores* » doubtless, for their having lived among the *Dorians* of *Theffaly*; *Pindus* where they had lived for some time, being, as I have just now said, one of their Cities, or territories, & which with *Erineus*, *Boius*, *Cytinius* & *Doris*, all situate about mount *Pindus*, constituted the Dorian State. see *Diod. Sycul.* l. 11. c. 79. & *Gurtler.* l. 2. c. 30. S. 55.

But the Author of *the Remains of Japhet*, availing himself of this appellation of *Pelasgi Ægiales*, which *Herodotus* mentions to have been attributed by a vulgar report among the *Greeks*, to the *Iones* of *Peloponesus*, concludes thereupon, not only that the *Pelasgi* were the same people as the *Sicyones* or *Ægiales*, subjects of *Ægialeus*, the first King of *Sicyonia*, but also that they were the most ancient Settled people of all the *Greeks*, inasmuch as » the *Sicyonians* were the eldest settled Kingdom of all *Greece*, » according to *Bishop Cumberland* whom he quotes pag. 81. 82. This conclusion our erudite Author introduces by the following lines, pag. 88. » The » most ancient Monarchy of these (the *Pelasgi*) was that of the *Sicyonians*, & their country was called *Sicyonia*, situated on the north-west side of the *Peloponesus*; but the name of this peninsula was » first *Ægialea*, which in the opinion of the famous *Bishop Cumberland*, was so called either from its first King, *Ægialeus*, or because it lay near the shore of that peninsula. » This period, indeed, seems somewhat obscure; to me, at least, I confess it is not intelligible. But the following in pag. 82. is very clear. » Now as to » the *Sicyonians*, a division of the *Pelasgi*, which was the first & » general name of all the original settlers, their antiquity cannot be » disputed; for *Herodotus* says, in his *Polymnia*, that the *Greeks* affirm the people of this Kingdom *Ægialea*, were called *Pelasgi* » *Ægialenses*, before *Danaus* came into *Greece*, & before *Xuthus's* » time, whose son *Ion* is fabulously said to have given the name » *Iones* to some of the Inhabitants of *Greece*. » Now with this worthy Authors good leave, I humbly think these two paragraphs of his work, may want some share of revision for their greater accuracy. for in the first place, I must observe to him, that *Herodotus* does not say » the *Greeks* affirmed that the people of the Kingdom of *Ægialea* » were called *Pelasgi Ægialenses*, » as this Writer sets down; but that the *Iones* of *Achia* in *Peloponesus* were said to be so called, according to the report of the *Greeks*. *IONES qui quamdiu in Pelo-*

ponneso Regionem quæ vocatur ACHIA incoluerunt, & ante adventum DANAI & XUTTI in PELOPONNESUM (ut Græci aiunt) vocabantur PELASGI Ægiales seu Littorales, sed ab IONE XUTHI filio IONES sunt appellati. These are the precise words of Herodotus in the Latin edition revised by *Henricus Stephanus*. in the next place I do not find any authority for this Author's Assertion » that *Ægialea* was the first name of the Peninsula of *Peloponnesus*; nor does it appear that it was even the first name of *Sicyonia*, but rather the contrary; inasmuch as I find in Ptolemy's map of that Peninsula, which now lies open before me, the following words marked down in that part which comprehended the Kingdom of *Sicyonia* « *Sicyonia, prius Mi-cone, post Ægialis.* » Besides all this, it is to be considered that *Herodotus*, as I have already observed, does not appear to have any good opinion of that report of the *Greeks*, about the *Pelasgi Ægiales*, especially as by his account of the migrations of the *Pelasgi*, they did not enter into *Peloponnesus* untill long after the time of *Ægialeus*, who by all accounts was of much higher antiquity than either *Danaus* or *Xuthus*. And another reason why this Author could not with any degree of certainty have concluded from the appellation of *Pelasgi Ægiales*, that the *Pelasgian* name in *Peloponnesus* was as ancient as *Ægiales* or the Kingdom of *Sicyonia*, is, that the word *Ægiales* is made synonymous to *Littoralis*, not only by the Latin edition of *Herodotus*, but also by Bishop *Cumberland*, as above cited by our Author, & by *Fromont* the elder, who likewise derives the proper name of King *Ægiales*, from his having settled himself near the shore. & this derivation is the more natural as *Aigialos* in *Greek* signifies the same as *Littus*, a shore. In short, all that can be said, with any appearance of foundation or probability, for the antiquity of the *Pelasgian* name in *Peloponnesus*, in my humble opinion, is reducible to this alone; that after the removal of the *Pelasgi* from *Thessaly* to that Peninsula, where, according to the above account of *Herodotus*, they were called *Dorici* or *Dores*, (a name which they brought with them from *Doris*, where they had inhabited in the city of *Pindus* as I have already observed & what I find confirmed by *Gurtlerus*. lib. 2. c. 30. S. 56.) the *Iones* of the *Peloponnesan Achia*, who then were settled in the twelve cities enumerated by *Herodotus* in his first Book, having plain cause of apprehending the consequences of the growing power & ambition of the *Athenians*, joined both in alliance & military institution with those *Doric Pelasgians*, as being a numerous tribe of veteran soldiers; in consequence of which junction the *Ionians* were called *Pelasgi Ægiales*, i. e. *Littorales*, as being all situated on the coast of *Achia*, behind *Sicyonia* towards the west. And this new appellation of the *Ionians*, is naturally consequent from *Strabo's* account of the *Pelasgi*, of whom he

says that all the different people who had associated themselves with them in the same institution of a military life, were distinguished by the same name of *Pelasgi*: *ad quam vitæ (militaris) institutionem cum alios permultos convertissent, idem omnibus vocabulum impertiiſſe*. Strabo (ex Ephoro) lib. 5. the apprehension of the *Iones*, was but too well grounded, inasmuch as they were afterwards dispossessed of their twelve cities by the *Achians*, or *Athenians*, who transplanted them backward of *Athens* into *Hellus* or *Hellades*, afterwards called *Achaia*, on the continent of Greece in Lower Thessaly, where they could secure them from any junction with the Spartans.

The circumstance explained in the above quotation from Strabo, accounts very naturally, as I have hinted before, for the great extent of the *Pelasgian* name: & this Author, immediately after his remark in that passage, plainly tells us that it was from that circumstance it happened that the *Pelasgian* name was famous in *Creta*, *Theſſalia*, *Lesbos* & the neighbourhood of *Troas*. Other Authors, particularly *Pausanias* & *Dionysius Hallicarnassus* extended that name to other parts of *Greece*, & the *Ionian* coasts of *Asia*: & this, I think; is all that can be said of the *Pelasgi* & the cause of the extent of their name. As to that adventuring band of them that went to *Italy*, they were so inconsiderable that the *Aborigines* conceived no jealousy against them for their number, but received them with open arms as their Auxiliaries against the *Umbrians*. Peloutier cites *Theucidides* as if he had said that the *Pelasgians* were most widely dispersed throughout all *Greece* before the time of *Hellen* the son of *Deucalion*. His quotation runs thus: *ante ætatem Hellenis filii Deucalionis gens Pelasgica latissimè diffusa erat*. *Theucid.* l. 1. c. 3. I have scrupulously examined *Thucidides* not only in his first Book & third Chapter here cited, but throughout the whole Latin copy revised & published by *Henricus Stephanus*, & could find no words to that purpose in any part of his work, nor any mention of the *Pelasgi* but in two places. First in that very place cited by Peloutier, where I only find these lines wherein the *Pelasgi* are occasionally mentioned: *ante Trojanum bellum constat Helladem (postea Achiam) nihil communiter egisse; ac ne ipsum quidem hoc nomen tota ubique mihi videtur habuisse, sed quædam loca ante Hellenem Deucalionis filium: nec usquequaque hoc fuisse cognomen, sed tum suum cujusque gentis proprium, tum PELASGICUM a seipsis cognomen impositum*. This only shews that the *Pelasgians* were one of the different people that inhabited *Hellades* in Lower Thessaly before the reign of *Hellenes*, which agrees with *Horodotus's* account above related. The other mention of the *Pelasgians* by *Theucidides*, is in his fourth book, where he only says of them that the *Pelasgici Tyrrheni* were formerly Inhabitants of *Lemnus* & *Athens*. In the last-cited-page of the *Remains of Japhet*, the
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Learned Author advances, " that *Pelasgi* was the first & general name " for all the original *Settlers* ". Certainly, he could not have devised a more concise & effectual method to comprehend within that name, not only all the primitive Descendants of *Japhet*, but also those of his two Brothers. But I apprehend he will scarce be able to reconcile it with the particular character given of those people by *Herodotus* & *Strabo*, of whom the former in his account above related says of them: *illa vero* (gens *Pelasgica*) *assidue multumque est pervagata*, & the latter observes that the *Attican* writers said of the *Pelasgians* that being accustomed to go about like birds wherever chance or fortune led them, they were hence instead of *Pelasgi*, called *Pelargi*, i. e. *Ciconiæ*, meaning *Storks* or *Cranes*, a Kind of stroling birds. *Rerum Atticarum scriptores de Pelasgis tradidere Athenis fuisse Pelasgos, qui cum, instar avium quò sors vocaret huc atque illuc errabundi commearant, pro Pelasgi, Pelargi, i. e. Ciconiæ vocarentur ab Atheniensibus*. It is from this unsettled kind of life & from the radical derivation of the word *Pelasgi*, that the erudite *Fromont* the elder, & the very judicious & Learned Author of *the Mechanical formation* of languages, make the name *Pelasgi* synonymous to *dispersi*: & indeed it would seem by *Strabo's* remarking that all those who came into the military institution of the *Pelasgi*, which engaged them to march from place to place, wherever they found it advantageous to take party as Auxiliaries, that this appellation of *Pelasgi* was rather significative of their profession or state of life, than the particular name of a tribe or nation. From all this it follows, that the *Pelasgi* were of all others the people who had the least right to be called *Settlers*.

One point relative to the *Pelasgi* at which, I confess, I am somewhat surprized, is the great consideration they are held in by some modern writers on account of their Religious maxims, as they are described by *Herodotus* in the following passages, by which the Learned Reader will Judge whether the *Pelasgi* deserve to be extolled, as they are by those writers, for their manner of Worship, as if it were agreeable to the pure *Patriarchal* Religion. " Hos itaque ritus, & alios " prætera quos referam, *Græci* sunt ab *Ægyptiis* mutuati; sed ut *Mercurii* " statuem facerent porrecto cum veretro non ab *Ægyptiis*, sed a *Pelasgis* " didicerunt, & primi quidem ex omnibus *Græcis Athenienses* acceperunt, " & ab his deinceps alii: nam præstabant apud *Græcos* ea rempestate *Athenienses*, in quorum regione permixti *Pelasgi* habitant, ex quo cæperunt pro *Græcis* haberi. Quisquis *Cabirorum* sacris fuit initiatus, " quæ *Somothraces* peragunt a *Pelasgis* sumpta, is, o vir, quæ dico " intelligit. Nam *Somothraciam* prius incoluerunt hi *Pelasgi* qui cum " *Atheniensibus* habitaverunt, & ab illis *Somothraces* orgia acceperunt. " It seems to me very extraordinary that those writers who affect to extoll the Religion of the *Pelasgi*, take no sort of notice of this first sample of their piety, which they communicated to the *Athenians*

in the shameful attitude of the statue of their god *Mercury*, no more than of their horrid *Cabirian* mysteries, of which they were the Authors according to the above account; mysteries which not only encouraged but even required fratricide. *Cabiros autem dum Corybantes vocant, mortem quoque Cabiricam annunciant. hi enim duo fratricidæ sublatam cistam, in qua pudendum Dionysi erat repositum, vexerunt in Hetruriam, egregiarum mercium mercatores. Ibi habitantes exules, venerabilem pietatis doctrinam, pudenda cistamque Hetruscis colendam commendarunt. Clem. Alex. Admon. ad Gent. p. 12.* And *Firmianus* informs us that at the celebration of those *Cabirian* & *Corybantian* rites, it was required that two Brothers should kill a third brother, & to the end that this pious ceremony should not be prophaned by being made known to the publick, the two parricide brothers were to consecrate & bury the murdered body under the Cliff of mount *Olympus*. The approvers of the Religion of the *Pelasgi* must have taken no notice of those horrors, of which they were the first Inventors among the *Greeks* by the account of *Herodotus*. See also *Gurtler*. l. 1. c. 17. S. 22. 23. But here follows the passage, in the same place of *Herodotus*, which is strained, & indeed it must be violently strained, to found a favorable opinion of the primitive Religion of the *Pelasgi* as here described. at least, it will never appear from it, that their manner of Religious worship was the same as that of the *Patriarchs*, who worshipped the one & only true God; whereas the *Pelasgi* professed at all times a plurality of Gods, as appears by this passage of *Herodotus* which here followeth. lib. 2. *Idem autem, (Pelasgi) in deorum invocatione tum omnia immolabunt (uti ego apud Dodonam audiendo cognovi) tum nulli deorum aut cognomen aut nomen imponebant, quippe quod nondum audissent.... multo deinde progressu temporis aliorum deorum nomina audierunt ex Ægypto allata, post quos diu nomen Dionysi acceperunt.* Here we see that the *Pelasgi* always admitted a plurality of gods, & that the reason why they gave them no particular names was, because they had heard of no such names untill they were received from the *Egyptians*. It is well known to all Readers of antiquity that in the primitive ages, after the knowledge & worship of the true Deity had been generally swerved from, no nation, not even the *Egyptians*, as appears from the first book of *Diodorus Siculus*, knew or worshiped any other gods than the Sun, Moon Stars, and the four Elements; and that Idolatry was not in practice untill after ages, when the different nations began to deify their Kings & Illustrious personages, which seems to have had its first rise from *Egypt* & *Phenicia*, whence it first came to the knowledge of the *Greeks*, as appears by the preceding passage; & in *Greece* it was first brought to perfection & Method by *Hesiod* & *Homer* as we are informed by

Herodotus in the same place & in the following words. *Unde autem singuli deorum extiterint, an cuncti semper fuerint, aut qua specie, hactenus ignoratum est, nisi nuper atque heri, ut sic dicam. Nam HESIODUS atque Homerus (quos quadringentis non amplius annis ante me opinor extitisse) fuere qui Græcis theogoniam introduxerunt, diisque & cognomina, & honores, & diversa sacrificia, & figuras attribuerunt.* Here we see no particular merit can be derived on the Religion of the *Pelasgi* from their observing no difference of *Sacrifices*, since no such difference was known to the *Greeks* before *Hesiod* & *Homer* had instructed them of it.

These remarks on the History of the *Pelasgi* I have made with a view to submit them entirely to the Judgment of the Learned Author of the *Remains of Japhet*. far from being disposed to derogate in the least from the merit of his work, I rather should, in my quality of a mere *Irishman* of the old stock, shew him my gratitude for his zeal in asserting that Patriarchal genealogy of *Milesius* which our Bards have been stout enough to trace up to our first fathers through the plains of *Senaar*, mentioning also in their way both the *Pharaohs* of *Egypt* & *Moses*, though they knew not one step of that dark road, no more than *Senaar* & these Personages, untill they had Learned them from the holy scriptures. As to this erudite Author's first peopling *Ireland* from the *Scythian* countries by a north west rout, I must take leave to observe to him that it manifestly appears from the nature of the Irish language, that *Ireland* was peopled by *Celts* both from *Gaul* & *Spain*, long before the arrival of the Colony brought thither by *Milesius*, & that of the *Tuatha de Danain*, or the *Dananian* tribes, who had preceded the *Milesians*, the only *Scythian* Colonies that ever came to *Ireland* before the *Norvegians* or *Danes*, that were expelled by *Brien Borove* in the beginning of the Eleventh century. I am not interested to make any remarks against this Learned Author's making the *Britans* a *Gomerian* Colony, & bringing them by sea from *Greece*, though a great deal could be said, & has already been said upon good grounds by several Learned writers against the old reveries of *Jeffry of Monmouth* who first published that opinion, whose chief materials he had found in *Nennius*. But if he means, as it seems he does, that the *Britans*, ancestors of the *Welsh*, were the first Inhabitants of *Albion*, afterwards called *Britain*, he will I am confident, find the contrary of that opinion well evinced in the preceding part of this preface, where it is proved, both by good authorities & what may be called living evidences, that that Island was peopled before them by the *Guidhelians* or *Celts* of *Gaul*, who afterwards constituted the main body of the *Irish* nation. As for this Learned writers making the Irish language a Dialect of the *Scythian*, formed, as he says upon

the authority of the Irish Bards, at the famous School on the plains of *Shinar* or *Senaar* by a King of *Schythia*, called *Feniusa Farsa*, son of *Baath* who is pretended to be a son of *Magog*, I do not conceive how he can reconcile this opinion of the Irish being a Dialect of the *Scythian* or *Magogian* language, with that circumstance he mentions pag. 119. "that it is called *Gaoidhealg* from its first Professor at the above school, by name *Gadel*, a *Gomerian* " & that the language he then spoke & taught as an usher of that school under that Royal Schoolmaster *Feniusa Farsa* grandson of *Magog*, is the language of the native Irish to this day: a very venerable antiquity, I must confess. But at the same time, I can't but regret that this worthy Gentleman who appears but too well inclined to favour the antiquities of *Ireland* & *Britain*, did not consider that nothing could be of greater prejudice or discredit to them, than asserting those fabulous genealogies, & the stories of the travels of the supposed Leaders & chiefs of their ancient Colonies, such as have been rejected with just contempt by all Learned nations, first invented in *Ireland*, by Bards & Romancers after they came to some knowledge both of the sacred writings, & prophane Histories; & in *Britain*, by *Nennius* & *Jeffry of Monmouth* as above observed. The real & true antiquities of *Ireland* are not to be derived from any other sources than our authentic annals, such as those of *Tighernach*, of *Innisfallen*, & the *Chronicon Scotorum*, & a few others, wherein no fabulous stories are taken notice of, such as those of the book called *Leabher Gabhala* & others of the kind, published in the translation of Doctor Keatings history, which he never Intended for the public, but only for the amusement of private families: a translation which must have been intended for ridiculing & entirely discrediting the Irish antiquities, as the publisher of *Clanrichards Memoires* has justly observed in his erudite Preface. The other Repositories of the true *Irish* antiquities are, first the very language of the ancient natives, as it is preserved in old parchment manuscripts; next the history of the customs or manners of these same ancient natives, inasmuch as the surest clue for tracing out the origin of nations consists both in their language & old usages; and in the last place, the ancient names of tribes & places, by which the origin of the old natives may likewise be pointed out.

Now Remains that I should give a particular account of the sources & authorities from which the following *Irish* Dictionary hath been derived & composed, which consist, not only in different vocabularies, but also in a good number of the best and most ancient *Irish* manuscripts now extant, as is mentioned in the title page. The chief vocabularies which are inserted in this Dictionary are those of *Lhuyd*, *Plunket*, & *Clery*, with others of Anonymous Authors, be-

sides particular collections of words taken out of different old writings by persons of the best skill in the *Irish* language, with whom I kept a correspondence of Letters for that purpose for several years. The manuscripts out of which I have taken a great number of words not to be found in any of the vocabularies above mentioned, are the *Annals of Tighernach*, of *Innisfallen*, those called *Chronicon Scotorum*, & that great & voluminous Repository of the old *Irish* language, called *Leabhar Breac* or the *Speckled Book of Mac Eagan*, containing a great collection of Lives of Saints & historical tracts, and whereof my copy hath been written soon after the middle of the Eleventh Century, as appears by a List of the Archbishops of *Armagh* down to the writers time, who finishes it with *Maolisa Mac-Amhalgaidh* who succeeded to that see an. 1165. Another very ancient parchment manuscript entitled *Feilire na naomh*, or the book of *Vigils & feasts of Saints*, together with that extensive life of *St. Patrick*, called *vita tripartita*, written, according to the judicious *Colganus*, about the middle of the sixth century; besides another life of the same Saint written by *Fiechus*, one of his earliest disciples, in the beginning of the sixth century, & the Life of Saint Brigit composed by *Broganus* about the year 625, as is solidly proved by *Colganus* in his notes on that Life. The History of the wars of *Thomond* or north *Munster*, written in a very florid & copious stile by *Iohn Magrath* in the year 1459 is another great Repository of the *Irish* language, which is often quoted in this Dictionary, to whose composition several other manuscripts & printed Books have also contributed. One advantage which accrues for the cultivation of the *Irish* language, from our having inserted & explained in this Dictionary the hard words that occur in old manuscripts is, that it will enable all Readers of *Irish*, to understand such manuscripts; what will encourage them to cultivate that ancient language, which is the best preserved remains of the old *Celtic* of *Gaul* & *Spain*, as hath been already proved by severals reasons & authorities.

But before we have finished this preface, it may be necessary to obviate an objection that might possibly be made against our opinion of the purity of the *Irish* Dialect, & our deriving it almost entirely from the old *Celtic* of *Gaul*, or rather identifying the one language with the other; allowing only a small mixture of the old Spanish, & without taking much notice of any mixtures it should naturally have received from the two *Scythian* or *Scytho-German* Colonies, the *Danians* & the *Scots*, which we acknowledge not only to have been mixed with the primitive *Irish*, but also to have obtained Sovereign sway amongst them, at least in the northern Provinces. This objection, which indeed carries a plausible appearance, can, notwithstanding, be obviated, as I humbly think, in a very natural man-

ner; by which it will appear that the mixture which the primitive language of the main body of the old *Irish* nation before those Scytho-German Colonies, could have received from their Dialects, may justly be esteemed as inconsiderable, or rather as mere a *nothing*, as that which may be thought to have been introduced into the *Irish* of all our manuscripts written from the time of the arrival of the *English*, *Welsh*, & *Norman* colonies in Ireland, down to our own days: manuscripts which shew not the least mixture of *English*. The reason is very plain & natural, & can very pertinently be exemplified & confirmed by what happened in *Ireland* relative to the people now last mentioned. All the *Celtic* nations, as may clearly be inferred from *Cæsar's* account of his wars with the *Gauls*, *Germans*, & *Britans*, as also from other ancient writers, were divided at all times into different tribes & petty Sovereignities, all as independent of each other as their respective forces could make them, almost perpetually in war amongst themselves, at least in one part or other of the same nation, & never acknowledging any one common Sovereign or Monarch, but when they all Judged it necessary for their defence against a common enemy to chuse a supreme Commander invested with all civil & military Power, as in the case of *Cassivellanus*. » Non enim unius imperio regebantur (says Camden) sed, ut *Gallia*, sic quoque *Britannia* plures Reges habuit. » Utque *Gallia* in rebus difficilioribus publicum gentis concilium egerunt, & unum Imperatorem designarunt; idem *Britannos* præstitisse » ex his *Cæsar's* verbis elici possit. *Summa imperii bellicue administrandi communi concilio permissa est Cassivillauno*. from this political constitution of all the *Celtic* nations it naturally followed, that whenever an adventuring party of Strangers came into a *Celtic* country, they could never fail of being well received by one tribe or other of the nation, who employed them as their auxiliaries against those of their neighbours with whom they had any quarrel; & in proportion as those auxiliaries helped the natives to weaken each other by their quarrels, so they themselves gained ground & strength from day to day untill they reduced at long run the silly warring tribes under their own sway. And as such forreign adventurers & sea-Rovers from the northern parts, always came in small numbers & parties, without charging their Leather boats & small vessels with women; so they were under the necessity of begging wives from the natives of the Countries they were received in: an instance of which fact Beda gives (Hist. Eccl. c. i.) in his account of the manner in which the *Scandinavian Picts* got wives from the *Irish Scots*, who certainly were their countrymen, as appears by the proper names of the Chiefs or petty Kings of both people, & from several other arguments, The necessary consequence of this mixture & alliance

of these new adventuring people with the old natives of the country was, that they, or at latest their children, lost their own original language, & spoke no other than that of the nation they mixed with; which was exactly the case with the first *English* Settlers in *Ireland*, who soon became mere *Irishmen* in their language & manners, so as to have entirely disused the *English*, & Spoke nothing but *Irish*: a circumstance which made the *English* Government think proper to oblige them to return to the use of the *English* language, & disuse the *Irish*, under certain penalties specified in an act of Parliament, in whose preamble it is observed that those *English* planters were become more mere *Irish*, than the very natives of the old sort; *ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*. These arguments, I flatter myself, will sufficiently obviate & annihilate all the force of the above mentioned objection; especially in the eyes of all those who will have read & considered the examples & proofs produced by *Monsieur Bulet* in his dissertations, where he shews by solid reasons & plain evidences that the *Gauls* preserved their old language under the Empire of the *Romans*, & for a long time after the northern people, *Goths*, *Burgundians* & *Franks* had settled among them; & that it was in Charlemagne's time they began to mix it with broken Latin.

The Author of *the Remains of Japhet* thinks his system of deriving the *Irish* language from the Scythian, or rather identifying the one with the other, is very clearly & effectually confirmed by Colonel *Grant's* explication of an inscription found on the reverse of a *Siberian* medal, of which that Officer gives a copy in a French *Memoire*, addressed to Monsieur de *Lisle*, a French Envoy or Resident at the Court of *Petersburg*. Col. *Grant*, by his explication of that Inscription, published in *the Remains of Japhet*, pretends that the characters & words inscribed on that medal are all mere *Irish*, delivered partly in abbreviations, & partly in entire words. I have long examined & pored over that inscription, as published in the now mentioned work, & can declare to the public with full assurance & knowledge of the matter, that it contains no more of *Irish* characters or words either entire or abbreviated, than it does of *Greek*, or *English*, or any other language I have any acquaintance with. And further, that that Officer's *Irish* explanation of the *Tartarian* words *Artugon*, *Schugo-Teugon*, *Tangara*, not only is violently strained, but also shews very clearly that he had but a very imperfect knowledge of the *Irish* language, & none at all of its orthography; a fact which appears throughout his whole *Memoire*. And for a more evincing proof of this fact, I can with good authority inform the public that that Officer acknowledged to a worthy person of the fairest character both in his public office & private life in this Capital, that he could not read the *Irish* language in its old

& common letters or types, either in print or manuscript. This he could not avoid acknowledging, being put to the tryal by the person I mean, with whom he had a friendly intimacy, & from whose mouth I have received this *Anecdote*. All this serves to shew us how dangerous it is to grasp at every appearance of an argument for supporting a favorite opinion. To me it is really inconceivable, why the Author of the *Remains of Japhet* so earnestly insists on deriving the *Irish* & their language from the *Scythians* or *Magogians*, while he asserts that the *Britans* & their Dialect proceeded from the *Gomerians*; though he brings them from *Greece*, a country which he mentions in several places to have been first peopled by *Javan* & his posterity, agreeable to *Josephus* & the Authors of the universal History; & yet as often represents its most ancient Inhabitants as *Gomerians* or descendants of *Gomer*. The close & abundant affinity, or rather identity in many instances, so remarkable between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects, proves to a demonstration that both people proceeded from the same Country or the same nation, in times later by many ages than the Epoch of the separation of the *Gomerians* & *Magogians*: and as we are assured by *Tacitus* that the language & manners of the *Britans* agreed with those of the *Gauls* in his time, it evidently follows from the close affinity or agreement between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects, joined to this testimony of *Tacitus*, that both people were Inhabitants of *Gaul* immediately before they passed over to the British Isles; & no good Author ever advanced that the *Gauls* were *Magogians* or *Scythians*. If we should say with this Learned Author that this close agreement between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects hath proceeded from the supposed sameness of the Dialects of the first descendants of *Gomer* & *Magog*; by the same reason we must conclude that the Dialects of any other two different people descended from any two sons of *Japhet*, *Sem*, or *Cham*, should keep as close an affinity with each other to the present time, as the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects mutually preserve in our days. But this conclusion is very far from being verified by experience, nor is it natural or agreeable to reason that it should. The difference or alteration wrought in the Dialects of any two tribes who proceeded separately from the same country or nation with which it once made but one & the same people, is owing partly to the difference of their climates, which having naturally an influence on their organs of speech & their imaginations, causes a like difference in their pronunciation, & consequently in their language; & partly to the new different names they must give the new objects they meet with both in their travels & the countries they fix in; besides the new names & terms belonging to the different trades, arts, or sciences they may happen to invent or discover in process of time, or regarding their different ways of Life:

Life : all which names & terms must naturally be different in all different Dialects. Now all those alterations together with what may proceed from mixtures of words borrowed from other people in course of time, must always be proportionable to the space of time which has elapsed since the first separation of those two tribes or Colonies from the same common country or Stock, with which they once constituted but one & the same nation : so that the difference of their Dialects is necessarily in a direct *ratio* of the length of the time elapsed since their separation, & consequently their affinity must always be in an inverse *ratio* of that same space of time. Hence it is manifest that if we compare any three or more Dialects of the Celtic nations with each other, the two whose Dialects have preserved the closest affinity, are those whose separation from each other has been most recent; allowances being made for their situations & difference of Climate. And if a just proportion could be Struck out between the respective affinities of the Dialects of any two different people with the Dialect of any third separate people; the quantity or space of the time elapsed since their respective separations from that third tribe may be determined in some manner; not, indeed, with precision, but so as to leave it unfixed within the compass of some few centuries. Thus if we should suppose that the affinity of the Dialect of the Highlanders of *Scotland* with the *Irish* language may be in the *ratio* of 3 to 1 with the affinity between the *Welsh* Dialect and the same *Irish* language; then, if no allowances or deductions should be made with regard to climate, situation, or other circumstance, the quantity of the time elapsed since the separation of the *Welsh* & the *Irish*, should be in the same *ratio* of three to one with the space of time elapsed from the separation of the *Highlanders* from the *Irish*; or, which is the same thing, this last space should be in the inverse *ratio* of 3. to 1. with the former. Now, as it is known from the *Irish* annals that the separation of the Highland *Scots* from the *Irish*, began in the year 503, & that they continued to encrease their numbers from Ireland during the 6th 7th & 8th centuries, we may, by taking a *medium*, fix their entire separation about the middle of the Eighth century; that is to say about a little more than 1000 years since. This computation, if we should exactly conform to the above proportion, would throw back the separation of the *Irish* from the *Welsh* on the continent of *Gaul*, to the term of three thousand years. But as their climates & their situations for preserving their respective languages in the British Isles, are not very different; we may with a good face of certainty, supposing always the above proportion of affinities, refer their separation to some Epoch between 2300, & 2600 years backward of our time; so as it may be about 800 years before the birth of *Christ*: a very inconsiderable

antiquity in comparison with that of the separation of the *Gomerians* & *Magogians*.

For a conclusion of this Preface, I have one remark to add, which tends to shew the perfection & politeness, as well as the antiquity of the *Irish* language. It consists in this one remarkable circumstance, that before the *Irish* came to the knowledge of the *Gospel* or *Christian* morals, their language had words for all moral duties & virtues, and their opposite vices or sins; nay, & for those acts which are called Theological virtues, *faith*, *hope*, & *Charity*, & whose *Irish* names are *Creidiomh*, *Dóchas*, *Gradh*, all three mere original *Irish* words, such as no language can want. The *Irish* names of the seven mortal sins, *Uabhar*, *Saint*, *druis*, *Craos*, *Fearg*, *Formad*, *Leisge*, are of the same nature, as well as those in which are expressed the ten commandments, the four Cardinal virtues, the seven gifts of the holy Ghost, the seven Corporal & seven spiritual works of mercy or piety, & the twelve fruits of the holy spirit. *Galat. 5. 22.* nor one of all those names having the least resemblance in radical structure to the scriptural *Latin* words of the same signification; excepting *Creideamh*, which I have demonstrated above, & in the note at the word *Oisfrion* in the Dictionary, to be an original *Celtic* word, & that upon whose root, which is *creid*, the *Latin credo* was formed. All this plainly shews that the *Druids* who were the Doctors of morality & religious discipline amongst the *Celts*, & particularly in *Ireland*, were a Learned Body of people, & fully instructed of all moral duties & virtues. For the *Irish* language could not have words for objects or ideas that were unknown to the *Irish Druids* & the rest of their nation. Of the same genuine stock of the old *Iberno-Celtic*, are the names of penitential works, *Trosca*, *Déirc*, *U'rnaithe*, i. e. fast, alms, & prayers; though the first is of a radical identity with the *Treschia* of the Greek in the compound word *Ethelo-Treschia*, which expresses the same thing as the *Irish* compound *Toil-trosca*, voluntary fast. *Caesar's* remark that the *Gauls* went over to *Britain* for perfecting themselves in the *Druidish* discipline, shews that the *Druids* who belonged to the colonies that passed over from *Gaul* to the *British Isles*, carried with them & preserved in those remote recesses, the original doctrine of morality, possibly the same that had been handed down to them from the *Patriarchal* times. And if those *Gauls* who went to *Britain* for that purpose, had passed over to *Ireland* to be instructed by the *Irish Druids*; it is quite agreeable to reason to think that they would have found the primitive traditions still better preserved amongst them, than among the *Britans*, who left the continent of *Gaul* much later than the *Guidhelian Irish*. Another short, but curious, remark to be made on the *Irish* language is, that though it be not common in the other European languages,

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nor, indeed, does it seem natural, that monosyllabic words should be expressive of complex ideas, yet the *Iberno-celtic* Dialect abounds with such monosyllabics. For instance, this one syllable *maig* conveys at once a complex of all the different ideas of a *stern & proud attitude of a person's head & face, with an affected air of the countenance.*

I am very sensible that some account of the origin & antiquity of the use of Letters in *Ireland*, would be very pertinent at the head of an *Irish* Dictionary. But as that subject & the Enquiry that should attend it, would require an extensive dissertation to set it in its due light; I have reserved it for another work which as I have hinted before, might in a short time be made ready for the press. it is fit to inform the Reader, that as the *Irish* characters are not known to strangers, & even far from being generally understood by the natives of *Ireland*, whereof but very few apply themselves to the reading of *Irish* books or manuscripts, it hath been judged more expedient & of more general use to print this Dictionary in the *Roman & Italic* types, the Leading *Irish* words being in small *Roman* Capitals, & the *Irish* exemplifications in small *Italicks*: all in their true & proper Orthography. It is just at the same time to inform the Reader who will doubtless take notice of several instances of repetitions of the same words in different writings throughout this Dictionary, that such repetitions proceed partly from the difference of pronunciation in the four Provinces of *Ireland*, & partly from the substitution of commutable vowels & consonants indifferently for each other. I have followed Mr. *Harris's* example in his edition of Sir *James Ware's* works, by inserting in an Alphabetical order in the *Irish* Dictionary, the names of the old families of *Ireland*, & of the territories they anciently possessed; but in a more ample manner than Mr. *Harris* has done. The abbreviations used in the Dictionary are explained at the heel of this Preface; & the *Errata* are to be found at the end of the Dictionary. I would recommend to those who would be desirous to conceive at once a general notion of the nature & radical constitution of the *Irish* language, to begin with reading successively the Remarks prefixed in the Dictionary before every one of the seventeen Letters of the *Irish* Alphabet.



ABBREVIATIONS.

H. & Heb. for Hebraicé. old parch. for parchment. L. & Lat. for Latiné. Pl. for Plunket : & Cl. for Clery. Gr. for Græcè. ant. membr. for antiqua membrana, W. & Well. for Welsh. & S. W. for south Welsh. n. W. for north Welsh. dim. for diminutive. pl. for plural. Q. for quære. i. e. for id est. ex. for example. Ir. for Irish. vid. for vide. sup. for suprâ. qd. vid. for quod vide. Brit. for British. Syr. for Syriac. Hisp. for Hispanicè. Belg. for Belgicé. Gall. for Gallicé. Dan. for Danish. Germ. for Germanicè. S. for Saint. gen. for genitive. Goth. for Gothicé. Teut. for Teutonic. Cantab. for Cantabricé. Chal. for Chaldaicé. N. B. for nota benè. Sc. for Scotch. an. for anno. Sax. for Saxonicè. Ang. Sax. for Anglo-Saxon. *Caithr. Thoirð.* for *Caithréim Thoirðhealbhaigh*. L. B. & Leabh. Br. for *Leabhar Breac mic aodhgáin*, or mac-Egan's speckled book. compar. & comp. for comparative. & for and. & for *agus*. gen. for genitive. Brog. & Brogan. for Broganus. Col. for column. p. & pag. for page. c. & ch. for chapter v. for verse. t. & tit. for title. vit. for vita.



REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE LETTER A, &c.

THe letter *A* is the first in the Alphabets of almost all languages, though our ancient historians inform us, as O Flaherty, upon the authority of the book of Lecan, observes, that the old Irish like the *Æthiopians* or *Abyssines* began their alphabet with the letter *B*, & therefore the Irish called it *Beth-luis-nion* from its three first letters *B L N*. However, in imitation of other learned languages, & particularly the Latin, whose alphabet was introduced into Ireland by the first missionaries of the Christian Religion, the modern Irish thought proper to begin their Alphabet with *A*. This letter is one of the five vowels (called *cúig guthaidhe* in Irish) & is pronounced broad, like *aw* in English. It is distinguished by the appellative of *Ailm*, which seems to signify strictly & properly the palm-tree, called *palma nobilis*, & therefore deserves precedence; although Mr. Flaherty notwithstanding the affinity of the words *ailm* & *palma*, interprets it the fir-tree, *lat. abies*. It is not unlike the Hebrew *Aleph*, & the Chaldaean & greek *alpha*. By our Grammarians it is ranked among the *leathan-guthaidhe*, or broad vowels; and in our old manuscripts we find *a*, *o* and *u* written indifferently one for the other, as in *agas ocas*, *agus And*: as also in *déar*, *déor*, *déur a tear*, &c. thus among the *Æolians* we find *O* written for *A*, as *strotos* for *stratos*, an army, *onô* for *ano*, meaning over, or above, & the Latins have imitated them, saying *domo* from the greek *damo*, to tame, or subdue; as also *Fovius* for *Fabius*, according to *Festus*, & *forreus*, for *farreus*.

A was sometimes written for the *ea* of the moderns, as *dagh* for *deagh*, good, &c. it begins all those diphthongs which in Irish are called *na ceithre hamharchoill*, or the four aphthongs, vizt. *ao*, *aoi*, *ai*, *æ*. Note that *ao* (which is a modern aphthong, as is the triphthong *aoi*, & is substituted instead of *æ* & *œ* used by our old writers) is pronounced broad like *é* long, or the latin *oe*, as in the words *saoghal* an age, *lat. sæculum*, & *aos* age, *lat. ætas*. The triphthong *aoi* is pronounced like *ee* in the English words *been*, *keen*, &c. but more nearly like *ui* in the Irish, for which it has been substituted by the moderns. It is an inflection of *ao* & formed directly from it, as from *maol bald*, comes *maoil*, & *maoile bald* & baldness; *saor*, *daor* produce also *saoir*, *daoir*, &c. so that the Irish triphthong in general is formed by adding an *i*, to the diphthong & thus serves to express the genitive case & other in-

flexions of the same word, as *aoi* from *ao*, *eo* from *eo*, *iai* from *ia*, *iui* from *iu*, and *uai* from *ua*. Analogous to the genius of the Irish language in this manner of inflecting the diphthongs into triphthongs, it is observable in the Ionic inflections of nouns that they frequently use *oio* for *oi* in the genitive case: & nothing more common in the greek language than a vowel extraordinary, & sometimes two, added in the beginning, middle or end of words, that they may sound the sweeter, or that the verse may flow the more pompous & musical. Thus, for one example amongst many, the Phœnician tribe who are call'd *Gephyræi* in the Latin edition of Herodotus, are written *Gephyraioi* in his greek original. l. 5. c. 57. 58. So that if we would compare both languages together, we should find much a greater number of such inflections & variations in the greek, than in the Irish. And they are the less puzzling in the latter, as the three vowels are all pronounced with one breath & in one syllable, and as no vowel but the *i* is added to the diphthong to form the triphthong.

But this singularity seems peculiar to the Irish language, that no two or three vowels joined to each other in the same word, can form two different syllables. For which reason our Bards or versifiers who frequently wanted to stretch out words by multiplying their syllables according to the exigency of their rhymes, devised the method of throwing in between the two vowels an adventitious consonant (generally a *d* or *g* aspirated by *h*) in order to stretch and divide the two vowels into two different syllables. And as this consonant was quite foreign to the natural frame of the word, so it entirely corrupted & disguised its radical formation & structure. It must be confessed this method has the sanction of a respectable antiquity, & is countenanced by examples, if not precedents not only in the Welsh or old British language, but even in the greek, wherein the Æolic digamma (which is the *V* consonant & was pronounced by the Æolics, as it is still by the Germans, like *F*) was inserted when two vowels met together. For example, the word *Jaones* was pronounced *Javones* or rather *Jafones*, & *Jaon* changed into *Javon*, &c. vid. *Stillingsfleet origin*. p. 560. Thus also an adventitious *d* is inserted between two vowels in many Latin words both to distinguish the syllables & prevent a hiatus, particularly in compounds whose first part consists of the iterative particle *re* while the following part begins with a vowel, as in the words *redarguo*, *redeo*, *redigo*, *redimo*, *redintegratio*, &c. but certain it is notwithstanding these examples or precedents, that this rule together with another devised in like manner by our bards or Rhymers, I mean that which is called *caol le caol*, *agus leathan le Leathan*, have been woefully destructive to the original & radical purity of the Irish language.

This latter rule (much of a more modern invention than the former, for our old manuscripts shew no regard to it) imports and prescribes that the two vowels thus forming, or contributing to form two different syllables by the interposition of a consonant, whether such a consonant be adventitious to, or originally inseparable from the radical formation of the word, should both be of the same denomination or class of either broad or small vowels: and this without any regard to the primitive elementary structure of the word. So that if the vowel preceding the consonant should originally happen to be of the class of broad vowels a, o, u, while the vowel following the same consonant should be of the class of the small vowels e, i, or vice versa: in that case, the vowel preceding the consonant being of a different class from that which follows it, must either be struck out entirely to make room for a vowel of the same class with the following (for it is the vowel following the consonant that commands the change in the preceding, without being subjected to any in itself) or else an other adventitious vowel must be placed after it of the same class with the subsequent.

I shall instance only in two words amongst many others, both to illustrate those two rules by way of exemplification, & to shew how prejudicial they naturally must have been to the primitive purity of the Irish language, by changing, corrupting & metamorphosing a great number of its words from their original & radical structure. I shall first exemplify in the Irish word Gall a Gaul, plural. Gaill Gauls; which are the Celtic words upon which the Latin words Gallus Galli have been formed. Nothing more evident from the most ancient monuments of the Irish nation, than that the national name of the first Celts who came to Irland (whether they arrived there immediately from Gaul, or rather after remaining for some tract of time in the greater British Isle, as Mr. Lhuyd gives good grounds to think) was Gall in the singular & Gaill in the plural; & that their language was called Galic, or Gailic: though it is equally certain this same national name of Gall, and Gaill, in the plural was afterwards applied by the old natives to other colonies that followed these primitive Celts into that Island from different parts of the continent, & even to the English adventurers whom they called Clanna Gall, as well as Sagfanaic: which must have proceeded both from their having forgot their own origin on account of the change of their national name from Gaill into Gaidhil, &c. and also from the knowledge they traditionally preserved of the Gaulish nation, of its great extent, as well as of its vicinity with the British Isles: all which circumstances occasioned that the generality of the old Irish Celts & Celtiberians, who probably were the first planters of Ire-

land, imagined that the strangers who came amongst them from time to time, whether immediately from Britain or otherwise, must have originally proceeded from Gaul. Now, the Irish Bards or Rhymers wanting to stretch out this monosyllable Gaill into two syllables to serve the exigency of their verses & rhythmical measures, have first formed it into Gadhil agreeable to the former of the two rules now mentioned, & when the second rule caol le caol, &c. took place, it required that an I or an E should be thrown in before the consonant d, by which means it turned out Gaidhil or Gaedhil instead of its simple original formation Gaill. So likewise the word Galic or Gailic meaning the Celtibernian language was changed into Gaidhilic or Gaedhilic genit. Gaedhilice or Gaedhilge, from which last spelling it has been changed by our modern Grammarians into Gaodhailic, genit. Gaodhailge, by the unnatural substitution of ao instead of the æ or œ of the ancients, absolutely ordering that we should pronounce their ao just as we do oe in the latin word Cœlum.

Guidhil, another writing of the same word, meaning the Irish people & Guidhhilic their language are found in some Irish manuscripts of good antiquity, from which the moderns, by abusively substituting aoi instead of ui, tho' carrying no other sound, have turned these words into Gaoidhil and Gaoidhilic genit. Gaoidhilge, which is the gothic & uncouth shape, in which, to conform with the modern orthography, I must let it stand, in the very frontispiece of my Dictionary. I have just hinted that Guidhil & Guidhilic is not to be counted a modern manner of writing these words; which truth is confirmed by Welsh manuscripts of respectable antiquity, wherein the Irish are called Guydhil & sometimes Guydilod & their language Guidhilec. Apropos to this writing of the welsh I cant but observe by the bye, that it hence appears this old nation must have always judged the primitive Irish & the Gauls to be originally one & the same people, inasmuch as we find in Mr. Lhuyds *Archæologia* (comparat Etymol, pag. 23. col. 3.) that the welsh or old Brittons interpreted in their language the Latin word Gallus or Gallicus by Guydhileg, a word which is plainly & literally of the same formation with those whereby they distinguished the Irish people & their language. Before I have done, with the words Gaill & Galic, Gailic, or Gaelic, I think it pertinent to remark that notwithstanding the complex & inform shape of the words Gaidhil, Gaedhil, Gaoidhil, and Gaidhilic, Gaedhilic, Gaoidhilic, into which they have been changed, yet the originals from which they were derived are still preserved in their primitive simplicity, by the very pronunciation of these latter words, which is very nearly the

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same as that of the former, inasmuch as the adventitious letters dh are not pronounced & serve only to distinguish the syllables: which shews that this was the only purpose they were first thrown in for. we should not in the mean time forget that it is to this change made in the words Gaill and Galic, doubtless by our Heathenish Bards who inserted the letter d, that we owe the important discovery necessarily reserved to their successors who embraced Christianity, of them illustrious personages Gadel & Gadelus: the former an Usher under that Royal Schoolmaster Pheniusa Farfa King of Schythia, in his famous school on the plain of Sennaar, where this Gadel invented the Irish alphabet & the Gadelian language, so called as it is pretended from his name; & the latter a grandson of that King by his son Niul married to Scota daughter of Pharaoh Cingris, as our Bards call him, instead of Cinchres, King of Ægypt, under whose reign they tell us Moses & our Gadelus were Contemporaries & great friends: and from this Gadelus our learned Bards gravely assure us that the Irish derive their name of Gadelians, who, they tell us, were also called Scots from his Wife the Ægyptian Princess Scota. This discovery, I have said, was necessarily reserved to our christian Bards, as their heathenish Predecessors most certainly could have no notion of the plain of Sennaar, of Pharaoh, or of Moses; objects not to be known but from the holy scriptures, or some writings derived from them, such as those of Josephus; Philo, &c. never known to the Irish Bards before their Christianity. I have remarked in another work not as yet published, that our christian Bards did not lose much time in availing themselves of the sacred history to frame this story, inasmuch as we find it word for word in the scholiast on the life of S. Patrick by Fiachus Bishop of Sleipte, one of that saint's earliest Disciples; which scholiast the learned & judicious Colganus places towards the end of the sixth century. This date is much earlier than that of the manuscript called Leabhar gabhála, or the book of conquests, wherein our story now mentioned is embellished with further circumstances.

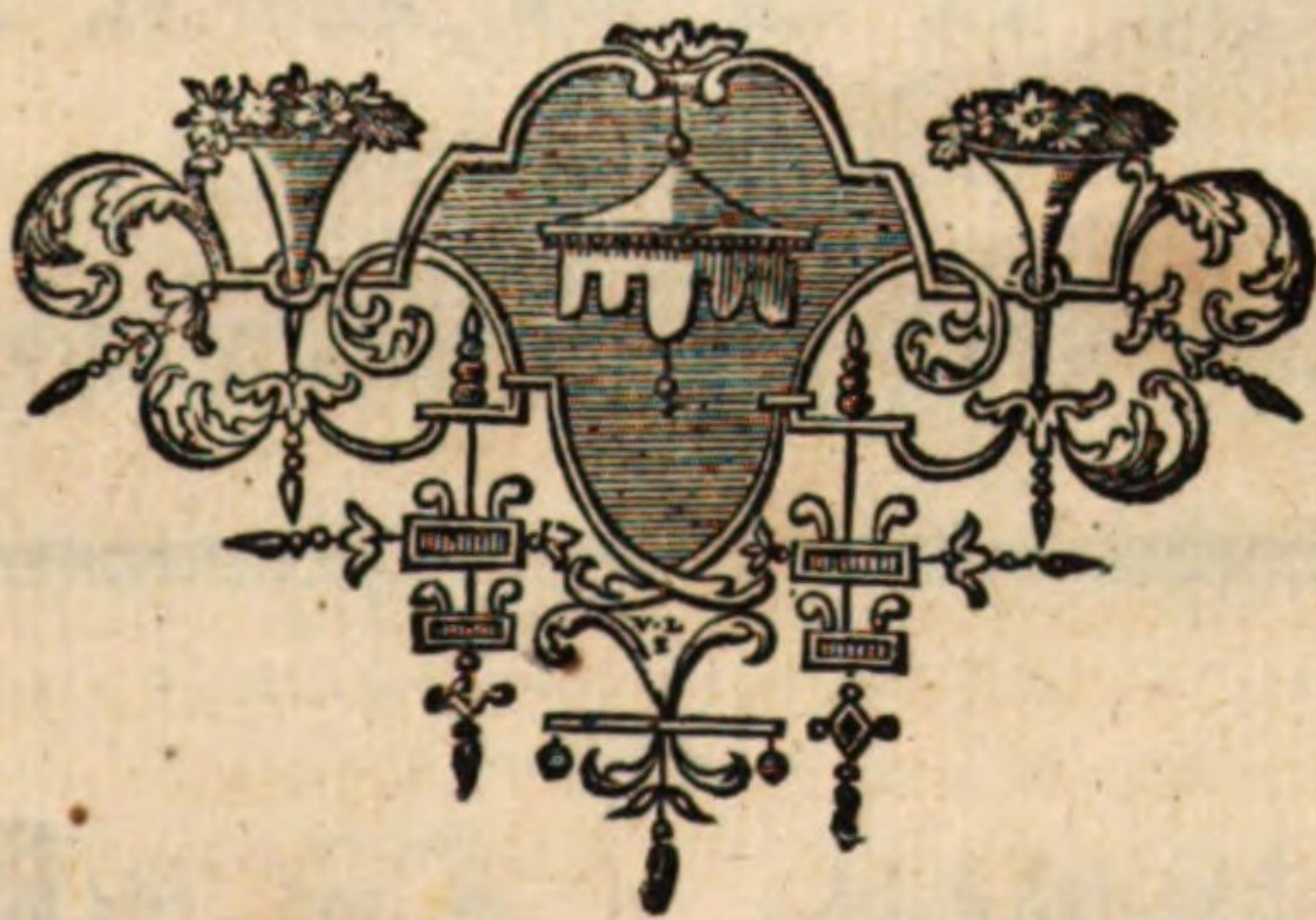
The other word I mean to produce as a remarkable example & proof of the alteration of the primitive & radical frame of many words of the Irish language, caused by the above described rules & other innovations of our modern copists & Rhymers, as well as by the corruption proceeding from vulgar pronunciation, to which indeed all languages have been subject (even the Latin, witness the words nudiustertius, pridie, postridie, &c.) the word, I say, I mean to exemplify in, is Bliadhain or Bliaghain a year, lat. annus. The original formation or construction of this word was Bel-

ain, or Béal-ain * i, e, the circle of Belus, or of the sun. ain or ainn in Irish signifies a great circle, as its diminutive áinne, vulgarly fáinne, means a small circle or a ring. vid ain, ainn, áinne infra; and Bel or Beal was the Assyrian, chaldæan, & Phœnician, name of the true God, while the Patriarchal religion was generally observed; & very properly, as it signifies Dominus or Dominator in Latin. This name was afterwards attributed to the sun, when these oriental nations generally forgot, or willingly swerved from the worship of the true God, & adored that planet as their chief Deity. See Gutlerus origenesmundi lit 1°. cap. 9. Schedius de Diis Germ. cap. 7°. Tirinus in cap. 2. Osee v. 16. It is very certain that the primitive Irish observed this idolatrous worship of the Sun under the name of Bél or Béal, whatever part of the world they derived it from, as appears very manifestly by those religious fires they called Béal-teinne, which, according to all our old monuments & histories, they lighted with great solemnity on may day: a fact which is evidently proved by the very name whereby they distinguished that day, which is still called & known by no other name than that of Lá Beal-teinne, i, e, the day of the fire of Bel or Belus. this solemnity they celebrated in honour of the Sun under the name of Beal on this first day of their summer, when the benign influence of that planet begins to restore new life to both the animal & vegetable world in most parts of our hemisphere.

Now this word Bel-ain being changed by the vulgar pronunciation into Ble-ain & Bli-ain in which position it required the insertion of an aspirated d or g, consequently turned out Blidhain or Blighain according to the former of the two rules above explained, & then, the latter rule of Leathan le leathan to vindicate its right to share in the new creation of this word, threw in the vowel a before the adventitious consonant to agree with the subsequent a, so that the original word having thus received two adventitious letters besides the aspirate h, is thereby metamorphosed from its original form Bel-ain into Bliádhain or Bliághain for it admits of both these writings. In my general preface to this Dictionary I shall mention a good number of other words whose true radical originals are scarce, if at all, discernable through the hideous shape they have been transformed into, both by vulgar pronunciation authorised by ignorant copists who had not skill enough to rectify them, & by the insertion of so many vowels & consonants which

* Vid. the valuable Irish manuscript cal'd Feilire na Naomh, i. e. the vigils, & feasts of Saints, judged to be a work of the 8th century, wherof I have a Copy, which, by the appearance of the writing and parchment cannot be less antient than the tenth Century.

were quite adventitious and foreign to the natural & radical frame of the words. I shall finish these remarks with observing that the word Ain or Ainn (which is the latter part of the compound word Bel-ain signifying the great circle of Belus, i, e, the solar circle or annual course of the Sun) is the Celtic original upon which the Latin word Anus was formed, it was afterwards written Annus, for Quintilian informs us that the Ancients did not double their consonants. Varro assures that the proper & original signification of this word Anus or Annus is a circ or great circle, whose diminutive Anulus or Annulus signifies a small circle or ring. his words are, nam ut parvi circuli, annuli, sic magni dicebantur anni. But the word annus is now exalted to mean solely & properly the solar circle or annual course of the Sun, whilst anus, its more ancient writing, is degraded to signify no more than the circular form of the podex. Vid Littleton ad voces Anus, Annus, Annulus. other examples, to observe it by the bye, of words of an honourable meaning at first, being afterwards degraded to a dishonourable signification & vice versa, will be found in the following Dictionary at the word Cniocht.



& common letters or types, either in print or manuscript. This he could not avoid acknowledging, being put to the tryal by the person I mean, with whom he had a friendly intimacy, & from whose mouth I have received this *Anecdote*. All this serves to shew us how dangerous it is to grasp at every appearance of an argument for supporting a favorite opinion. To me it is really inconceivable, why the Author of the *Remains of Japhet* so earnestly insists on deriving the *Irish* & their language from the *Scythians* or *Magogians*, while he asserts that the *Britans* & their Dialect proceeded from the *Gomerians*; though he brings them from *Greece*, a country which he mentions in several places to have been first peopled by *Javan* & his posterity, agreeable to *Josephus* & the Authors of the universal History; & yet as often represents its most ancient Inhabitants as *Gomerians* or descendants of *Gomer*. The close & abundant affinity, or rather identity in many instances, so remarkable between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects, proves to a demonstration that both people proceeded from the same Country or the same nation, in times later by many ages than the Epoch of the separation of the *Gomerians* & *Magogians*: and as we are assured by *Tacitus* that the language & manners of the *Britans* agreed with those of the *Gauls* in his time, it evidently follows from the close affinity or agreement between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects, joined to this testimony of *Tacitus*, that both people were Inhabitants of *Gaul* immediately before they passed over to the British Isles; & no good Author ever advanced that the *Gauls* were *Magogians* or *Scythians*. If we should say with this Learned Author that this close agreement between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects hath proceeded from the supposed sameness of the Dialects of the first descendants of *Gomer* & *Magog*; by the same reason we must conclude that the Dialects of any other two different people descended from any two sons of *Japhet*, *Sem*, or *Cham*, should keep as close an affinity with each other to the present time, as the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects mutually preserve in our days. But this conclusion is very far from being verified by experience, nor is it natural or agreeable to reason that it should. The difference or alteration wrought in the Dialects of any two tribes who proceeded separately from the same country or nation with which it once made but one & the same people, is owing partly to the difference of their climates, which having naturally an influence on their organs of speech & their imaginations, causes a like difference in their pronunciation, & consequently in their language; & partly to the new different names they must give the new objects they meet with both in their travels & the countries they fix in; besides the new names & terms belonging to the different trades, arts, or sciences they may happen to invent or discover in process of time, or regarding their different ways of Life:

Life : all which names & terms must naturally be different in all different Dialects. Now all those alterations together with what may proceed from mixtures of words borrowed from other people in course of time, must always be proportionable to the space of time which has elapsed since the first separation of those two tribes or Colonies from the same common country or Stock, with which they once constituted but one & the same nation : so that the difference of their Dialects is necessarily in a direct *ratio* of the length of the time elapsed since their separation, & consequently their affinity must always be in an inverse *ratio* of that same space of time. Hence it is manifest that if we compare any three or more Dialects of the Celtic nations with each other, the two whose Dialects have preserved the closest affinity, are those whose separation from each other has been most recent; allowances being made for their situations & difference of Climate. And if a just proportion could be Struck out between the respective affinities of the Dialects of any two different people with the Dialect of any third separate people; the quantity or space of the time elapsed since their respective separations from that third tribe may be determined in some manner; not, indeed, with precision, but so as to leave it unfixed within the compass of some few centuries. Thus if we should suppose that the affinity of the Dialect of the Highlanders of *Scotland* with the *Irish* language may be in the *ratio* of 3 to 1 with the affinity between the *Welsh* Dialect and the same *Irish* language; then, if no allowances or deductions should be made with regard to climate, situation, or other circumstance, the quantity of the time elapsed since the separation of the *Welsh* & the *Irish*, should be in the same *ratio* of three to one with the space of time elapsed from the separation of the *Highlanders* from the *Irish*; or, which is the same thing, this last space should be in the inverse *ratio* of 3. to 1. with the former. Now, as it is known from the *Irish* annals that the separation of the Highland *Scots* from the *Irish*, began in the year 503, & that they continued to encrease their numbers from Ireland during the 6th 7th & 8th centuries, we may, by taking a *medium*, fix their entire separation about the middle of the Eighth century; that is to say about a little more than 1000 years since. This computation, if we should exactly conform to the above proportion, would throw back the separation of the *Irish* from the *Welsh* on the continent of *Gaul*, to the term of three thousand years. But as their climates & their situations for preserving their respective languages in the British Isles, are not very different; we may with a good face of certainty, supposing always the above proportion of affinities, refer their separation to some Epoch between 2300, & 2600 years backward of our time; so as it may be about 800 years before the birth of *Christ*: a very inconsiderable

antiquity in comparifon with that of the feparation of the *Gomerians* & *Magogians*.

For a conclufion of this Preface, I have one remark to add, which tends to fhew the perfection & politenefs, as well as the antiquity of the *Irish* language. It confifts in this one remarkable circumftance, that before the *Irish* came to the knowledge of the *Gospel* or *Chriftian* morals, their language had words for all moral duties & virtues, and their oppofite vices or fins; nay, & for thofe acts which are called Theological virtues, *faith*, *hope*, & *Charity*, & whole *Irish* names are *Creidiomh*, *Dóchas*, *Grádh*, all three mere original *Irish* words, fuch as no language can want. The *Irish* names of the feven mortal fins, *Uabhar*, *Saint*, *druis*, *Craos*, *Fearg*, *Formad*, *Leifge*, are of the fame nature, as well as thofe in which are expreffed the ten commandments, the four Cardinal virtues, the feven gifts of the holy Ghoft, the feven Corporal & feven fpiritual works of mercy or piety, & the twelve fruits of the holy fpirit. *Galat. 5. 22.* nor one of all thofe names having the leaft refemblance in radical ftructure to the fcriptural *Latin* words of the fame fignification; excepting *Creideamh*, which I have demonftrated above, & in the note at the word *Oifrion* in the Dictionary, to be an original *Celtic* word, & that upon whole root, which is *creid*, the *Latin credo* was formed. All this plainly fhews that the *Druids* who were the Doctors of morality & religious difcipline among the *Celts*, & particularly in *Ireland*, were a Learned Body of people, & fully inftructed of all moral duties & virtues. For the *Irish* language could not have words for objects or ideas that were unknown to the *Irish Druids* & the reft of their nation. Of the fame genuine ftock of the old *Iberno-Celtic*, are the names of penitential works, *Troſca*, *Déirc*, *U'rnaithe*, i. e. faft, alms, & prayers; though the firft is of a radical identity with the *Trefchia* of the Greek in the compound word *Ethelo-Trefchia*, which expreffes the fame thing as the *Irish* compound *Toil-troſca*, voluntary faft. *Cæſar's* remark that the *Gauls* went over to *Britain* for perfecting themſelves in the *Druidiſh* difcipline, fhews that the *Druids* who belonged to the colonies that paſſed over from *Gaul* to the *British* Ifles, carried with them & preferved in thofe remote reſſes, the original doctrine of morality, poſſibly the fame that had been handed down to them from the *Patriarchal* times. And if thofe *Gauls* who went to *Britain* for that purpoſe, had paſſed over to *Ireland* to be inftructed by the *Irish Druids*; it is quite agreeable to reaſon to think that they would have found the primitive traditions ſtill better preferved amongſt them, than among the *Britans*, who left the continent of *Gaul* much later than the *Guidhelian* *Irish*. Another ſhort, but curious, remark to be made on the *Irish* language is, that though it be not common in the other European languages,

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nor, indeed, does it seem natural, that monosyllabic words should be expressive of complex ideas, yet the *Iberno-celtic* Dialect abounds with such monosyllabics. For instance, this one syllable *maig* conveys at once a complex of all the different ideas of a *stern & proud attitude of a person's head & face, with an affected air of the countenance.*

I am very sensible that some account of the origin & antiquity of the use of Letters in *Ireland*, would be very pertinent at the head of an *Irish* Dictionary. But as that subject & the Enquiry that should attend it, would require an extensive dissertation to set it in its due light; I have reserved it for another work which as I have hinted before, might in a short time be made ready for the press. it is fit to inform the Reader, that as the *Irish* characters are not known to strangers, & even far from being generally understood by the natives of *Ireland*, whereof but very few apply themselves to the reading of *Irish* books or manuscripts, it hath been judged more expedient & of more general use to print this Dictionary in the *Roman & Italic* types, the Leading *Irish* words being in small *Roman* Capitals, & the *Irish* exemplifications in small *Italicks*: all in their true & proper Orthography. It is just at the same time to inform the Reader who will doubtless take notice of several instances of repetitions of the same words in different writings throughout this Dictionary, that such repetitions proceed partly from the difference of pronunciation in the four Provinces of *Ireland*, & partly from the substitution of commutable vowels & consonants indifferently for each other. I have followed Mr. *Harris's* example in his edition of Sir *James Ware's* works, by inserting in an Alphabetical order in the *Irish* Dictionary, the names of the old families of *Ireland*, & of the territories they anciently possessed; but in a more ample manner than Mr. *Harris* has done. The abbreviations used in the Dictionary are explained at the heel of this Preface; & the *Errata* are to be found at the end of the Dictionary. I would recommend to those who would be desirous to conceive at once a general notion of the nature & radical constitution of the *Irish* language, to begin with reading successively the Remarks prefixed in the Dictionary before every one of the seventeen Letters of the *Irish* Alphabet.



ABBREVIATIONS.

H. & Heb. for Hebraicé. old parch. for parchment. L. & Lat. for Latiné. Pl. for Plunket: & Cl. for Clery. Gr. for Græcè. ant. membr. for antiqua membrana, W. & Well. for Welsh. & S. W. for south Welsh. n. W. for north Welsh. dim. for diminutive. pl. for plural. Q. for quære. i. e. for id est. ex. for example. Ir. for Irish. vid. for vide. sup. for suprâ. qd. vid. for quod vide. Brit. for British. Syr. for Syriac. Hisp. for Hispanicè. Belg. for Belgicé. Gall. for Gallicé. Dan. for Danish. Germ. for Germanicè. S. for Saint. gen. for genitive. Goth. for Gothicé. Teut. for Teutonice. Cantab. for Cantabricé. Chal. for Chaldaicé. N. B. for nota benè. Sc. for Scotch. an. for anno. Sax. for Saxonicè. Ang. Sax. for Anglo-Saxon. *Caithr. Thoirð.* for *Caithréim Thoirðhealbhaigh*. L. B. & Leabh. Br. for *Leabhar Breac mic aodhgáin*, or mac-Egan's speckled book. compar. & comp. for comparative. & for and. & for *agus*. gen. for genitive. Brog. & Brogan. for Broganus. Col. for column. p. & pag. for page. c. & ch. for chapter v. for verse. t. & tit. for title. vit. for vita.



REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE LETTER A, &c.

THe letter *A* is the first in the Alphabets of almost all languages, though our ancient historians inform us, as O Flaherty, upon the authority of the book of Lecan, observes, that the old Irish like the Æthiopians or Abyssines began their alphabet with the letter *B*, & therefore the Irish called it Beth-luis-nion from its three first letters *B L N*. However, in imitation of other learned languages, & particularly the Latin, whose alphabet was introduced into Ireland by the first missionaries of the Christian Religion, the modern Irish thought proper to begin their Alphabet with *A*. This letter is one of the five vowels (called cúig guthaidhe in Irish) & is pronounced broad, like *aw* in English. It is distinguished by the appellative of *Ailm*, which seems to signify strictly & properly the palm-tree, called *palma nobilis*, & therefore deserves precedence; although Mr. Flaherty notwithstanding the affinity of the words *ailm* & *palma*, interprets it the fir-tree, *lat. abies*. It is not unlike the Hebrew *Aleph*, & the Chaldaean & greek *alpha*. By our Grammarians it is ranked among the *leathan-guthaidhe*, or broad vowels; and in our old manuscripts we find *a*, *o* and *u* written indifferently one for the other, as in *agas ocas*, *agus And*: as also in *déar*, *déor*, *déur* a tear, &c. thus among the Æolians we find *O* written for *A*, as *strotos* for *stratos*, an army, *onô* for *ano*, meaning over, or above, & the Latins have imitated them, saying *domo* from the greek *damo*, to tame, or subdue; as also *Fovius* for *Fabius*, according to *Festus*, & *forreus*, for *farreus*.

A was sometimes written for the *ea* of the moderns, as *dagh* for *deagh*, good, &c. it begins all those diphthongs which in Irish are called *na ceithre hamharchoill*, or the four apthongs, vizt. *ao*, *aoi*, *ai*, *æ*. Note that *ao* (which is a modern apthong, as is the triphthong *aoi*, & is substituted instead of *æ* & *œ* used by our old writers) is pronounced broad like *é* long, or the latin *oe*, as in the words *saoghal* an age, *lat. sæculum*, & *aos* age, *lat. ætas*. The triphthong *aoi* is pronounced like *ee* in the English words *been*, *keen*, &c. but more nearly like *ui* in the Irish, for which it has been substituted by the moderns. It is an inflection of *ao* & formed directly from it, as from *maol bald*, comes *maoil*, & *maoile bald* & baldness; *saor*, *daor* produce also *saoir*, *daoir*, &c. so that the Irish triphthong in general is formed by adding an *i*, to the diphthong & thus serves to express the genitive case & other in-

flexions of the same word, as *aoi* from *ao*, *eo* from *eo*, *iai* from *ia*, *iu* from *iu*, and *uai* from *ua*. Analogous to the genius of the Irish language in this manner of inflecting the diphthongs into triphthongs, it is observable in the Ionic inflections of nouns that they frequently use *oio* for *ou* in the genitive case: & nothing more common in the greek language than a vowel extraordinary, & sometimes two, added in the beginning, middle or end of words, that they may sound the sweeter, or that the verse may flow the more pompous & musical. Thus, for one example amongst many, the Phœnician tribe who are call'd *Gephyræi* in the Latin edition of *Herodotus*, are written *Gephyraioi* in his greek original. l. 5. c. 57. 58. So that if we would compare both languages together, we should find much a greater number of such inflections & variations in the greek, than in the Irish. And they are the less puzzling in the latter, as the three vowels are all pronounced with one breath & in one syllable, and as no vowel but the *i* is added to the diphthong to form the triphthong.

But this singularity seems peculiar to the Irish language, that no two or three vowels joined to each other in the same word, can form two different syllables. For which reason our Bards or versifiers who frequently wanted to stretch out words by multiplying their syllables according to the exigency of their rhymes, devised the method of throwing in between the two vowels an adventitious consonant (generally a *d* or *g* aspirated by *h*) in order to stretch and divide the two vowels into two different syllables. And as this consonant was quite foreign to the natural frame of the word, so it entirely corrupted & disguised its radical formation & structure. It must be confessed this method has the sanction of a respectable antiquity, & is countenanced by examples, if not precedents not only in the Welsh or old British language, but even in the greek, wherein the *Æolic* digamma (which is the *V* consonant & was pronounced by the *Æolics*, as it is still by the Germans, like *F*) was inserted when two vowels met together. For example, the word *Jaones* was pronounced *Javones* or rather *Jafones*, & *Jaon* changed into *Javon*, &c. vid. *Stillingsfleet* origin. p. 560. Thus also an adventitious *d* is inserted between two vowels in many Latin words both to distinguish the syllables & prevent a hiatus, particularly in compounds whose first part consists of the iterative particle *re* while the following part begins with a vowel, as in the words *redarguo*, *redeo*, *redigo*, *redimo*, *redintegratio*, &c. but certain it is notwithstanding these examples or precedents, that this rule together with another devised in like manner by our bards or Rhymers, I mean that which is called *caol le caol*, *agus leathan le Leathan*, have been woefully destructive to the original & radical purity of the Irish language.

This latter rule (much of a more modern invention than the former, for our old manuscripts shew no regard to it) imports and prescribes that the two vowels thus forming, or contributing to form two different syllables by the interposition of a consonant, whether such a consonant be adventitious to, or originally inseparable from the radical formation of the word, should both be of the same denomination or class of either broad or small vowels: and this without any regard to the primitive elementary structure of the word. So that if the vowel preceding the consonant should originally happen to be of the class of broad vowels a, o, u, while the vowel following the same consonant should be of the class of the small vowels e, i, or vice versa: in that case, the vowel preceding the consonant being of a different class from that which follows it, must either be struck out entirely to make room for a vowel of the same class with the following (for it is the vowel following the consonant that commands the change in the preceding, without being subjected to any in itself) or else an other adventitious vowel must be placed after it of the same class with the subsequent.

I shall instance only in two words amongst many others, both to illustrate those two rules by way of exemplification, & to shew how prejudicial they naturally must have been to the primitive purity of the Irish language, by changing, corrupting & metamorphosing a great number of its words from their original & radical structure. I shall first exemplify in the Irish word Gall a Gaul, plural. Gaill Gauls; which are the Celtic words upon which the Latin words Gallus Galli have been formed. Nothing more evident from the most ancient monuments of the Irish nation, than that the national name of the first Celts who came to Ireland (whether they arrived there immediately from Gaul, or rather after remaining for some tract of time in the greater British Isle, as Mr. Lhuyd gives good grounds to think) was Gall in the singular & Gaill in the plural; & that their language was called Galic, or Gailic: though it is equally certain this same national name of Gall, and Gaill, in the plural was afterwards applied by the old natives to other colonies that followed these primitive Celts into that Island from different parts of the continent, & even to the English adventurers whom they called Clanna Gall, as well as Sagfanaic: which must have proceeded both from their having forgot their own origin on account of the change of their national name from Gaill into Gaidhil, &c. and also from the knowledge they traditionally preserved of the Gaulish nation, of its great extent, as well as of its vicinity with the British Isles: all which circumstances occasioned that the generality of the old Irish Celts & Celtiberians, who probably were the first planters of Ire-

land, imagined that the strangers who came amongst them from time to time, whether immediately from Britain or otherwise, must have originally proceeded from Gaul. Now, the Irish Bards or Rhymers wanting to stretch out this monosyllable Gaill into two syllables to serve the exigency of their verses & rhythmical measures, have first formed it into Gadhil agreeable to the former of the two rules now mentioned, & when the second rule caol le caol, &c. took place, it required that an I or an E should be thrown in before the consonant d, by which means it turned out Gaidhil or Gaedhil instead of its simple original formation Gaill. So likewise the word Galic or Gailic meaning the Celtibernian language was changed into Gaidhilic or Gaedhilic genit. Gaedhilice or Gaedhilge, from which last spelling it has been changed by our modern Grammarians into Gaodhailic, genit. Gaodhailge, by the unnatural substitution of ao instead of the æ or œ of the ancients, absolutely ordering that we should pronounce their ao just as we do oe in the latin word Cœlum.

Guidhil, another writing of the same word, meaning the Irish people & Guidhhilic their language are found in some Irish manuscripts of good antiquity, from which the moderns, by abusively substituting ao instead of ui, tho' carrying no other sound, have turned these words into Gaoidhil and Gaoidhilic genit. Gaoidhilge, which is the gothic & uncouth shape, in which, to conform with the modern orthography, I must let it stand, in the very frontispiece of my Dictionary. I have just hinted that Guidhil & Guidhilic is not to be counted a modern manner of writing these words; which truth is confirmed by Welsh manuscripts of respectable antiquity, wherein the Irish are called Guydhil & sometimes Guydilod & their language Guidhilec. Apropos to this writing of the welsh I can but observe by the bye, that it hence appears this old nation must have always judged the primitive Irish & the Gauls to be originally one & the same people, inasmuch as we find in Mr. Lhuyds Archaeologia (comparat Etymol, pag. 23. col. 3.) that the welsh or old Brittons interpreted in their language the Latin word Gallus or Gallicus by Guydhileg. a word which is plainly & literally of the same formation with those whereby they distinguished the Irish people & their language. Before I have done, with the words Gaill & Galic, Gailic, or Gaelic, I think it pertinent to remark that notwithstanding the complex & inform shape of the words Gaidhil, Gaedhil, Gaoidhil, and Gaidhilic, Gaedhilic, Gaoidhilic, into which they have been changed, yet the originals from which they were derived are still preserved in their primitive simplicity, by the very pronunciation of these latter words, which is very nearly the

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same as that of the former, inasmuch as the adventitious letters dh are not pronounced & serve only to distinguish the syllables: which shews that this was the only purpose they were first thrown in for. we should not in the mean time forget that it is to this change made in the words Gaill and Galic, doubtless by our Heathenish Bards who inserted the letter d, that we owe the important discovery necessarily reserved to their successors who embraced Christianity, of them illustrious personages Gadel & Gadelus: the former an Usher under that Royal Schoolmaster Pheniusa Farfa King of Schythia, in his famous school on the plain of Sennaar, where this Gadel invented the Irish alphabet & the Gadelian language, so called as it is pretended from his name; & the latter a grandson of that King by his son Niul married to Scota daughter of Pharaoh Cingris, as our Bards call him, instead of Cinchres, King of Ægypt, under whose reign they tell us Moses & our Gadelus were Contemporaries & great friends: and from this Gadelus our learned Bards gravely assure us that the Irish derive their name of Gadelians, who, they tell us, were also called Scots from his Wife the Ægyptian Princess Scota. This discovery, I have said, was necessarily reserved to our christian Bards, as their heathenish Predecessors most certainly could have no notion of the plain of Sennaar, of Pharaoh, or of Moses; objects not to be known but from the holy scriptures, or some writings derived from them, such as those of Josephus; Philo, &c. never known to the Irish Bards before their Christianity. I have remarked in another work not as yet published, that our christian Bards did not lose much time in availing themselves of the sacred history to frame this story, inasmuch as we find it word for word in the scholiast on the life of S. Patrick by Fiachus Bishop of Sleipte, one of that saint's earliest Disciples; which scholiast the learned & judicious Colganus places towards the end of the sixth century. This date is much earlier than that of the manuscript called Leabhar gabhála, or the book of conquests, wherein our story now mentioned is embellished with further circumstances.

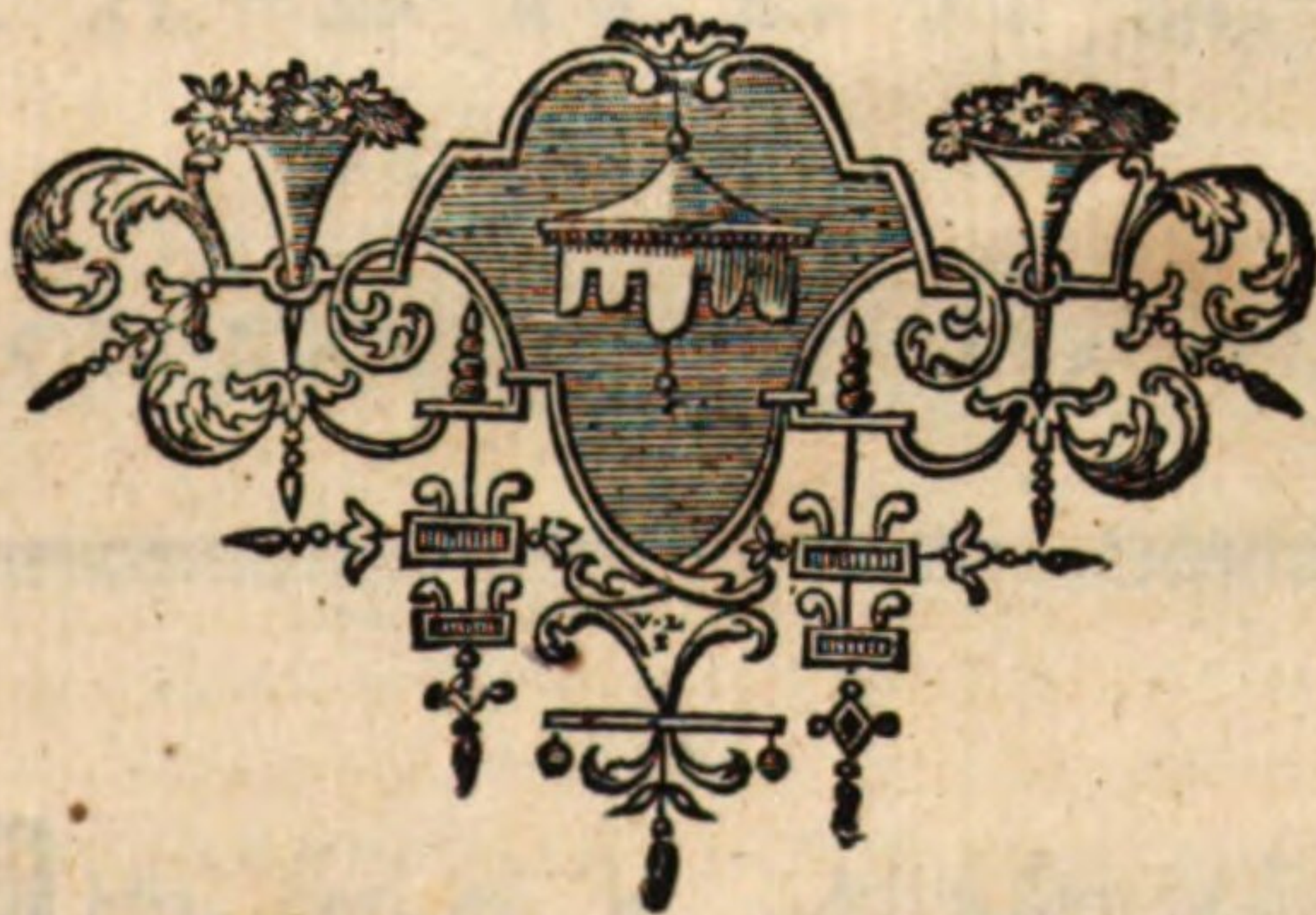
The other word I mean to produce as a remarkable example & proof of the alteration of the primitive & radical frame of many words of the Irish language, caused by the above described rules & other innovations of our modern copists & Rhymers, as well as by the corruption proceeding from vulgar pronunciation, to which indeed all languages have been subject (even the Latin, witness the words nudiustertius, pridie, postridie, &c.) the word, I say, I mean to exemplify in, is Bliadhain or Bliaghain a year, lat. annus. The original formation or construction of this word was Bel-

ain, or Béal-ain * i, e, the circle of Belus, or of the sun. ain or ainn in Irish signifies a great circle, as its diminutive áinne, vulgarly fáinne, means a small circle or a ring. vid ain, ainn, áinne infra; and Bel or Beal was the Assyrian, chaldaean, & Phœnician, name of the true God, while the Patriarchal religion was generally observed; & very properly, as it signifies Dominus or Dominator in Latin. This name was afterwards attributed to the sun, when these oriental nations generally forgot, or willingly swerved from the worship of the true God, & adored that planet as their chief Deity. See Gutlerus origenesmundi lit 1°. cap. 9. Schedius de Diis Germ. cap. 7°. Tirinus in cap. 2. Osee v. 16. It is very certain that the primitive Irish observed this idolatrous worship of the Sun under the name of Béal or Béal, whatever part of the world they derived it from, as appears very manifestly by those religious fires they called Béal-teinne, which, according to all our old monuments & histories, they lighted with great solemnity on may day: a fact which is evidently proved by the very name whereby they distinguished that day, which is still called & known by no other name than that of Lá Beal-teinne, i, e, the day of the fire of Bel or Belus. this solemnity they celebrated in honour of the Sun under the name of Beal on this first day of their summer, when the benign influence of that planet begins to restore new life to both the animal & vegetable world in most parts of our hemisphere.

Now this word Bel-ain being changed by the vulgar pronunciation into Ble-ain & Bli-ain in which position it required the insertion of an aspirated d or g, consequently turned out Blidhain or Blighain according to the former of the two rules above explained, & then, the latter rule of Leathan le leathan to vindicate its right to share in the new creation of this word, threw in the vowel a before the adventitious consonant to agree with the subsequent a, so that the original word having thus received two adventitious letters besides the aspirate h, is thereby metamorphosed from its original form Bel-ain into Bliádhain or Bliághain for it admits of both these writings. In my general preface to this Dictionary I shall mention a good number of other words whose true radical originals are scarce, if at all, discernable through the hideous shape they have been transformed into, both by vulgar pronunciation authorised by ignorant copists who had not skill enough to rectify them, & by the insertion of so many vowels & consonants which

* Vid. the valuable Irish manuscript cal'd Feilire na Naomh, i. e. the vigils, & feasts of Saints, judged to be a work of the 8th century, wherof I have a Copy, which, by the appearance of the writing and parchment cannot be less antient than the tenth Century.

were quite adventitious and foreign to the natural & radical frame of the words. I shall finish these remarks with observing that the word Ain or Ainn (which is the latter part of the compound word Bel-ain signifying the great circle of Belus, i, e, the solar circle or annual course of the Sun) is the Celtic original upon which the Latin word Anus was formed, it was afterwards written Annus, for Quintilian informs us that the Ancients did not double their consonants. Varro assures that the proper & original signification of this word Anus or Annus is a circ or great circle, whose diminutive Anulus or Annulus signifies a small circle or ring. his words are, nam ut parvi circuli, annuli, sic magni dicebantur anni. But the word annus is now exalted to mean solely & properly the solar circle or annual course of the Sun, whilst anus, its more ancient writing, is degraded to signify no more than the circular form of the podex. Vid Littleton ad voces Anus, Annus, Annulus. other examples, to observe it by the bye, of words of an honourable meaning at first, being afterwards degraded to a dishonourable signification & vice versa, will be found in the following Dictionary at the word Cniocht.





FOCALÓIR

GAOIDHILGE-

SAX-BHÉARLA

OR,

AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A



His, her. ex. *a cheann*, his head, *a ceann*, her head.

A their. ex. *a cceann*, their chief, or, their head. *a cclann*, their Children.

A before inanimate things in the singular number, signifies *its* ex. *a bhun*, its bottom, *a thosach* its beginning.

A is a sign of the present & preter tenses. ex. *a deir mé*, I say, *a dúbhairt sé*, he said.

A is sometimes a sign of the future tense. ex. *an áit as a tiocfadh sé*. the place from which he shall come.

A is a sign of the vocative case, and signifies the same as *tu* or *o* in Latin. ex. *a Dhia* o God *a Dhuine*, you man, or o man.

A is sometimes an Interrogative; as, *a bhfuil sé ann*, is he there?

A is also a sign of an affirmative, ex. *a seadh*, yes, yea.

A is sometimes a preposition equal to *in*. ex. *a ttùis*, in the beginning, *a tteach*, in a house N. B. » in old » parchments it is always written » *i ttùis*, *i tteach*, &c. before words » beginning with a consonant; but » before those that begin with vowels, it was rather *in* that was » prefixt instead of the modern » *an* or *a*, ex. *in àit*, in a place » *in eaghluis* in the church. *in eag-* » *còir*, in the wrong. but in the » modern way, when the Irish » word begins with a vowel, or » with the letter G, the *n* in the » preposition *in*, or *an*, is transposed and prefixt to the word, » and the vowel left by itself alone ex. *a n'àit* in a place, » *a n'eaghluis*, in a church *a* » *n'geall*, in pledge. this *ng* is » pronounced nearly, as the *gn* » in the french word *Seigneur*, » or the double *nn* or *ñ* in the » spanish *Sennor*. »

A is prefix'd to adverbs and nouns of time. ex. *a n'allòd*, formerly, or antiently (vid. *allòd*) *a n'iugh*, to day, *a màireach* to inorrow. « remark the affinity between *iugh* in the word » *a n'iugh* and *huy* in the french » word *aujourd'huy*, and between » *màireach* & the Saxon word *mor-* » *row*. «

A sometimes signifies *out of* or *from*, like the latin *e*. ex. Ex. *a baile*, out of town, Lat. *e villa*, *a h'èirinn*, out of Ireland.

A is sometimes equivalent to

the latin prepositions *in* and *co-*ram. ex. *a làthair* and *a bfiàdh-naise*, before, or in présence of.

A in old writings signifies an ascent, a hill, or promontory, as also, a Car or drag.

A signifies also good luck or good adventure; vid. *ádh*. hence the compound word *don-a* bad luck or bad accident. N. B. from the above examples it appears that the single letter (A) in Irish, has almost as great a latitude of signification, as the Greek (*Apo*) which signifies *in*, *from*, *out of*, &c. Lat. *a*, *ab*, *e*. ex, &c. Goth: *af*.

AB an abbot, or rather a father. N. B. » this word is of » the same radical structure and » signification as the Hebrew » (*abh*) and the Chaldaic (*abba*) » as also the greek, & Latin » (*abbas*).

AB, sometimes signifies a temporal Lord.

AB, ex. *nàr ab béo é*, let him not live.

ABA, a cause, a matter, or business.

ABACH, the entrails of a beast.

ABAIDH, a bud, also ripe.

ABAIL, agus. ABAILT, death; also, dead, or Expired.

ABAIR, Say you, speak you, the imperative mood second person of the verb *abaraim*, or *abrain*, to speak.

ABAIRT, speech, an articulate form of expression.

ABAIRT, education, politeness, good manners,

A B

ABASE, a custom, or manner.

ABHAC, a dwarf; *abach*, a proclamation.

ABHACH, a terrier, a little cur dog to unkennell foxes: it seems derived from the word *abh*, the sound of dogs in barking by an onomatopoeia, hinc *abhastrach*, the barking of a dog.

A'BHADH, a camp, or encampment, commonly called *longphort*.

ABHAL, an apple tree, also an apple. vid. *ubhal. wel. aval*.

ABHAN, a river; rectius *amhan*. Latin *amnis*.

ABHANTU'R, good luck upon any undertaking.

ABHASTRACH, the barking of a dog.

ABHCÒIDE, an advocate. potius *adhbhacòide*.

ABHLAN, a wafer. *abhlan chois-reicthe*, the host or Eucharist.

ABHÉIL, (vid.) *adhbhal*. terrible, dreadful.

ABHLAN, a portion of meat, fish, or butter which a person may eat with his Bread, vulgarly Called Kitchen.

ABHLABHAR, no *abhlabrach*; mute, or dumb.

ABMHA'THAIR, a mother abbess.

ABHRA, an Eye lid. plur. *abhraidh* vulgo *fabhraidh*. Corn. *abrans*.

ABHRA *agas abra*, a speech, a saying, a poem. hence the diminutive *abhràn*.

ABHRA'N, a song, or sonnet, &c.

ARRAIM, to say, or speak.

N. B. Many of the Irish verbs are irregularly declined or conjugated ex. *abrain*, I say, *a deir tú*, you say, *a deir sé*, he says, *deirmid* we say. *deir sibh*, ye say. *deir*

A B

3

siad, they say. thus the verb *abrain* which may be Called defective, borrows most of its persons, not only in the present tense, but also in the Entire perfect, from the verb *deirim*. Ex *adubhairt mé* I said. *adubhairt tú*, you said, this verb *deirim* has a plain affinity with the *dicere* of the Latin, and the *dire* of the French.

ABRA'N, *agas, abraon*. the month of Aprill.

ABRANN, evil, Naughty, also bad News.

ABSOLOID, forgiveness, absolution.

ABSDAL, & *abstal*, an apostle plur, *easbail*, and *abstail*.

ABSTALDA, apostolic.

ABSTALDACHT, apostleship.

ABUIDH, ripe, also, ready, Expert, alert. thrifty. sometimes written, *apuidh* ripe, not unlike *apricus*, a, um, which is to the same sense.

A'BULTA, able, strong, capable lat. *habilis*.

ABHUS, a wild Beast of any kind *teach na Nabhus*. a house in which wild beasts are Kept. hence *abhastrach*.

Ac, a refusing, a denial.

ACA, with them, *nì bion aca* they have not: *aice*, with her. *aige* with him.

ACAIDEADH, an Inhabitant, a tenant.

ACARA, an acre of Ground. vid. *acra*.

ACARRA, the lone of any thing. also, conveniency, or use.

ACARACH, usefull, Necessary, also obliging.

ACARTHA, profit.

Accu'IL, backwards. vid *Cùl*.

ACH, but, vid, *acht*.

ACHA, a mound or bank. Can-
tabricé *acha* a rock.

ACHADH, a field.

ACHAMAIR, soon, timely, also
abridged ex. *go hachamair*. brevi
tempore, soon or speedily.

ACHAMAIREACHT, abridging,
abbreviation.

ACAR, agus, *achear*. sharp, tart,
sour, lat: acer, acerbus. *gall*:
acre, and aigre.

ACHDRA, an Expedition by sea
or land ex. *RÒ IMIG AR ACHDRA*.
he went on an expedition.

ACHDRAN, an adventurer, a fo-
reigner.

ACHDRANACH, the same. & more
properly.

ACHMUSA'N, a reproof, a repro-
ach.

ACSAL, an Angel.

ACHT, the same as *ach*, & *ACHD*.
but, Except, save, only. Lat. at.
ex. *ach amàin*, save only, *acht*
ceanna however.

ACHT, a statute, decree, or or-
dinance, hence Lat. Actor, signi-
fies a pleader at Law.

ACHT, a condition, act or deed
ex. *ar na hachtaibh sin*, upon them
conditions Lat. acta.

ACHT, a body.

ACHT, Danger, hazard, or peril.

ACHTAIM, to ordain, or order,
to pass an act in Parliament.

ACHLAID, to chase, pursue.

ACHLAD, and *aclaid*, the art of
fishing, also a fishery.

ACLAIDHE, smooth, soft, also
polite, civil Generous, like the
Gr. aglos, splendidus.

ACMAC, a circuit, or compass.

ACMHAING, and ACMHAINGEACH,
puissant, plentiful, copious, rich.

ACOMAL, to heap together, to
encrease lat. accumulo, are, ex.
rò acomail sé na cnàmha dà dheoin.
He heaped up the bones. old par-
chment.

ACOMAL, an assembly, or hea-
ping together ex. *acomal deòra fò*
mo dhearc. old Par. Lat. accumu-
latio.

ACOR & ACOBHAIK, avarice, co-
vetuosity, penury.

ACRA, an acre of Ground Lat.
acra. this Irish word has a close
affinity with the Hebrew *acar* an
husband man, agricola, & from
this *acar* or the Irish *acra* comes
the lat. *acra* & *ager*. vid. Buxtorf.
and opitius Lexicons.

ACUS, vulgo, agus, Lat. ac. Go-
thicé *Gah*.

AD, is sometimes the sign of
a participle, governing a second
person, ex. *ad bhùala*, striking you;
lat. te feriens, ADMHARBHADH, Kil-
ling you, lat. te mactans.

AD, is preposed in the old Irish
to all Verbs in the perfect tense
of the Indicative and the present
of the potential, indifferently or
in the same sense, as *do* in the
modern way of writing. ex. *ad*
scriobhas, I wrote, for *do scriob-*
has. *ad scriobhainn*, for *do scriob-*
hainn, I would write, lat. scribe-
rem.

AD, is a sign of the present ten-
se sometimes, but often of the
perfect tense. ex. *ad bheirim* I
Give, *ad chluinim* I hear.

AD, signifies, a, or an; but

A D

always applyed to the second person. ex. *Biaidh tu ad Sheanràdh agus ad fhorfhocal*, thou shalt be a proverb and a bye-word.

ADAG, a shock of corn, a sheaf or bundle of corn, or severall small sheaves set together, to make one greaf shock, or heap.

ADAMANT, a Diamond, the hardest and most glittering of all precious stones called by the Lapidaries a Diamond lat. *adamas*.

A'DAMH & ADHAMH, Adam, the first man.

ADAIR, an adder.

ADBA'TH, to die. ex. *ro adbhàth*, he died

ADBATH, slaughter, destruction.

ADFIA, it belongs to you, it's your property, this is an impersonal verb like the lat. *decet*.

ADH, a Law, also fit to do any thing.

AD'H, felicity, success, good luck ex. *as fearr adh na ealuide*. good luck is better than skill, or art.

AD, is an intensitive or augmentation of the sense, or signification of a word.

ADABHAIR, to sport or play.

ADHAIGH, & *agaìdh*, the face, or complexion Gr. *Eidos*.

ADHAILG, desire.

ADHAILGNE, the military Law, or Law of arms.

ADHARCA'CH & ADHARCAMHUIL, horny, having horns.

ADHAL, a flesh hook.

ADHALL, dull deaf. having the ears stop't up. (rectius *odhall*, from *o*, an ear and *dall* dull or deaf vid *o*.) hence the word *adhalltàn* a stupid dull fellow.

A D

5

ADHALL, sin, corruption.

ADHALTRAIDHE, an adulterer.

ADHLTRANACH, the same.

ADHALTRANNAS, adultery.

ADHAIMHRAIGTHEAR É, let him be blessed or be beloved, not unlike the lat. word *adamerur*, but that this Irish word is an Imperfonal.

ADHAN, a pan, or large chaldron.

ADHANN, the herb colts foot.

ADHANADH & ADHANAM, to Kindle, to warm. ex. *do hadnadh an teine*, the fire was Kindled, also to stir up. like the lat. *adunare*.

ADHANTA, Kindled, warm, also exasperated. *a tà an teine adhanta*, the fire is kindled.

ADHNA, the kindling of the fire, the warmth or fervour of an action.

ADHARAIM, to adore.

ADHRA, adoration hence *idhiol-adhra* idolatry.

ADHARADH, to Ioyn, to stick close to, lat. *adherere*.

ADHARC, a horn. ex. *adharc bò*, &c.

ADHARCACH, horned, horny.

ADHARCIN, a little horn.

ADHART & ADHARTA'N, a bolster, a pillow hence *claon adhairt*, a pain in the neck, and by a metaphor, *ceannadhairt gacha pobuill*, the chieftains & representatives of Every people. *ceann adhairt*, properly means abolsiter.

ADHARTAR, a dream.

A'DHAS, good.

A'DHBHA & ADHBHADHAN, Instruments, ex. A'DHBHA ceoil, Instruments of musick.

ADHBHA & ADHBHADH, a house room, or habitation, also a garri-

son, a fortress. tis very common to signify a Prince or great mans palace in old poems.

A'DHBHACHT, a harmless, or in offensive Jibing. or joking.

A'DHBACHTACH, Jocular, merry, Jestling.

ADHBACHTACH, gross, or fat. in good plight.

ADHBHAIRSEACH, a carder of wooll or flax. mná adhbhairsighe, Women hired for carding.

A'DHBHAL, quick, nimble, thrifty.

A'DHBHAL, prodigious, great, strange, ex. *adhbhal mór*. Exceeding Great.

N. B. This word has generally the same signification with *Abheil*, which in the antient celtic did signify *Air*, that element being still called *avél*, in the Brittish language, (vid *Lhuid's comp*: voc: in verbo *Aer*) hence *Dia-abheil* contracted into *dia-bhal*, signifies devil or spirit of the air, from which the gr: and lat. *Diabolos* & *diabolus*, quasi *Daemon Aerius*; in Irish *Deamhan aer*.

A'DHANTRIREACH, a sort of musick containing three notes called by the Irish *Geantraighe Goltaighe*, *suantraighe*.

A'DHBHAR, a cause, or motive. ex. *ar an adhbhar sin*, therefore, for that cause.

ADHBHAR, a subject or matter to be shaped into another form; hence metaphorically, *A'dhbhar Saoir*, an apprentice to a carpenter or a mason. *A'dhbhar Ceardai-ghe* an apprentice, or the matter of a tradesman.

A'DHBHARACH, or A'GHBHARACH, lucky, fortunate,

A'DHBHARAS, Carded wooll for Cloathers, hence *adhbhairseach*, quod vide.

A'DHBO, a proclamation, also a cry of war, every Prince & tribe had one peculiar to them.

A'DHBHCHLAS, Joy, pleasure; also ostentation.

ADHBCHLOSACH, pleasant, ambitious, vain glorious.

A'DHBUD, Joy, pleasantry, merriment.

ADHBHOCOIDE & ADHBHOCORDEACH, an intercessor, an advocate.

ADHBHOCOIDEACHT, a pleading.

ADHEHLAIT, a Constitutional or rightfull sovereign installed according to Law from *adh* a law and *flaith* a sovereign.

ADHFHUATHMHAR, detestable, odious abominable; *adh* in this word being an augmentative of the sense and force of the word. vid. *aduath*.

ADHGHAI, Lawfull, Just.

ADHLACADH, to bury, to inter, vid. *adhnacal*, tis formed from *Leac*, a stone laid over the grave.

ADHLACAN, a burial or interment.

ADHLAICTHE, buried, interred.

ADHLAIC, the desire.

ADHLANN, a youth or lad, one able to bear arms, from *adh*, fit and *lann* a sword or lance.

ADHLAÒCHDA, fit to take up arms or enter the military degree.

ADHMA, Knowing, shillfull,

ADHMAD, timber.

ADMHA'IL, an acknowledgment or confession.

ADMHAIM & ADMHUIGHIM, to

A D

Confess, ex. *admhajm mo pheacadh*,
J Confess my guilt.

ADMHA'LADH to Confess.

ADMHALL, wanton, desultory,
nimble.

ADMHOLADH, to extoll, to praise
to ones face, from *aidh* a face &
moladh a praise.

ADHNACAL, a submitting to
the Law of nature, a burial, inter-
ment, from *adha law*, *nae*, or *nai*,
man, and *cal* observing or sub-
mitting to.

ADHNA'IR, & ADHNA'IRE, vil-
lany, shamefacedness, confusion.

ADHNAIRIGHEAN, it shames,
puder.

ADHNAOI, old, antient.

ADHRADH & ADHRAIM, to wor-
ship, to adore lat: adoro. ex. *Iòd-
hal-adhradh*, to worship Idols or
Idolatry, also to adhere or Joyn,
ag adhradh don Rìgh, adhering
firmly to the King and his cause
lat: adhereo.

ADHRA, and *adhras*, worship,
adoration.

ADRAE, to refuse, deny, reject.

ADUD'H, a circle fire. vid. Mar-
tins west Islands p. 116.

ADU'DH, vid. FADU'DH to Kin-
dle fire.

ADU'ATH, horror, detestation.

ADU'ATHMHAR, horrible, ter-
rible, dreadful.

ADU'ATHMHAIREACHT, abomi-
nation,

A E

AE, no AODH. the liver.

AE, aon, one, *do gach aon*,
to Each, to Every one.

AER, the sky, or *air*, Gr. &
lat. aer.

AEARDHA, airy.

A F

7

AEARDAITE, Sky coloured.

AEDH, the eye.

AEGE, the liver. more common-
ly *aodha* & *haodha*.

A F

AFOST, gold. (vid Lhuyds Comp:
voc. in v. aurum).

AFRAIGHIDH, to rise.

AFRIONN, the mass, or Eucha-
ristic offering.

A G

AG, a sign of the participle of
the present tense, ex. *ag ra'dh*,
saying, *ag ealo'dh* stealing into a
place privily.

AG, at or by. ex. *ag an doras*,
at the door, lat: ad; as, ad ostium,
ag an amhain by the river, ad vel
juxta amnem.

AG, with, ex. *ag an àirnéis*,
with the cattle.

AG, signifies, in the possession
or power of a person, ex. *ro' ata' an
bhiail ag Murcha*, the ax is in Mor-
rogh's possession.

AGA', whose, whereof, ex.
aga' ndéin sé jonad whose place
he supplies.

AGA, no *agadh*, leisure, time,
or opportunity ex. *ni' bhfuil agadh
agam air*. I have not time or lei-
sure to do it.

AGA, no *AGADH*, an addition;
hence it's diminutive, AGAISIN.

AGAD, unto thee, with thee;
agaibh, unto you, ex. *seas agad féin*.
stand by thy self.

AGALL, a speech.

AGALLADH & *agallamh*, a Dia-
logue, unde *agallamh Oisín agus*

Pàttruig, also persuasion. *fear agalmha*, an Interpreter, a speaker.

AGALLA, to speak, or tell to a person. this word is of the same root and origine with the Gr, *aggello*, lat: *nuncio*, are, in which word the antient Greeks always pronounced the two gammas or double (g) the former being changed into (n) by modern Grammarians, as, *angelo* instead of *aggello*; in the Celtic *agalla* to speak or tell to: hence the Gr. *Eu-ag-gelion*. i. e. good telling or Good tidings, Anglice, Gospel i. e. Gods spel or Good spel, which is the same as God's tell or Goodtell, the words God and Good being of the same originall sense for reasons obvious to Every one.

A'GH, an ox, bull, or Cow *àgh altaidh* a buffelo.

N. B. Agh or adh are always pronounced like *i* in English, or like the word *eye*, in the beginning of words except when the syllable is marked with a long stroke or *sine fada* in which case it is pronounced long like *aw* in English.

A'GH, a battle, a conflict: also feats of arms Gr: *agon* Certamen pl *àgha*. ex. *Conn an àgha*, the warlike *Conn*.

A'GH, fortune, luck, happiness prosperity vid. adh.

A'GH, fear, astonishment, awe.

A'GHA, or *àghaim*, to be afraid or astonished: like the Gr: *agao*, demior, stupeo, hence awe in English.

A'GHACH, warlike, brave.

AGHAIDH, be merry. j. *bì sù bhach*.

AGHAIDH, or *aghaigh* the face or complexion, also the front. ex.

aghaidh an chatha the front of the army, hence *aghaidh* signifies against. ex. *am aghaidh*, against me. *do chuaidh se air aghaidh*, he prosper'd, but more properly written *adhaidh* like the Gr, Eidos.

AGAM, with me or in my possession.

AGARAIM & AGARA, to revenge.

AGART, Revenge.

AGARTHACH, vindictive, revengeful.

AGAS, no *agus*, and. in old parchments it is written *acus*. lat. ac.

AGHART, a bolster. rectus *adhairt*.

AGHARTHA, deaf, also little, diminutive.

AGHASTOR, a halter, to lead a horse or other beast by, like the Gr. *agomai* duco, to lead. in it's inflexions of the present Dual *ageston*.

A'GHDHA, of, or belonging to a fight or battle.

AG'HMHAR, *àghmharach*, fortunate or lucky, happy, prosperous. antiently written *Amhra*.

AGHNAS, a pleading for, argumentation.

AGHNA'IDHE, an advocate or pleader.

AGRHADH, to expostulate, also to Challenge, to lay to a persons charge; ex. *na'r agradh dià an chuir sin ort*, that God may not avenge or punish you for this crime *na'r agrar ortha é*, let it not be laid to their charge.

AGNA, wisdom, discretion, prudence Gr: *agneia*, castitas & agnos-agna chastus, purus. Chastity being the truest sign of a wise man.

AGSAL,

A I

AGSAL, Generous, Noble.

A I

AI, i e : caingen , a cause or controversy.

AI, a swan.

AI, no aoi; an herd, also a sheep, a cow.

AI, or AOI, a region, country, or territory; plur. *aoibh*. ex. *aoibh liatha'in*, the country about Castle Lyons, *aoibh maccoille*, the country of Imokilly, &c.

N. B. In Hebrew *y*, or *aoi* signifies a Region or country. vid. opitii's lexicon.

AI, i, e, *éigse no eolcha*, the Learned.

AIBH, or *aoibh*, a similitude.

AIBHÉIS, the sea. Lat. abyssus. & gr. abyssos. also great boasting, vain Glory.

A'IBHÉSEACH & AIBHSEACH, wonderful, terrible, also Enormous, strange, arrogant, surprising.

AIBGHITIR, or AIBCHITIR. recitius *abchitir*, the alphabet. abecedarium.

AIBIDH, ripe, grown to perfection, is like Hebrew *aibhibh*, culmus, arista. straw, stubble; also an ear of corn which is never aibidh or ripe, till it has the *aibhibh* or culmus upon it.

AIBIDIL, the alphabet.

AICDE, a veil.

AICE, with her, by her; ex. DO BHÌ AICE, she had.

ACA, with them, *aige*, with him.

AICE, led, as *capull aice*, a led horse.

AICE, *aiceach* & *aicidheacht*, a leading. from the verb *aicim* to lead lat. ago.

A I

9

AICE, a tribe, also nourishment, also a desire.

AICE, near, close to, hard by, as, *am aice* near me.

AICFEACHT, Power.

AICEAR, angry, cruel, severe, disagreeable to all the senses. lat. acer and acris.

AICI'D, a disorder, sickness,

AICI'DEACH, a sick disordered or infirm person. Gr. *aidnos*, infirmus, *aegrotus*.

AICIDE, accident, as, *aicide an ara'in agus an fhi'ona*; the accidents of bread and wine.

AICIM & *aitcim*; to pray, beseech, entreat or beg.

AICME, a sort or Kind; a sect of people. Gr. *aicme* is the bloom of age.

AIDEOMHAID, they shall confess. vid. *admaim*.

AIDHBEAN, long, also bad or Evil.

AIDHBHÉIL, a wonder, a boasting.

AIDHBHÉILEACHT, the same. Gr. *abelteros stolidus*.

AIDHBHSE, an old sort of Irish song, or *crona'n*. Gr. *aeido*, cano, canto.

AIDHCHLEADH, mischief, violence.

AIDHEACH, or *aoidheach*, a milch cow.

AIDHFIDHEACH, demonstration.

AIDIDE, or *aididhion*, humble, respectfull. gr. *aidoios*, venerandus.

AIDHME, raiment, apparell, also Goods and Chattles.

AIDHME, a military dress.

AIDHME, coarse, or rough land Gr. *aimos*, *dumus*, *vellocus arboribus confitus*.

AIDHNE, age.

B

AIDHMHILLE, to consume, confound, destroy, pervert. ex. *bhúr naidhmille* your confusion. Is. 30. 3.

AIDHMHEILLTE, consumed.

AIDHMHOS, no *aighnios*, arguing pleading, reasoning. vid. *aghnas*.

AIDHNAIGHE, & *aidhne*. advocate, pleader.

AIEIR, of or belonging to the air, as *deamhon aieir*, rectius *air*, *Demon aerius*.

AIFIR, blame, fault.

AIFRION, the unbloody sacrifice of the mass.

AIGE, to act, or carry on. *Aonach taitiunn do aige*. vid. *Cronicum scotorum*.

AIGEÍN, *Antiq. océin*, the ocean, the deep; hence *dubhaigéin na far-ge*, the bottomless depth of the sea. vulgo *duigéin*.

AIGEORA MÉ, I will visit, or punish.

AIGHE, a beam, a prop or supporter.

AIGHE, stout, valiant.

A'IGHE, a hill.

AIGHEAN, a Kettle, a brass pot. vid. *adhan*.

AIGIONTA, intentions.

AIGINE, the intention, mind or inclination.

AIGHREIRE, a Judge. Gr. *aireo* signifies to make choice of. Judges being the elect or chosen men among the people.

AIGHNEACH, no *oineach*, liberality, generosity.

AIGHTHE, faces, the pl. of *aghaidh*, *bhú'r naighthe* your faces.

AILE, or *eile*, another. lat. *alius*.

AIL, a stone, *ail aobhtha*, a pebble, hence *aileach*, a stone horse. Heb. *salah* is a rock or stone.

AIL, shamefaced, also Noble, beautiful. cantabrice *ahal* shame.

AIL, a sting or prickle.

A'IL, will, pleasure. ex. *MA' A'IL LEAT*, if you will, *munab a'il leat*, if you will not. lat. *voluntas*.

AJLBHI'N CAERACH, a small parcell of sheep.

AILE, the same as *uile*. ex. *aile chómhachtach*, almighty. Goth. *allai*.

AILFEAS, a bridle bit.

AILGEAN, a noble offspring. from *ail* noble, & *Gean* Kind. i. e. *altigens*.

AILGEAS; a desire, longing appetite.

AILGEAS, an alms, *guidh ailgeas*, he prayed for alms.

AILIM, to pray, entreat, or beseech. in the Arabic & Hebrew Languages *alah*, signifies to adore, worship, whence the Epithet *Eloah* is given to God. vid. *Deu. 32. 15*.

AILIM, to Nurse, foster, Nourish. lat. *alo*.

AILIOMHAINT, Nourishment.

AILLIM, I go, or come, Gallicè *aller*.

AILL, go thou or come. ex. *aill i le*, *fortaig*, *veni huc*, & *succurre*. vid. *vitam S. P. apud colganum*.

N. B. This last example sheweth how different the Irish Orthography in antient times, has been from that of the present age.

AILL, course, place, stead, turn, lat. *vicis*.

AILL, or FAJLL, a great steep or precipice, a rock, or cliff (lat. *vallum*, like *falla*) *mullach na haille*, the top of the rock. *all bh'ruachach* having steep or rocky brinks or borders. hence perhaps the national name of *Allobrogii* a people who inhabited the rocky country near the Alps.

AILLBIL a bridle bit.

A I

AILLBHR'UACHACH, having steep or rocky brinks.

AILLE, praise.

A'ILLE, most beautiful.

AILLEAN, a causeway.

A'ILLÉAN, a pet, or darling.

AILLIA' TH, roaring or lowing, as *ailliath Léoin*, the roaring of a Lion.

AILLIS, a Canker, an Eating or spreading sore, hence *braon aillse* a drop observed to fall upon the tombs of certain Tyrants, so Called from it's Cankerous corroding what it falls upon.

AILLIN, or *ailin*, another, a second. lat. alius.

AILLSE, of or belonging to a Canker. vid. *aillis*.

AILLSE, delay, neglect, heedlessness.

AILM, the name of the letter a in Irish, so Called according to ó Flaherty, from *ailm* which signifies a fir-tree; it is not unlike the Heb. aleph, and the Chald. & Gr. alpha.

AILM, a fir-tree, but more properly the palm tree, hence, *domhnach na hailme. i. e* palm sunday.

AILP, any gross or huge lump or chaos. Quaere if this Celtic word be not the origine and radix of Alps the mountains so caled, rather than from their being high, *ab altitudine*, or from their being white with snow, *quasi albi montes*.

AILT, stately, grand, Noble, lat. altus.

AILT, Joynts, the pl. of *alt*.

AILT. a house; also any high place *suidhe Eoin an ailt*; sessio alitis in alto. vid. Brogan in vita S. Brid.

AILTIRE, an Architect, a Carpenter.

AIMHDHEOIN, unwilling, against

A I

II

consent *dhamihdedoin a dhitchil*, idir *fhaomhadh & aimhdheoin*. lat. volens, nolens.

AIMHEAGA'N, an abyss. vid. *ai-géin*.

AIMHEANN, pleasant, agreeable.

AIMID, a fool or mad man, or woman. it's diminutive *amadán* lat. amens, amentis.

AIMHLEAS, hurt, detriment.

AIMHLEASG, sloathfull, indolent.

AIMHLEISGE, drowsiness, sluggishness.

AIMHNEART, force, violence.

AIMHRÉIDH, disquieted, disturbed, disordered.

AIMRÉIDHE, strife.

AIMHRÉIDHE, the defiles or straits of a place, *dlúth-aimhréidh na coil-le*, the fastnesses of the wood.

AIMHRIAR, mismanagement.

AIMHRIOCH, disguise.

AIMRID, barren. steril.

AIMSIUGHADH, temptation, also to tempt ex. *ro bail re mac dé é aimsiugh ó dhiabhal*, the son of God was pleased to be tempted by the devil in the wilderness. vid. *leabhar Breac*.

AIMSIR, time, season, wel; *aimser*.

AIN, honorable, praise worthy, respectfull.

AINE, delight, Joy, pleasure. Gr. aine, laus.

AINEAS, & *ainios*. Joy, Gr. ainos laus. but the Irish word *ain* which signifies honourable respectfull praise worthy, is more agreeable to the Gr. aine & ainos. and is in all probability the radical word.

AINE, agility, expedition, swiftness, also music, harmony, melody, also experience.

AINBHCEALACH, rough, rugged.

AINBHEACH, manifold, copious.

AINBHEACH, rain.

AINBFEAS, Ignorance, rudeness.

AINBHFEASACH, ignorant, from ainbhfeas ignorance, which comes from *An*, the negative quod vid. & *fios* or *feas* Knowledge.

AINBHFEILE, impudence, also stingyness.

AINBHFEITHEACH, rude, ignorant.

AINBHFINE, a foreign tribe, or strange people. ex. *a ccrioch ainbhfine*, in a foreign Country.

AINBHIGH, rainy weather, *làethe ainbhigh*, *ainbhigh uathmara*, a terrible squall of wind.

AINBLE, naughtiness, badness.

AINBHFOIL, brave, valiant, intrepid.

AINCHEA'RD, & AINCHEA'RDACH, a buffoon; also an ingenious, fallacious fellow, an impostor. or a sycophant.

AINCHEAS, a doubt.

AINCHING, a champion, or great warrior.

AINCHEANTAIS, a toy or trifle.

AINCHIAL & AINCHIALTACH, peevishness, frowardness.

AINCHIALTHA, peevish, froward, testy.

AINCHLIU, a peevish person.

AINDEISE, affliction, calamity, *làn d'aindeise*, loaded with affliction. *o bhùr nuile aindeise* out of all your calamities, compounded of the negative *an*, & *deas*, dextrous, convenient. *andecoin*, against one's will.

AINDEAR, a young woman, or virgin fit for marriage, compounded of the intensive *an*, fit for, and *fear*, a husband. it should be more properly *ainfhir*.

AINDIARRAIGH, angry.

AINDIUID, obduracy in sin, final impenitence, ab *ain* & *diuid* tender hearted.

AINDLIGE, trespass, *m'andlighthe*, my trespasses or transgressions. also usurpation, or an infringement of the old constitution.

AINDLIGHTHEACH & *aindligheach* a Lawless person, an usurper. *go haindligheach*, wrongfully, perversely.

AINEACH, horsemanship.

AINEAMH & *ainimh*, a blemish, stain, or blot.

AINEAMHACH, blemished, maimed.

AINEART & *aimhneart*, violence, oppression.

AINEOLUS, ignorance, from the negat. *an*, & *eolas* Knowledge.

AINEOLACH & *aimheolgach*, illiterate, not cultivated with Learning or Knowledge. one ignorant of the road.

AINFHEADH, plenteous, abundant.

AINGEIS, a curse, or malediction.

AINGEAL, or *aingiol*, an Angel or messenger lat. angelus. vid. *agalla*.

AINGEAL, sun-shine, light, fire.

AINGLIDHE, Angelical, bright.

AINGLIDHEACT, an Angelical state.

AINGIDHE, malicious, envious, spitefull.

AINGIDHEACT, malice, spite. ex. *croidhe gan aingidheacht gan fuath*, a heart without malice or hatred.

AINIARMHARTHACH, too much, too powerful, too many, over-swaying, puissant.

AINIM, or *ainm*, a name lat. nomen.

A I

AININNE, anger.

AINBHÌGH, a beast, or brute animal, vid. *bì*.

AINIMNEAMHUIL, famous, renowned, &c.

AINIMNIÙ'GHADH, to name, to mention.

AINIMNIGHTHE, named, go *hainimnithe*, namely.

AINIOCHT, oppression.

AINIOCHTACH, oppressive, Tyrannical also inhospitable, compounded of the negative *an* & *iocht* clemency, humanity, hospitality.

AINIODHAN, unclean, impure, compounded of the negative *an* & *idhan*, pure, clean, fit, lat. idoneus.

AINIOMH, or *ainimh* a natural spot, or a disagreeable mark in the body; also a stain or blemish on a persons reputation.

AINLE, or *feartòg*, a kind of creature with four legs and a winged tail always living on trees, called by the Irish *cat crainn* i. e. a tree-cat.

AINLE, well featured.

AINLEACHT, softness, smoothness.

AINLEANNAIM, to persecute, *ainleanfadh mé tù*, I will persecute you.

AINLEANMHAINT, persecution.

AINLEAS, disservice, or great harm done to one's self. Note, it is the negative of *leas*, advantage, service to one's self. ex. *do rin sé a leas*, he acted wisely & to his own advantage, *do rin sé a ainleas*, he conducted himself unwisely & to his own disadvantage, *tà còmhairle t' ainleas a fùghat*. you are resolved to destroy your self. I know no language that can express in one word, the full meaning of either of these Irish words, *leas*, *ainleas*.

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AINLEATHROM, oppression, injustice.

A'INLEÒG, a swallow. corruptly. *fáinleòg*.

AINMHÉID, a wonder.

AINMHEASARDHA, excessive, huge, also in ordinate, intemperate.

AINMHEASARDHACHT, excess, intemperance.

AINMHÌAN, Lust, passion, inordinate desire, concupiscence. ex. *ainmhiana na colla*, the lusts or concupiscence, of the flesh.

AINMHIANACH, lustful, intemperate.

AINMHÌNTE, or *ainbhinté*, beasts.

AINN & *ain*, a great circle, hence *Bel-ain*, (vulg. *Bliaghain*) the great circle of Belus, i. e. of the sun; or the annual course of that planet through the Eccliptic. Note. Upon these celtic monosyllables *ain* & *ainn* the latin words *anus* & *annus* have been formed. vid. *Remarks*.

A'INNE, vulg. *fáinne*, the diminutive of *ainn*, a small circle, or Ring. lat. annulus.

AINSEARC, or *ainshearc*, hatred.

AINSGÌAN & *ainsgianac*, a furious extravagant man.

AINSGIANTA, destroyed, broken down.

AINTEANN, braced up, over-stiff.

AINTEAS, an excessive or scorching heat, also an inflammation.

AINTEASUÌGHEACTH, idem; *anteasùigheacht na fola*, a great heat of blood.

AINTRÉAN, ungovernable inflexible. Note. In several of the preceding words begining with *ain* that particle, which should rather

be *an*, but is here changed into *air* by the abusive rule *coelle coel*, is a prefix signifying excess; as in the words *ainmheasfardha*, *ainmhian ainteas*, &c. in other words it is a negative particle, such as *un* in English, as in *ainiochtach*, *ainiodhan*, &c.

AIR, upon, or over. in all old writings it is *fòr*, as *fòr an tìr*, in stead of *air an tìr*.

A'IR, number'd, from the verb *àirim*, to number, or reckon, *do àir sé* he reckon'd.

AIR, destroyd; from *airgim* to destroy, rob or plunder.

AIR, arise, rectius *oir*, as in the word *muchòirighe*, early-rising.

AIR, the second person, of the imperative of the verb *airim* vulg. *fairim*, to watch, or take care.

A'IR, the genitive case of *àr* slaughter.

A'IR, plowed. lat. *aro*, *arare*.

AIRBHE, ribs.

AIRBHE, a story.

AIRBHE, ribbed, furrowed.

AIRBHEADHA, divisions, ex. *do rinneadar trì hàirbheadha dà sluaghaibh*, they made three divisions of their armies.

AIRBIRE, an armfull, as much as one may carry between both arms.

AIRBHRE, a multitude, a legion, *idir airbhre aingiol rò sùidheadh é eneinfacht lé Hénoc a bparrathas*. vid. *Leabhar breac*.

AIRBHRE, a host, or army.

AIRC, the arc. lat. *arca*.

AIRC, a strait, or difficulty, Great hunger. hence *airciseach*, a hungry starving man.

AIRC, a Lizard, *airc luachra*, an Emet.

AIRCHEACHT, potius *eircheacht* heresy.

AIRCEADAL, a prophesy.

AIRCHEALLADH, sacrilege from *air* a robbing, and *ceall*, a church lat. *cella*, the same as *ceall-ar-gain*.

AIRCHEALLTRACH, a hind or doe of the third year; also a hind-calf, a hart of the first year.

AIRCHEANN, certain, positive, undoubted.

AIRCILL, to lye in waite, or in ambush.

AIRCHIONN, a side.

AIRCIOSACH, covetuous, Greedy of food, hungry, voracious, ravenous.

AIRCHIS, a complaint, or expostulation.

AIRCHIS, meeting, *do chuir sé airchis orra*, he sent to meet them.

AIRCHEST, the same. *air airceist an Rìgh*, to wait on, or be of the Kings levy, *air aircheist an tslugagh*, to Expect the Coming up of the army.

AIRCEACH, Ingenious.

AIRCHILL, i. e. coiméad, Keeping.

A'IRD, a Coast, a quarter or Cardinal point, *òn àird shoir*, from the Eastern quarter, or from the East.

A'IRD, loud, also publick, *as, òs àrd*, publickly. vid. *árd* lat. *arduus*.

A'IRD & oirde, order, improvement, lat. *ordo*.

AIRDBHEADH, to cut down.

AIRDCHEANN, a sovereign or superior whether Ecclesiastic or civil.

A'IRDCHEANNAS, superiority so vereinty, great power.

A I

AIRDE, height ex. cá háirde what height.

A'IRDE & àirdhean a sign.

A'IRDHEANA, the position or situation of a thing. ex. droch-airidheana a chatha the disadvantageous position of his legion. vid. Caithréim Thoirdhealbhadh.

AIRDINTINN, haughtiness, arrogance, high spirited.

AIRDINTINNEACH, high minded.

AIRDEANAIBH, constellations.

AIRDRIÈHE, any Kingdom govern'd by one person.

A'IRDHSGÉIMHLEOIR, a curious, inquisitive over-prying body.

AIRE, heed, care, attention, ex. tabhair dam haire a Innsi an Laoi vid. Brody's Poem.

AIRE, a fishing-ware.

AIREACH, careful, vigilant circumspect.

A'IREACH, hostile, violent.

AIREAC, ingenuity.

AIREADHA & oireadha, excellent, famous.

A'IREAMH, & àiriomh, to number, to count, ex. noch do hàrmheadh dìobh, that were numbered of them.

AIREANACH, a beginning.

AIREAR, a bay, or harbour.

AIREAR, to satisfy.

AIREAR, food also pleasant.

AIREASG, the apple of the eye; the sight.

AIREL, a bed.

A'IRGHE, a herd, pl. àirìghe & àirìgheadha.

A'IRGHE, a place for summer grazing in the mountain.

A'IRGHEACH, one who has many herds; of, or belonging to an herd.

AIRGHEAN, a rein, airgheana friain the reins of a bridle.

AIRGHEANA, symptoms, signs,

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or indications ex. argheana an bhàis the symptoms of death.

AIRGIOD, money, properly silver. lat. *argentum*, gr. *arguros*, derived from the celtic ARG. white, which is like the Gr. *argos*, whence they derive their *arguros*, as well as the lat. *argentum*. airgiòd beo, quick silver.

AIRGIM & airim, to heed, to mind, to take care of, or observe. ex. mà airìgheamuid, if we perceive, or observe.

AIRGHÌR, a cow-calf.

AIRGHÌM, to ask, seek, or demand.

AIRGIM, to spoil, rob, or plunder, take or drive away: lat. *arceo*, Gr. *arkeo* propulso, & heb: *arak* fugio, hence ceallargain, sacrilege.

AIRGTHE, spoiled, plunder'd, ravaged.

AIRGTHEACH, a spoiler. Robber.

AIRGTHEACH, also signifies bountifull, generous in bestowing silver. hence Eanna of the dalgassian Princes is said to derive his surname airìgtheach, quasi airgiòdach.

AIRIDHE, spectres, visions.

AIRIDHE na croiche, the sign of the cross.

AIRIGH, certain, particular, especially go hàirigh, especially.

AIRIGH, a Prince, nobleman &c.

AIRIGHEACHT, a sovereignty, principality. ex. airìgheacht Cai sil, the sovereignty of Cashel, old parchment.

AIRILLEADH, a Law.

AIRILTEAN, a fashion.

AIRIOCHT, or oireacht, clans, factions or parties, hence airìochtas an assembly. airìocht, also signifies a cantoon, & corresponds with the latin word Regio.

AIRIOMH, plowing, also agriculture husbandry lat. *aro*, are, hence *aireamhain*, plowmen. ie. *Ir-uin*.

AIRIS, Knowledge, *airis*, *airise*, *airisin* and *irse*, history. *irse agus seanchas-dála*, history & genealogy. *chronicum scotorum*.

AIRISE & *airisin*, a rehearsal, or narration.

AIRISIN, an appointment, *airisin catha*, an appointment for battle.

AIRISIM, to watch. ex. *airisidh sunn*. watch here. vid. *leabhar breac*.

A'IRLEACADH & A'IRLEACAIM, to lend or borrow.

A'IRLEACADH & *airleagadh*, loan, also usury, or any extravagant gain arising from the practice of lending money, *airle*, counsel.

A'IRLEACTHACH, Ready or willing to lend money, or any other thing, also he that lends.

AIRLEOG, a fling, juggle, or toss.

AIRLIGTHE, lent, adventitious, borrowed.

A'IRLEOGACH, enterprising, adventurous.

AIRM, arms, weapons.

AIRM, a place, *go hairm a raibh an Righ*. to the place where the King was. *cà hairm* or *c'airm*, where, in what place. *ubinam*.

AIRMCHRIOS, a belt, worn by a soldier to fasten his armour on.

AIRMEART & *airmidh*, an order or custom.

AIRMGHEIN & *amhraghein*, well born, or descended.

AIRMHEADH, a kind of measure.

AIRMHEADH, a herd of cattle, lat. *armentum plur. armenta*.

AIRMIDHIN, honour, reverence.

AIRMIDHINEACH, venerable, res-

pectful as, *a òigh airmhidhineach*, *virgo veneranda*.

AIRMHIDH, an interdict; also a troth, vow, or promise.

AIRNE, flocks. Gr. *Erinlen*.

A'IRNE, pl. of *ára*, the kidneys.

A'IRNE, a sitting or watching up all night. hence the diminutive *air-neàn* which is the more common word.

A'IRNEA'N, a sitting up late.

AIROILE, all together, lat. *simul*.

AIRRDE, a sign, *airrde na croiche* the sign of the cross. L. B.

AIRRSOI, the hinder part of the neck.

AIRSGE, contemplation.

AIRTEAGAL, an article.

AIRTIN & *airtein*, a pebble.

AIRTNEAL, weariness, fatigue.

AIRTNEAMH, a soldier's whetstone, among the old Irish.

AIS, a hill, also a fort or covert.

AIS, dependance, *ata ais agam air*, I depend upon him: hence.

AISIM, to depend, to have confidence in, as. *aisim air*, I depend upon him.

Ais, back, backwards: as *tar a ais*, backwards, *tug air ais*, to recall, hence *aiseag*, restitution.

Ais, a loan.

Ais, free, willing, *air ais*, *no air éigion*, nolens, volens.

AISC, damage or trespass.

AISCEADH & *aiscim*, to clean, or examine the head or any part of a persons body.

AISE, Death, applied to a dead person, hinc *aisléine* a shroud.

AISG, a reproof, reprehension, or chastisement.

AISGE, a present, or free gift or donation, *do thug dhamh an aisge* he presented me, or gave me gratis. *aishidh*,

aisgidh, freely, gratis.

AISGEIR, a mountain. as *aisgeir* or *Eisgir Riàda*, the Ridge of mountains, which part *Leath cuinn* from *Leath mogh*. vid. *Eisgir*.

AISDE & *aiste*, a poem, also any ingenuity or invention. lat. *astus*.

AISDEOIR, or *aisteoir*, a tricking ingenious artful fellow, a cheat or impostor. lat. *astutus*.

AISDE, or *aiste* out of it, or of her. *ag dul aisde*, departing thence or thereout. compounded of *as*, from, lat. *abs* & *e* or *i*, *do chuaidh a spiorad aisde*, she gave up the ghost.

AISDEAR & AISDIOR, a journey or peregrination; *air feadh a naisdir*, during their journey, *trì là aisdior*, three days journey: it now vulgarly means missing one's way & disappointment in one's journey.

AISDEARU'GHADH & AISTRIM, to remove from one place to another, to travel, or sojourn.

AISDHÌAHT & AISDEOIREAHT, playing pranks, acting the impostor.

AISEALBHA, restitution, also to restore, or give back *in specie*.

AISICEACH, crafty, ingenious.

AISIOC, *i*, *e*, *ais-ióc* restitution *in æquivalenti*. re-payment literally. also vomiting.

AISIOCADH & *aisicim*, to restore return, give back.

AISION, a Diadem, or crown.

AISION, a Relick; as *aisionna na naomh*, the holy Relicks. vid. *Taise*.

AISLEAR, a spring tide.

AISLEINE, a shroud, the woollen covering commonly put upon the corps of dead people.

AISLING, a dream.

AISLINGEAM & *aisliongadh*, to dream. *noch aislingeas*, that dreameth.

AISLINGTHEACH, a Dreamer.

AISTE, out of her or it. from it.

AISTEAR, a journey. vid. *aisdear*. lat. iter. *astrioghiadh*, to remove.

A'IT, a place.

AIT, comical, strange, arch. hence *aitios*, pleasantry, drollery.

A'ITEAMH, a proof, a convincing argument.

AITEANN, furz.

AITIGHIM, to prove, to convince.

A'ITIU'GHADH, to inhabit, or improve. *aiteòchaidh mé*, I will inhabit; *agus do hionncolnadh an friotal*, *agus do àitigionainne*, & *verbum caro factum est*, & habitavit in nobis.

AITH, quick, also sharp.

A'ITH, a ford, or kiln: A'ITH AOIL, a lime kiln. pl. *àithche* kilns.

A'ITHAIDHIM & *aithnim*, to know, to perceive.

AITHBHE, the Ebb of the tide.

AITHBHÉODHAM, to revive. *aithbhéodhadh*, idem.

AITHBHÉODHCHAIN, enlivening, reviving.

AITHBHIOR, blame, reproof. sometimes written *aithfior*, & *aithbhior*.

AITHBHIORACH, a reprover, a censor.

AITHBHIORADH, to blame, censure, reprove.

AITHCHEAS, appeared, *san oidhche ró aithcheas soillse mòr*, great light was seen in the night.

AITHCHÉODHAIM, to disapprove, dislike, condemn.

AITHEACH, a sow.

AITHE, revenge.

AITHCHEAS, a Lady of pleasure.
AITHCHEAS & AITCHEASAIDHE, whorish.

AITHCHIM, to pray or entreat.

AITHCHÉO, a contradicting or gainfaying.

AITHCHUMAIR, concise, compendious.

AITHEADH, to steal away, or retire privately.

AITHEALLACH, a second proof.

AITHEANNTA, the commandments, also precepts. singular *aithne*.

AITHEANNTA & AITHEANTACH, known, also familiar, free, sociable.

AITHEANTAS, acquaintance, knowledge. *duine dom aitheantas*, one of my acquaintance.

AITHEARRACH, a different person, or thing. an other.

AITHEARRACH, a change. *aith-earrach chulaidh*, a change of Raiment.

AITHEASC, an admonition, advice or lecture. vid. *Leabhar breac passim*.

AITHEIRGE, resurrection, *aifeirge*, idem.

AITHEIRGIM, to rise from the dead.

AITHGHEA'RR, soon, short, generally applied to time: *go haithghéarr*, shortly, brevi tempore. a short cut or way,

AITHGHEIN, like, or another ones self, quasi regnitus.

AITHGHENIM, to regenerate.

AITHGHEINEAMHUIN, a regeneration.

AITHID, a serpent, which seems to be the asp. sometimes said to a fiery peevish person. Gr. *ate*, damnum.

AITHIDÍN, a little venomous creature.

AITHIGH, & *aithighe*, Giants. vulgo *fathaigh* its singular is *athach* or *fathach*.

AITHIN, commanded; *do aithin se*, he commanded.

AITHINIM, to ordain, to order, to command or direct.

AITHINNE, a firebrand; vulg. *faithinne*. also awart.

AITHIR, father, gen. *athar aithir nimhe* a serpent, an adder. *aithir lusa*, ground ivy.

AITHIS, an affront, an abuse; also shame, confusion. ex. *naomhaithis*, Blasphemy.

AITHISIM & AITHISIU'GHADH, to affront, to abuse, to shame. hence *aithiseach*, & *duine aithiseach*, an abusive, reviling man.

AITHIUBHAR, banishment, expulsion.

AITHLE, an old rag.

AITHLE, after; ex. *d'aithle an laoi*, after the poem: *d'aithle adhamh d'ionarba* after Adam's exile.

AITHMHEAL, repentance, an after sorrow.

AITHNE, a district in the county of meath, anciently the estate of a tribe of the O'Caseys.

AITHNE, knowledge, known. *nior budh aithne*, it was not known.

AITHNE, a commandment. *an dara haithne*, the second commandment.

AITHNIM, to know: also to commend, *aithir neamhdha, aithnim m'anam is mo spiorad it lámhaibh*, in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum.

AITHNEACH, treasured, or hoarded up.

AITHRE, an ox, bull, or cow.

A L

AITHREADH & *aithreachas*, repentance.

AITHRÌN, a sharp point.

AITHRINNE, a calf.

AITHRÌOGADH, to dethrone, or depose a sovereign. N. B. the translator of Dor. Keating's history, whose ignorance of the Irish language appears in every page of his work; translates the Irish word *aithrìogadh*, into that of re-establishment on the throne, where he treats of the Reigns of *Cairbre Lifeachair* King of *Leath-cuinn*, & *Mogh-chorb* King of *Leath-mogh*; the scope & sense of the history being therein directly contrary, as the Reader may plainly see.

AITHRIS, an imitation.

AITHRIS, a report.

AITHRISIM, to report; *do aithris sé*, he reported it. also to imitate.

AITHRISTEACH, a rehearser, or relater. ex. *aithristeach sgeùl*, a tale-bearer.

AITÌGHEAS, vulg. *faitigheas*, reluctance, unwillingness.

AITREABH & *aitreabhadh*, dwelling, inhabiting.

AITHSGRÌOBHADH, to transcribe, or copy.

A L

AL, i. e. *aileamhuin*, lat. *alimentum*, nurture, food.

A'L, a brood, or the young of any animal, *a h'òg*, her young ones.

A'LA, nursing. hence *dàla*, i. e. *do àla* to nurse, ex. *aithir-dàla* a foster-father. lat. *alo*, *alere*.

ALA, (quasi *albha ab albedine*) a swan. & wel. *alark* a swan.

AIA, a wound.

ALA, *allaidh*, skill or craft. hinc

A L

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alaidhe, an art or trade, & *aladh-nach*, full of artifice, comical, crafty.

ALA, wisdom.

ALA, speckled.

ALAIM, to hail, or salute, sometimes written *salaim*. *do shàileadar na Rìghé*, they haild him King.

ALAIM, to nurse, or foster. lat. *alo*. *oilim*, idem.

ALAIM, to sing, to praise, or pray to. ex. *alaim Dia an chòimhdhé*. this verb is like the Heb. verb *alah*, which signifies, to praise, to worship, & adore. hence *allelu-iah*, laudate Dominum.

A'LAIN, white, bright, clear, fair.

ALBAN, *albain*, the name of Scotland. lat. *Albania* genit. *na halban*.

ALBANACH, scottish, also a scot.

ALBA'RD, an halbard, or halbert.

A'LFATH, a cause or reason.

ALFHALACH, hid or concealed.

A'IGA, Noble, brave: Gr. *alke* Robur, Hisp. *algo*, unde *Hi'd'algo*, a well born man: *Inis àlga*, an old name of Ireland.

A'LGAS, or *ailgios*, a false inclination to stool.

ALL, universal; or all, as *bùadh-all* or *all-bhùadhach*, all-victorious or triumphant.

ALL, or *oll*, great, prodigious, monstrous. as also *uile* universal, is like the Hebrew *El*, magnus, potens, fortis. hinc *El* nomen Dei, *Eli*, *Eli*, my God, my God.

ALL, a bridle.

ALL, & vulgo *Eile*, other, strange, another. is like the Gr. *allos* & the lat. *alius*.

ALL, foreign, alien. hence *all-*

mhùrdha, Exotic, that comes from a foreign country. (from *all*, & *muir*, the sea, or from *all* foreign & *mùr*, a habitation), lat. transmarinus. *don taobh air aill*, on the further side. *tainig se a nall*, or *an all*, he came from the opposite Side, but commonly, he came from beyond sea.

ALL, wild, *madra alla*, i, e, *canis silvaticus*. a wolf.

ALL, a rock, or rocky cliff, by the moderns, *aill*, *faill*. ex. *all-cluith*, i, e, *petra cluith*; juxta Bedam hist. lib. 1. c. 12. munimentum erat Pictorum.

ALLA, the name of a River in the county of Corke which gives a name to a Barony called after it *Dùhalla*.

ALLABHAIR, or MUC ALLA, an Eccho.

ALLABHAR, a great army.

ALLADH, to go to, to meet. Gall. *aller*.

ALLADH, a present.

ALLADH, excellency, fame, greatness.

ALLAIDH, savage. ALLTHA, idem

ALLANN, formerly, as, *a n'allann*, in former times.

ALLCHUR, transposition: *allchur na bhfocal*, the transposition of the words.

ALLGHLOS, mischief.

ALLGHORT, an orchard. rectius *abhal-ghort*, an apple field; vulgo *all-ghort*.

ALLMHU'RACH, or *allmharach*, a foreigner, a transmarine.

ALLMHU'RDHA, Exotic, outlandish, of another country.

ALLMHU'RDHACHT, barbarity, or extraordinary cruelty. ex. *allmhùrdhacht na Lochlannach rò bhì fan*

bhfear fan, he had the barbarity of the Danes in him.

ALLÒD, antient, also formerly. *a n'allòd* & *a n'allùd*, in ancient times. Note. this celtic word *allòd* is the original upon which the latin *allodium* signifying *antient property*, hath been formed.

ALLRAON & *allrian*, a foreign expedition, or voyage.

ALLTARACH, other, diverse, opposite: *taobh alltarach na hamhan*, the other side of the River.

ALLTA, wild, savage. *beathàighe allta*, wild beasts.

ALLUGH, wild. ex. *damh alluigh*, or *damhan alla*, a spider. the black worm of the wall for *alla*, *falla*, or *bhalla*, are synonymous latinè *vallum*, & hence the English word *wall*.

ALLUIN, of a hind. *Laogh alluin*, a fawn.

ALMCHADHA, charitable, giving alms; Eleemosynarius.

ALMOINNE, almonds.

ALMSANA, alms deeds, lat. *Eleemosyna*.

ALMHA'INE, the country and residence of the famous Fion mac Cumhail in Leinster.

ALPA, *sliaabh alpa*, the alps. vid. AILP.

ALT, a nursing. *ban-ailte*, a nurse. cantab. *banlitu*.

ALT, a high place, or edifice. see the word *ailt*. wel. *alht* is an ascent. lat. *altus*.

ALT, an action, deed, or fact, also an article.

ALT, a leap. lat. *saltus*.

ALT, a part of any thing, a section of a book.

ALT, a joint: *eidir altaibh*, between the joints.

A L

ALT, the state or condition of a person or thing. ex. *a Thaidhg nà ta-thaoir Tòrna: is gan e an alt bhùr nagallmha. Lùig ò Cléire.*

ALTÒIR, an altar. Gen. *na hal-tòra.*

ALTOCHTA, visiting.

ALTRA, a foster father. *ban-altra*, a foster mother, or nurse.

ALTRAGHADH, to move.

ALTROMA, nursing. *athair altroma*, a fosterer, also to nurse or foster.

ALTRANNAS, nursing, vid. *alaim* to nurse. wel. *aultruan* a God-mother.

ALTUGHADH, and ALTU'IGHIM to give God thanks: ex. *altu'ighim le Dia, I thank & glorify God.*

ALTU'GHADH, grace after meat. this word seems to be derived from the custom of our Pagan ancestors who worshiped their Gods in ALTIS seu *excelsis*, on the summits of hills & mountains. as appears by the *carns* or heaps still to be seen on the tops of high places in Ireland.

ALTUS & ALLTUS, ALTACHT & *alltacht*, wildness, savageness, barbarity.

ALU'DA, wounds.

A'LUIN, fair, *ingean àluin*, a fair daughter or Lady.

ALUINN, time.

A M

AM, time; *roimhe ham*, before their time, *an am* in time: pl. *aman*; ex. *trosga na g'ceithre haman*, the fast of the quatre tenne.

AMA, the hame of an horse collar, a kind of band about a draft-horse's neck. Groecé, *amma*, a band.

AMAC, a vultur, or any ravenous bird,

A M

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AMACH, out: ò *so amach*, hence forth, hence-forward.

AMAD, & vulgò *amid* a mad man a simpleton, a foolish silly person, a fool. hence the diminut. *amadàn*. lat. *amens*.

AMADA'N, a fool, a mad man.

AMADA'NAGHT, foolishly, foolishness.

AMADA'NTA, foolish, ill judged.

AMAIL, broken.

AMARAC, fondness. lat. *amor*.

AMARCA, fondness, a being over kind.

AMARCACH, fond, over kind, too indulgent.

AMARCAIM, to be fond of or kind to a person. *ag amarac*, idem.

AMBEATH, quick, nimble, swift.

AMBEITH, a being, essence.

AMGOISTE, a Godfather.

AMH, raw, sour, bitter. ex. *feoil amh*, raw flesh.

AMH, a kind of fishing net.

AMH, even, also, but. Heb. *aph*, etiam, quinetiam.

AMH, bad, naughty.

AMHA & AMHAIM, to be raw.

AMHAIL & *amhuil*, like unto, as; Gr *Omalos*, & lat. *similis*. wel. *Hamal*.

AMHAILGE, *tir amhailge*, Tyranny in connaught.

AMHA'IN, only, alone, except.

AMHAON, plurality, it is used also for twins.

AMHAR, music.

AMHARC, a fault.

AMHARC, behold.

AMHARCAIM, to see, to behold, or look at.

AMHAN, a river. lat. *amnis*. wel. *avon*, cor. *auan*, & arm. *aun*. this Irish word is pronounced *auinn*.

AMHARG, woe; *amarg duit*, woe unto you.

AMHAN-MÒR, the river black water in munster.

AMHANTAR, rectius *adhbhantar*, good luck or prosperity in adventure. Gallicè, *aventure*, *bonne aventure*, vulgò dicitur *anntùr*; as, *àgh agus anntùr*. it also signifies, a perquisite, or Royalty. ex, *fé marg deág, anéaghmais amhantùr*. sixteen marks (as chief-rent) besides the casual perquisites, or Royalties.

AMHANCHOLL, the Letter X, according to Flaherty, also the aphthongs sometimes written *amhar-choll*.

AMHARUS, doubt, suspicion, or mistrust. *gan amharus*, without doubt.

AMHARASACH, dubious, distrustful, suspicious.

AMHAS, a wild, ungovernable, or mad man, *tigh na n'amhas*, Bedlam. hence the dimin. *amhasán* & *amhasóg*.

AMHAS, a soldier: in the Hebrew language *amatx* signifies, Robustus, fortis fuit. in the German *Ambacht*, is a soldier.

AMHASA'N, a dull, or stupid man.

AMHASÒG, a silly woman.

AMHGAR, affliction, tribulation, sorrow. *an amhgar mhòr*, in great distress.

AMHLA, *amhlaidh*, & *amhluidh*, so, thus.

AMHLABHAIR, dumb, mute.

AMHNAS, impudent. Brogan in vita Brigide. also importunate, troublesome.

AMHNAS, unusual, extraordinary, *cath cròdha amhnàs*, a smart & remarkable battle. vid. *chronicon scotorum*.

AMHRA, rectius *abhra* a poem, hence *amhràn*, a sonnet, quod vid.

amhra cholluim chille, a poem composed for S. Columbus.

AMHRA, good, great, noble, prosperous lucky *amhra arad do thuathaibh*, bona est scala populis.

AMHRA, dark, gloomy, obscure.

AMHRA, mourning, lamentation for the dead. also the hilt of a sword.

AMHRA'N, a song, rectius *abh-rán*.

AMHSGAÒILEADH, a Lax, a loosening, or flux.

AMHUIN, a River, lat. *amnis*.

AMM, mischievous, evil, bad.

AMM, to refuse.

AMM, time, *cat é an tam*, what time; lat. *tempus*. vid. *am. trosga na n'amman* the fast of the quatuor tempora.

AMRI, a cupboard.

AMVICH, or *amuigh*, on the outside, without doors, besides, without.

AMUS, an ambush, ambuscade, or surprise; also any violent attack, or onset. ex. *amus longphoirt*, surprising the camp or quarters of an enemy. also, protection, ex. *a Chríost mac Dé, tiàghamuit uile air hamus*, Christ son of God, we all fly to thy protection. old. *parc*.

AMUSADH, to hit. *d'amusadar na saigheadóirighe é*, the Archers hit him; also to level, or aim at.

AN, the; ex. *an duine*, the man.

AN, whether. ex. *an tú mo chara?* art thou my friend? lat. *an*.

AN, or, *aon* one, lat. *unus*.

AN, in compound words sometimes signifies negation, & answers to the in, & un of the English, & to the in of the lat. ex. *anagh*, unhappiness, infelicitas. sometimes

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when put before a substantive it signifies very great, or very much. ex. *aniàracht* a very great attempt; when put before an adjective it signifies very. ex. *anmhor*, very big.

AN, is the article of the masculine gender in oblique cases, as *na* is of the feminine. as, *mac an fhir*, *mac na mna*. vid. *na*. the plural of this article *an* before masculines, is *na*; as *na fir* the men.

AN, evil, bad, also a kind of vessel.

AN, water; also still or quiet.

AN, true, also pleasant.

AN, noble, also swift.

ANA, Riches; a cornucopia, or inexhaustible treasure, also a continuance of calm weather ex *a tà an ana naomhtha ann*. there is now a heavenly blessing or plenty.

ANABUIDH, unripe, sharp.

ANACAIL, quietness, protection, relief, deliverance also mercy. ex. *do rinne anacal air* he shewed him mercy. K.

ANACAR, affliction, calamity. *a lo m'anacra* in the day of my affliction. *t'anacra*, thy affliction.

ANACH, Anger.

ANACH, a washing. or tinging. *anach fàd a nairm a lìn chrò*, intinxerunt sua arma sanguine.

ANACHAIN, danger. misfortune, also a bad accident *do bhain anachain do*, he came by a bad accident.

ANADH, delay; *gan anadh*, sine mora.

ANADH, danger.

ANAG, neat, clean.

AN'AGHAIDH, against.

ANAIC, a wound.

ANAIC *mé*, save thou me.

ANAICE, a saving, or protection.

ANAICIM, to save, to relieve,

A N

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or protect, also to beware or take care. ex. *anaic leat*, take heed. *anaicfead ar an pericil úd tù*. I will save you from that danger.

ANACHILL, restless.

ANAINBHREADH, insatiable.

ANAIRT, soft, tender.

ANAIRT, bundle-cloth, or Linen of small breadth.

AN'AIS, backward, reversed.

ANAITHNID, unknown.

ANA'L, breath. Wel. *anadl*.

ANA'L, an annal. pl. *anàla*, annals.

ANA'LACH, a chronicle, annals.

AN'ALL, hither, from beyond.

ex. *an'all tar Jordan*, over Jordan.

ANAM, life, soul. lat. anima.

ANAMCHARA, a bosom friend; also a Penitentiary *Joseph anamchara cluàna mic nòis*. vid. chron. Sc.

ANAMH, rare. go *hanamh*, seldom, rarely.

ANAOIBHIN, woe, also disagreeable. ex. *as anaoibhin duit*. woe unto you.

ANBHA, prodigious, great, portentous.

ANBHAIL, huge, exceeding great. from *anba* & *all*, universal or all, *anbhal*, all-prodigious.

ANBHFAINE, weakness, fainting. *ag dul an anbhfaine*, ready to faint; from the augmentative *ana*, & *fann*, weak, feeble. hence *anbhfann*. this word is commonly pronounced. *anùine*.

ANBHFANN, weak, feeble.

ANBHA's, a sudden, untimely or unnatural death.

ANBHFOD, ignorant.

ANBHFOIL, brave, or courageous.

ANBHIA'NACH, sensual, lustful. rectius *an-mhianach*.

ANBHODH, falsehood, villainy.

ANBHORB, furious.

ANBHRITH & *anbhruth* broth. from *an* water & *Bruith*, boiled.

ANBHROID, tyranny.

ANBHUA'N, uneasiness, anxiety; pronounced *anbhòin* as, *làn d'an-bhuain*, full of anxiety & surprize.

ANCHAI'NT, reviling, or backbiting.

ANCHAI'TH & *anchaitheamh*, a squandering, or extravagant spending.

ANCOIRE, a ship anchor.

ANDACH, bad, also anger.

ANDAIGH, sin.

ANDA'NA, presumptuous, impudent.

ANDON, although.

ANDÒTHCHAS, presumption.

ANDÒTHCHASACH, presumptuous.

ANDUA'LARASC, Catechresis.

ANDUINE, a wicked man.

ANÉAL', a swoon, ex. *teid anéal*, he fell in a swoon.

ANÉIS, a skin, or hide.

ANFA, *ansadh, ansaidh*, a storm, a tempest. ex. *an ansadh jòrdain*, in the swelling of the Jordan.

ANFACH, or *ansadhach* overflowing, tempestuous.

ANFAM, we will stay, or remain.

ANFHLATH, a Tyrant, an usurper.

ANFHÒRLAN, puissance, tyranny, oppression usurpation. *anshòrlan na lochlanach agus na ngall m-buadha*, the tyranny of the Danes & other foreigners.

ANGA & *inge*, but.

ANGANGACH, a snare.

ANGATHTONNACH, glittering.

ANGBHAI'DH, sin,

ANGBHAI'DH, valiant, stout, hardy, courageous.

ANGCLU', a champion.

ANGCRUIRE, an Anchorite.

ANGHLONN, adversity, danger, also oppression.

ANGLAODH, a great cry.

ANGNA'TA, Relations, also respite, delay.

AN'UGH, to day. antiently written in *uigh*, and in *ùì*, for *gh* is not pronounced. it is the same as *huy* in french, & *oy* in Spanish. lat. hodie.

ANIU'D, error, depravity.

ANIU'DACH, depraved, perverse.

ANMHAOIN, hatred, pique.

ANMHIA'N, concupiscence, sensuality, excess of any thing mostly applied to the passion of lust; from the particle *an* & *miàn*, a desire. plur. *anmhiana, anmhiàna na colna*, the lusts of the flesh.

ANMHIA'NACH, sensual, lustful.

ANMHÒR, very great, go *han-mhòr*, exceedingly.

ANN, there, therein, in the said place.

ANNAICTHE, a cleansing or purifying.

ANNADH, i. e. *maill*, delay; *gan annadh*, immediately.

ANNAID, a year.

ANNFHOCAL, a word of course, a proverb.

ANNGHAIRM, an appellation, or naming.

ANNSA, in this very place, here; also in the, ex. *annsa lò*, in the day.

ANNSA, beloved, dear.

ANNSA'CHT, love.

ANNTOIL, Lust.

ANNSAN, in him, also then.

ANONTAR, over.

ANCIS, now; A NOSA, the same.

ANOSGAILT, a chasm, or great gap.

ANRA, one in the next degree of honour to an *ollamh*.

ANRO, abundance.

ANRÒ, misery, hardship. bad weather. from *an* & *ro* frost.

ANRA,

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ANRA, the dregs of men or meanest person. *giolla anra*, gall. goujat de l'armée.

ANRÒIDHTEACH, oppressed.

ANROIDHE, oppressed. hard set.

ANSGAINE, a chasm.

ANSGAIRT, a clamour, or great cry.

ANSHANNTACH, a greedy gut, a Gorbelly.

ANSHÒGH, misery, adversity, hard cheer, affliction. *do lucht anshòigh*, to the afflicted.

ANSIN, then.

ANSU'GRADH, scurrility.

ANTARRAING, a strife or debate.

ANTOIL, inordinate desire or will.

ANTOILIM, to lust after a thing, or be very desirous thereof. *d'antoiligh sé*, he lusted.

ANTOILIGHEACHT, an earnest or vehement longing or desire.

ANTOMHALTÒIR, a glutton, from *ana* & *tomaltaim*, to eat.

ANUA'BHAR, excessive pride.

ANUA'IBHREACH, proud.

AN'UA'IR, when, at the time that.

ANUA'IS, fierce, or cruel.

ANUA'ISLE, baseness; also more base.

ANUALUIGH, burdensome.

ANUA'S, down, from above.

ANUASAL, mean, base, or ignoble.

ANU'NN, or *anonn*, over to the other side, beyond seas.

A O

Note, *ao* is used by our modern grammarians instead of the *ae*, & *oe* of the antients, and *aoi* instead of *ui*, & are pronounced in the same manner. It has been already said that this substitution is very abusive as it carries away the words from their radical propriety, & affinity with other languages.

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AOBHDHA, beautiful, *dreach aobhdha*, *aobhdhacht* obedience, also beauty.

AODH, fire.

AODH, the liver.

AODHA, the proper name of a man, equal to Hugo & Hugh in English. ex. *Aodha ua Neill*, Hugh ô Neil. potius *Oedh*; it is the same name as *Eudes* in french.

AODHAIRE, a pastor, a shepherd, a cow-herd.

AODHAIREACHT, a keeping, or herding of cattle.

AOFHUATHMHAR, detestable, horrible, odious.

AOI, a stranger, a guest.

AOI, or *a*, A swan.

AOI, a confederacy, compact, or agreement.

AOI, instruction, knowledge, or discipline.

AOI, honour, respect.

AOI & I, an Island. ex: *aoi* or *i coluim chille*, an Island in Scotland, where S. Columbus lived chief Abbot.

AOI & I, a country, as *aoi mac Cuille* the territory of mac Cuille, or the barony of Imokilly.

Note, this Irish word *aoi*, or *I* signifying an Island; also a Region, or country, is quite analogous to the Hebrew *ai* or *y*, insula, Regio, Provincia, an Island; also a territory or Region. vid. Opitius's & Buxtorf's Lexicons.

AOIBH, neat, elegant, civil, courteous.

AOIBH, likeness, similitude.

AOIBHE, pleasant, comely.

AOIBHEAL, pleasant, a rejoicing or merriment. ex. *mì aoibheal*, rejoicing time.

AOIBHEAL, fire, or a spark the-

reof; from *aodh*, fire. ex. *nà féid aoibhheal gan fhadùghadh*. do not blow a spark or ember that is not kindled.

AOIBHLE, a sign or mark.

AOIBHLÌGHIM, to mark.

AOIBHNEAS & AOIBHNÌOS, joy, delight; *chum aoibhnis*, for delight.

AOIDE, youth.

AOIDÉADACH, well behaved.

AOIDEÒG, a hair-lace, a fillet, a head-band.

AOIDHE, a skillful or knowing person.

AOIDHEACHT, hospitality, succour, lodging.

AOIDHEACHTACH, hospitable.

AOIDHEDHE, a guest.

AOIL, the mouth. Cantab. *ahol*.

AOILBHRÉO, a Lime-kiln.

AOILEACH, a gazing-stock. Nah. 3. 5.

AOILEACH, dung. *aoiligh*, of or belonging to dung. ex. *earn* or *car-nàn aoiligh*, a dung-hill.

AOILEANDA, excellent, fine, charming.

AOILLSÉOG & *aillséog*, a caterpillar.

AOIN, a rush.

AOIN, honour.

AOIN, in compound words is the same as *aon* one, tho' *aoin* is never said, but when the first or initial vowel of the second word of the compound happens to be of the denomination of *caol*, or small vowels. ex. *aoin-intin*, one mind. *aoin-fir*, of a single man. as *comhrac*, or, *coimh-reic aoin-fir*, a Duel. *aoin-ni* any thing. but *aon-fhir* & *aon-ni*, is said very commonly & properly.

AOINE, the vulgar & corrupt word for Friday ex. *aoine an chéas-*

da, good friday. vid. infra *Dé & Dia*.

AOINIM, to fast, or to abstain from flesh on Friday.

AOIR & *airre*, a curse or malediction, is anologus to the Hebrew ARUR or ARYR, accursed, maledictus. Genes. 3. 14.

AOIRIM, to curse.

AOIREAGRADH, a Restipulation.

AOIS & *aoise*, an oblique case of *aos*, quod vid.

AOL, lime. *aolsorn*, a lime-kiln.

AOLADH, to plaister & to white-wash with lime.

AON, excellent, good. Cantab. On the same.

AON, a country.

AON, or *haon*, rectius *eun*, one: the same as the Gr. nominat. neutre *Hen*. genit. *Henos*, & lat. *unus*.

AONACH, a fair; an assembly. vid. *aontheacht*.

AONACH, a market town in lower Ormond.

AONAR, alone.

AONARACHT, singularity.

AONARA'N & *aonardha*, single, all alone.

AONARACHD, singularity.

AONBHALL, *air aonbhal*, together.

AONCHATHRACH, a fellow citizen, or one of the same town or city.

AONDA, a simple; it is the opposite of *Cumusc*, a compound.

AONDA, singular, particular.

AONDACHT, unity. vulgo *aontact*.

AONRACA'NACH & *aonracànda*, desolate, solitary. also particular. as, *go haonracànach*. in particular, only.

AONRACA'NACH & *aonracànas*, desolation, or solitude.

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AONSLOINE, of one surname.

AONSUIRT, wallowing. 2. Sam. 19.

AONTA & *aontùghadh*, celibacy or the unmarried state. *duine an aontùghadh* a man unmarried.

AONTA, *aontadh* & *aontughadh*, a vote, or consent.

AONTADHACH, willing: *go haontadhach*, willingly.

AONTHEACHT, corrupté & vulgo *aonach*, a fair, an assembly, or convention. plur. *aontaighe*.

AONTU'IGHIM, to obey, to consent to.

AONTUIGH & *aontuighthe*, united, agreed to.

AONNAIR, once, one time.

AOS-GREINE, the small county of Limerick from the hill called Knock-greine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Connors, whose principal castle near Limerick was called Caistlean y conuing or Castle connell: *aos trimáigh*, from ownny to Limerick.

AOS, age. *ca haois tú*, how old are you? wel. oes.

AOS, a sect or kind of people, of the same condition, profession, or degree, which answers to the latin & french *Gens*: *aos ealdhan*, the men of arts & sciences: *aos téad*, no civil, musicians. *aos dána* Poets. *aos galair*, the sick; *aos uasal*, the nobility or gentry; *aos óg agus eaf-ta*, young & old folks.

AOSTA & *aosmhar*, old, ancient.

AOTH, small, little.

AOTH, a bell.

AOTH, a crown.

AOTH, any servile work, especially plowing.

A P

APA., an ápe.

APRAINN, mercy.

APRU'N, an apron.

A R

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ARTHACH, mortal.

APUIGH, ripe, id quod *aibidh*, quod vid. A R

A'R, our, a pronoun agreeing with the lat. *noster*.

AR, or *air* upon, as, *ar an d'talamh*, upon the Earth. also at, or in. as, *ar dtùis* in the beginning. vid. *air*. 'tis written in old manuscripts *fair* or *fór*. English, over.

AR, or *air*, when set before words of price, answers to the English, for. ex. *ar deich bpiòsa fithchiod argid do braitheadh an slanaightheoir*, it also agrees with for in other respects, as, *ar olcas*, for badness. *ar a neachuibh*, for their horses.

AR, by adding another word to it, makes the same an adverb, as, *ar ais*, no, *ar druim*, back-wards, *ar aonbhall*, together, in one place.

AR, is very often taken for a deir, ex. *ar sé*, says he, *ar sí*, says she, *ar siad* say they.

A'R, a Plague, also any great slaughter, or havock. also the slain in battle, as, *ar a n'ar*, upon the slain. Cantabrice *hara*, slaughter. Græcè *Arès*. Mars. & Gr. *Ara* Diræ.

A'R, plowing, husbandry *ar na àr do bì an tìr*, the Land was plowed. Gr. & Lat. Aro.

AR, a guiding or conducting.

ARA, a page, Lacquey, or Coachman.

ARA, a conference.

A'RA, the loin, plur. *àrana* the reins, *galar na nàran*, a pain in the reins, or loins.

A'RA, a country in the county of Tipperary.

ARABA, for the sake of, for.

ARACAR, motion.

A'RACH, a plow-shear, also utensils for plowing. D ij

ARACH, strength, puissance, power. hence *àrachdach*, able puissant. & *àrachdas*, the same as *àrach*.

A'RACH, a bier, lat. *feretrum*.

ARACUL, a cell or grotto, a hut, &c. we commonly call a desolate forsaken house *tigh araguil*.

ARAD, strong, brave.

ARADA, a severe punishment.

ARAD, a ladder. ex. *amhra aradh do thuàthaibh*, bona est scala Populis. vid. Brogan, in vit: Brig.

ARADH, a running.

ARAFHLASCA, the running of the reins.

ARAIDEAN, a desk, or pulpit.

ARAIGH-SRIANA, the reins of a bridle. pl. *araigheana*.

ARAILL, BOTH.

A'RAIM, to plow. Gr. & Lat. aro.

ARA'N, bread, derived from *ar* plowing, husbandry, as, *aràn cruithneachta*, *aràn òrna*, *aràn coirce*, &c. Gr. *artos*, panis.

ARAN, a name of diverse hills or hilly places in wales, Ireland & Scotland: Gr. *oron* accusat: of oros a mountain.

A'RAM, the kidneys. *gràdh na n'aran*, a tender love.

ARANAILT, a pannier.

ARANCHA, a pantry.

ARA'NOIR, a Baker.

ARA'ON, both. *sibh a raon* you both.

A'RAS, a room, a house, or habitation. *m'aras*, my house.

ARBA, yet, nevertheless.

ARBHACH, havock, destruction.

ARBHAR, or ARMHAR, a host, an army.

ARBHAR, corn, either wheat, oats, or Barley, &c. particularly so called when in standing corn,

or before it is threshed. Lat. *arva*, *arvorum*, fields of corn.

ARBHRAIGNEACH, scarce of corn.

ARC, an ark, Lat. *arca*, as, *arc Naoi*, the ark of Noah.

ARC & ARG, a large chest in the form of a ship. the name of the ship *argos* seems form'd upon the celtic *arg*.

ARC, the body.

ARC & ARCA'N, a little pig; also a dwarf.

ARCHAINGHEAL, an Archangel, otherewise *àrdaingeal*.

ARCHEANNACH, an Archdeacon.

ARCHEA'NA, henceforth, in like manner.

ARCHU', a band-dog, otherewise *nafe-chù*.

ARCLU'ACHRA, an Emmet or Lizzard. *Arclhuàchra na sléibhe*, Coluber.

ARCRA, or *Earcra*, an Ecclypse; *arcra gréine*, Ecclipsis solis.

ARCUILL, a Hermit's cell.

A'RD, an ascent, or high place. hence the British Garth, a promontory.

A'RD, high, mighty, great, noble, is used in the same sense in the Persian language. it is true celtic: & the Lat. *Arduus*-a, um high, lofty, difficult, is formed upon the older celtic language. wel. *hardh*, fair, handsome.

A'RD & ART, noble, or strong, hence the proper name of a man *Art*.

A'RDA, a mountain to the East of Cashel, anciently the Estate of a tribe of the o Deas.

A'RDA, high, hanghty. *cnuic àrda*, high hills.

A'RDACH, a territory of Carb-ury in the county of Corke, the

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ancient Patrimony of the o Flins, called from thence *o Flain àrda*. also a hill & village in the county of Limerick neer newcastle.

A'RDACHADH, a height, top, or summit.

A'RDAGHADH, honour, promotion.

A'RDAGHIM, to extol, exalt, or prefer.

A'RDAN, a hillock, or little height.

A'RDANACH, proud, high-minded.

A'RDCHATHAOIR, a throne, pl. *àrdcaithreacha*. also an Archiepiscopal see.

A'RDCHÉANNAS, Dominion, power, supremacy. hence *Archeannach*, sometimes written *fairceannach*, signifies a superiour, or eminent person in the Hierarchy, as a Metropolitan, Bishop, Abbot, Archdeacon, &c.

A'RDCHIOS, tribute, chief Rent.

A'RDCHUR, supreme power, rather Impost.

A'RDEASCOB & vulgo *easbog*, an Arch-bishop. vid. *Easbog*.

A'RDHFHEAMANACH, a high steward. potius *àrdfhadhmanach*.

A'RDGHOTHACH, loud, noisy.

A'RDHAMH, a plow-ox.

A'RDHARC, a pair of colours, an Ensign.

A'RDHASACH, high, stately. bold.

ARDMACHA, Ardmagh, the Archiepiscopal seat of the Primate of Ireland.

A'RDÒG & *ordóg*, a thumb. *ordóg coise*, the great toe.

ARDOLLAMH, a chief professor of any science. as *ollamh re sean-chas*, an antiquary, a chief chro-

A R

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nicler, *ollamh re dan*, a Poet.

A'RDORAS, vulgo, *fàrdoras*, the lintel of adoor.

A'RDRACH, a monarch.

ARDRACH, gain, profit, advantage.

A'RDREACHTAS, a synod, an assembly, or convention. a contraction of *àrdoireachtas*.

A'RDSGOIL, a college, or university.

A'RDSHAGART, a high Priest, or Pontif.

A'RDUGHADH, to extol, to promote, heighten.

ARFADH, in the mean while.

ARFEADH, for.

ARG, white. Gr. *argos*, albus, whence the Latins derive their *argentum*, ab albedine, tho' as properly from this celtic word *arg. unde argiod*.

ARG, milk.

ARG, a champion, from *argaim* to spoil. hence *argdha*, valiant, brave, military.

ARG, the same as *arc*, an ark, chest, bier, or coffer.

ARG, famous, excellent, noble.

ARGAD, or, *airgiod*, a stopping, or hinderance.

ARGAIM, to spoil, plunder, lay waste or destroy, & *argnaim* is the same.

ARGAIN, a plundering, or robbing, hence *Ceallargain* sacrilege, robbing churches.

ARGAIRIM, to keep to herd vid. *ionguirim*.

ARGHAIRT, he or she kept. ex. *argairt làethe ainbhìgh coerca fòr mèddhon Réidhe*, custodiebat die vehementis pluvie oves in media planitie: Bregan, in vit. Brigit.

ARGNADH, robbery, plunder, devastation; airgne idem. *go mo tanaifde airgne do Ardmacha* so that ardmagh was near being ruined by pillage.

ARGTHOIR, a destroyer.

ARGUIMEINT & ARGUIN, an argument or proof.

A'RLEOG, a high ill-judged aim, high flight.

A'RLEOGACH, full of high attempts.

A'RLÒIGH, gathering, *rectius tàrlòigh*, as, *feàsta an tàrlòigh*, the feast of the gathering. hence *tàrlògh arbhair* a gathering or bringing in the corn from the fields to the barns or corn-yard.

ARM, a weapon, arms, *lé làmh-harm maide*, with a hand-weapon of wood. the Egyptian Hercules is said to have used no other arms but staves of wood.

ARMA'IL, an army, also weapons, arms, an armory. it forms *armàla* in the genitive.

ARMAIN, or *armann*, an Officer. hence Arminius, the famous German General.

ARMARA, a check, or rebuke.

A'RMHACH, slaughter.

ARMHINDIM, to worship, honour or reverence.

ARMHORACH, *armoraicc*, *armorici*, the Brittons of low Brittany. this word is compounded of *ar* & *mor* or *mar*, both together signifying *ad mare*, or *super mare*.

ARMTHA, armed.

ARMAIM, to arm. *armaighthe*, armed.

ARMUINTEAR, let him be blessed, an impersonal.

ARN, the genit. of *ara* the loin, or flank. scot. the kidney. *ó na hair-nibh*, from the loins.

A'RNAIDH, a band.

A'RNAIGIM, to pray. vid. urnáighim. *pritchad*, *batsad*, *àrnaigead*, *prædicabat*, *baptizabat*, *orabat*. vit. S. Patric.

A'RNAIGHTE, pro *úrnaighthe*, prayers.

AROILL or ARAILL, a great deal, many, &c. *gur órdaig siad arailt do riàghaluibh san chómhairle sin*. that they ordained many wholesome laws in that synod. vid. Annales Tighernachi ad annum 1152.

AROILE, a certain, or an other. ex. *ro fhoillsidh aingeal an aisinge d'aroile seanòir*, go *nùbhairt* *cuidam viro sapienti* Angelus in somnis apparuit & dixit. L. B.

AROILE or ARAILLE, as much, as many more ex. *ro fhàgaibh an Cardinal Papyro pallium an Ardmacha*, *pallium an Aith Cliath*, agus *araile a Cconachtaibh agus san Mùmhan*. vid. Annales Tighernachi Clonmacnoisensis Archidiaconi.

ARR, a stag or hind.

ARRACHT, an image, a spectre, or apparition.

ARRACHTA, tall, puissant, mighty, brave.

A'RRACHTAS, power.

ARRADH, ornament.

ARRADH, merchandize. pl. *ar-ràidhe*. Pedlar's goods, &c.

ARRAING, convulsions, also a stitch.

A'RSA, old, ancient. stricken in years.

A'RSANTA, ancient.

ART, a Bear.

ART, a man's name, Arthur, so called from *art* a Bear; like the Gr. *arktos*, *ursus*, or rather from *art* noble, great.

ART, noble, generous.

ART, a stone; hence *artene*, gravel, pebbles.

ART, a tent, or tabernacle.

ARTCHAIREAL, a Quarry, or stone pit.

ARTEAGUL, an article.

A'RTHRACH, a ship. A'RRTHACH, idem.

ARTRA, an artery, or vein.

ARTRAGADH, to do or make.

ARTAIGHIM, to sail.

ARTRU'IGHIM, to encrease or enlarge.

ARUIS, the way.

ARUSG, the neck.

A S

As, out of. ex. *as an d'talamh*, out of the ground. *as an tìr*, out of the country. lat. abs.

As, is equal to *am* & *is*, in English. ex. *as mé an ti as mé*. Jam that I am. *as aithne duitse é* he is known unto thee.

As, often comes before a comparative degree & then always begins a sentence (just as *ni bhus*, always stands in the body of a sentence) and is equal to the lat. verb sum in any person of the present tense. ex. *as mó Dòmhnal ná Doncha*, Daniel is bigger than Donogh.

As, a cascade, or fall of water.

As & ASA, a shoe.

ASACH, shod.

ASAD, out of thee, from thee, *asam*, out of me.

ASADH, kindling. also stopping, standing.

ASAFIRMIM, to remove.

AS Aidh, to rest, or stay.

AS AIRE, a shoemaker. Heb. *asar*, ligavit, constrinxit.

ASAL, an ass.

ASAM, a stocking or hose. wel. Hofan.

ASARLAGHACAT, magic, divination by herbs.

ASCAIM, to ask for, to beg, to beseech. *rod ascaidh Brighide ar eug-nairc an Righ*, qui postulavit a Brigida propter amorem Regis Dei Brogan. the Saxon word *ask* is visibly of the same root.

ASCAL, a conference, or talking together, conversation.

ASCAL, a forcible onset.

ASCAL, the flowing or swelling of the tide.

ASCAL, an Encrease.

ASCAL, *asgall* & *asgallàn*, the arm-pit. *ofgal* & *ofsal* the same. Germ. *achsel*, & Belgicè *oxel*, the arm-pit. lat. *Axilla*. Gall. *Aiselle*.

ASCAR, a guest. *ni bu brònach an t'ascar*, non contristatus est hospes.

ASCATH, a soldier, or champion.

ASCHU', and EASCHU', an eel, *aschù airgthe*, a congre-eel.

ASCIRT, tow, or wadding used in charging a gun. *ascartach*, idem.

ASCNAIM, to mount, to ascend to come, to approach. also to enter into, *d'ascnamh flathas mic muirre*, ad intrandum in Regnum filii Mariæ.

ASCNAMH, Ascension.

ASDA, of them, out of them. *a taid siad làn asda fein*, they are self-willed, i, e, they are full of themselves. 2. Pet. 2. 10.

ASDAR & AIDIOR, vid. *aisdear*, a journey, potius *aistear*.

ASEADH, yes, yea. wel. yffer.

ASION, a crown.

ASLACH, a request, or petition.

ASLACH, temptation.

ASLA'IDHIM, to beg, to request,

ARGNADH, robbery, plunder, devastation; airgne idem. *go mo tanaifde airgne do Ardmacha* so that ardmagh was near being ruined by pillage.

ARGTHOIR, a destroyer.

ARGUIMEINT & ARGUIN, an argument or proof.

A'RLEOG, a high ill-judged aim, high flight.

A'RLEOGACH, full of high attempts.

A'RLÒIGH, gathering, rectius *tàrlòigh*, as, *feàsta an tàrlòigh*, the feast of the gathering. hence *tàrlògh arbhair* a gathering or bringing in the corn from the fields to the barns or corn-yard.

ARM, a weapon, arms, *lé làmh-harm maide*, with a hand-weapon of wood. the Egyptian Hercules is said to have used no other arms but staves of wood.

ARMA'IL, an army, also weapons, arms, an armory. it forms *armàla* in the genitive.

ARMAIN, or *armann*, an Officer. hence Arminius, the famous German General.

ARMARA, a check, or rebuke.

A'RMHACH, slaughter.

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ASLACH, temptation.

ASLA'IDHIM, to beg, to request,

to beseech; also to tempt. *aslaidhim ort*, I beseech you.

ASLONNADH, a search, or discovery.

ASNA & ASNADH, a rib: *a asnaidh*, his ribs. wel; asen.

ASNACH, ribbed, having ribs.

ASNADH & OSNADH, a sigh, a groan.

ASNASACH, a hewer of wood or stone.

ASRA'NNACH, a stranger. *potius achtrannach*.

ASSAIN, plates; *assain Phràis ar a luirighnibh*, greaves of brass upon his legs.

ASSUITH, as fuith an ghrian, it was sunset.

ASTARTHÓIR, a porter.

ASTAS & ASTAL, a spear or Javelin. lat. *hasta*.

ASTEACH, inwards. *leachta asteach*, flattened inwardly, compressed. *asdigh* or *astigh*, within, also at home.

ASTRAIM, to travel, to go afar off.

ASTRAIM, to bear or carry aside, to remove.

ASTRANNACH & *asrannach*, a stranger.

ASUIBH, from you, out of you.

ASUIDHEADH, kindling.

ASUM, from me, out of me.

A T

AT, a rising in the skin, or flesh, a swelling.

AT, milk.

ATA' MÉ, *atàim*, Jam, *a tà tu* & *a taoisi*, thou art. *a ta sé* he is: *a tà sibh*, you are. *c'ionus a tà tù?* how do you do. Hispanice *como esta* ty.

A T

ATACH, a request or petition.

ATAIM, to swell. *do at do chos*. thy foot is swollen.

ATA'IMHEACHT, redemption.

ATAIS, woe, desolation, destruction.

ATAISEACH, desolate, full of sorrow.

ATAISEACH, woeful, destructive. *creach ataiseach* a destructive plundering.

ATAN, Garlands. act. 14. 13. also a sort of hood, cowl, or bonnet.

ATAS, victory.

ATBHACH, an attack.

A'TH, a ford, pl. áthanna. Ath-clíath, Dublin. Ath-luáin, Athlone.

ATH, just, lawful.

ATHA, vulg fatha, a green, a plain, an open place, a plat-form, hence *ceanatha*, the human face.

ATHA, the cud. ruma.

ATHACH, a giant, pl. athaigh. also a plebeian. corrupte *fatach*.

ATHACH, waves.

ATHACH, á request.

ATHACH gaoithe, a blast of wind.

ATHAILE, unattentiveness.

ATHAINNE, embers, coals. vulg. *faithinne*.

ATHAIR, a father. *athair Baisdighe*, a Godfather. *athair altroma* or *altrannas*, a foster-father. *athair cleámhna*, a father in law, *athair faoisidin*, a father confessor. Gr. & Lat. *pater*. Gothice *atta*: Cantabrice *aita*: Frisiorum *linguâ*, *haite*. confer illud Pompei Festi: *attam pro reverentia seni cuilibet dicimus quasi eum avi nomine appellemus*. hinc *attavus*. Hesychius says that the Cretans meant by the word *eittas* what the Greeks meant by *tous pateras*. the old greek word *atta* had the same signification. vid. Francisci Junii

Junii

Junii glossarium Gothicum ad vocem, *atta*, ad calcem codicis argentei.

ATHAIR-LUSA, the herb called ground-ivy.

ATHAIR-DHIODADH, a patrimony. *athair thalamhan*, yarrow, lat. *mellifolium*.

ATHAIS, reproach: also confusion, written also *aithis*.

ATHAISIM, to revile to reproach. *aithisim* & *aithisiughadh*, the same.

ATHAISEACH, reviling rebuking, &c.

ATHAL, deaf, idem quod *adhal*.

ATHARDHACHT, a patrimonial right, or hereditary property.

ATHARDHAIM, to adopt, to make the son of another man capable of inheriting your own estate.

ATHARDHADH, adoption, also that which belongs to a person, by the hereditary right of Kindred, or of adoption.

ATHARGAIBH, importunity, solicitation.

ATHARGAIMH, a conflict, or skirmish.

ATHARMACHTADH, parricide, a *pater matando*. Pl.

ATHARRU'GHADH, to exchange, to remove.

ATHARRU'GHADH, a difference.

ATHBHACH, strength.

ATHBHACH, a different time.

ATHCHAQIN, a complaint. vid. *éag-caoine*.

ATHCHAGNADH, a chewing the cud.

ATHCHAITE, worn, cast off.

ATHCHANTAIREACHT, recantation.

ATHCHAIRT, a repairing, also a renewal of one's lease or other right, or privilege.

ATHCHARTOIR, a restorer, or renewer of a lease, charter, or privilege.

ATHCHASAIM, to return. also to untwist.

ATHCHASDA, returned. also twisted. ex. *snath athchasda*, twisted yarn.

ATHCHOGADH, a Rebellion.

ATHCHOGAIM, to rebel.

ATHCHOIMHEARA'N, a Register.

ATHCHOIMIR, short, abridged.

ATHCHOIMIRE, an abridgment.

ATHCHOMARACH, asking, or enquiring.

ATHCHOIRITHE, repaired, mended, *athchóirúghadh* id.

ATHCHRADH, restitution, or restoration.

ATHCHRAIM, to restore, or recover.

ATHCHUINGE, a repeated request or petition. vid. *cuinge*.

ATHCHUINGIM, to request, entreat, or beseech. *athchuingim ort*, I pray thee.

ATHCHUIR, banishment, exile.

ATHCHUR, a surrender.

ATHCHUIRIM, to give up, to surrender. ex. *ro athcuir a fhearrainn air*. he gave him up his lands. also to banish, or exile out of a country.

ATHDHRUIDIM, to open.

ATHFHA's, a new growth, or a second growth.

ATHFA'SAIM, to grow again.

ATHGHABHA'IL, retaken spoils.

ATHGHABHAIM, to resume.

ATHGHAIRID, short.

ATHGAIRE, a brief, an abridgment.

ATHGHLACAIM, to resume, to take back.

ATHGHLANADH, to cleanse a new.

ATHGHLANTA, refined, burnished, or polished.

ATHLADH, a wound, or scar received in battle, or elsewhere.

ATHLA'GHADH, a delaying or putting off.

ATHLAMH, quick, brisk, nimble.

ATHLEITIDHE, requited, retaliated. Lhuyd.

A'TH-LUAIN, athlone, a Barony in the county of Roscommon, also the town itself.

ATHNAMH, store, great treasure.

ATHNACAIM, to give up or deliver.

ATHNUA'DHAIM, to repair, to make anew.

ATHNU'ADHAIGHTHEOIR, a repairer, restorer.

ATHREOS, to improve, amend, or manure.

ATHRIU'CHACH, a man that removes from one country to another; also a captive in a foreign land.

ATHRU'GHADH, variableness, inconstancy.

ATHRUIGH, he arose, or removed. F.

ATHRHIGHADH, to remove, to change.

ATHRWIGHTHE, of captivity.

ATHSU'IGHEAGHADH, a second proof.

ATHUA'MHAR, horrible, detestable.

ATHUA'SGHLADH, Redemption. *potius ath-fhùasgladh.*

ATRACH, a wherry, a small river-boat, to transport passengers.

ATTAICE, i. e. ad t'aice, hard by, near you.

ATTEOGHADH, a dwelling, or habitation.

ATTHRAIDHE, in the first place. F.

ATTIN, furz or gorse.

ATHHUIDH, space.

AUDHACHT, Death.

AUDHALLAIM, to be deaf or hard of hearing. *vid. adhall. Pl. ex. Cl.*

AU'RGNAIS, or eargna, an exalted or noble prayer.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER B.

B is the second letter of the Irish Alphabet, as well as of most other Alphabets. it is the first consonant, & is called a Labial letter, because the lips are mostly used in the formation of it. in Irish manuscripts of late ages it is written for p; both b & p, being made commutable one with the other, as in the words dubh, black, doibh, to them, bá, it was, they write duph; pa, &c. which is also the case with the Greeks & Latins, for the former write bikros, for pikros, amarus. & the Latins wrote poplicola & publicola indifferently, & populus & publicus. also scriptum & not scribtum from scribo. by putting a tittle or point over this Letter in Irish (which is a late invention being not to be found in any old parchments) it sounds like the Latin v consonant, as we have

no such Letter in our alphabet, which is the case of the Greeks, tho' their B or beta, is often rendred in Latin by v, as, Gr. Barrhon, Lat. Varro. Gr. Birgilios, Lat. Virgilius. Gr. biote Lat. vita; Irish Beatha, & when tittled it sounds veatha, vita. the name of this consonant in Irish, approaches much closer in sound & Letters to the Hebrew name of the said Letter than either the Chaldaean Betha, or the Greek Beta, it being in Irish Beith & in Hebrew Beth. BETH signifies a house in Hebrew, & BOTH in Irish is a very common name for an open house or tent. Tis to be observed that the Irish consonants b, c, d, g, p, t, by a full point or tittle set over any of them do thereby lose their simple strong sound, and pronounce after the manner of the Hebrew consonants bh, ch, dh, gh, ph, th, which are simply & genuinely aspirates; on the other hand, tis to be particularly noticed, that the now mentioned Hebrew consonants, by them called Begad-kephat memoriae causa, by fixing a Dagesch or full point in the middle of any of them, do thereby also lose their simple aspirate sound, & pronounce strong like the Irish b, c, d, g, p, t; so that the addition of a full point to any of those Irish consonants changes it immediately into it's corresponding Letter of the Hebrew; & again, the addition of a full point to the above mention'd Hebrew consonants, changes them into their corresponding Letters of the Irish. by this kind of reciprocation between the Hebrew & Irish languages, the antiquity of the Irish or Celtic seems to be sufficiently demonstrated; altho' it must be confessed. that the using a full point in either of the two languages is of a late invention, these consonants being naturally wrote down, & the strong or aspirate pronunciation of them left to the judgment of the skilful Readers, who doubtless wanted no such points to direct them; thus the modern Spaniards who use the b & the v indifferently for each other, pronounce the word Biber to drink, as if it were written Biver, &c. as did also the ancient Romans. ex. Hic se Bivo omnibus suis benefecit. & Bidit for vidit, Bixit for vixit, beto for veto, boluerit for voluerit, Bendere for vendere, &c. vid. Lhuyd. compar. Etymol. pag. 22.

B A

BA', were, have been, the preterperfect tense of the verb bim, to be, to live, Gr. Bios vita & bió, vivo. ex. do bhà mé, I was, do bhà tu, you was, do bhà sé, he was, &c.

BA, the plur. of Bò, cows, Lat. Bòs & Gr. Bòs Æol.

BA', good.

B A

BA', death.

BA', under, ex. bà Arc, under the boby.

BAAIN, rectius buain, to cut, or mow down, do bhuain luachra, to cut Rushes.

BAAN, matrix bovis, the matrice of a cow PL. it is vulgarly called brúan, & understood to be the

skin, which covers the calf in the matrice, & is discharged after the calf.

BABACHT, sweetness, innocence. Lat. *Babas*, a baby or fool. Gr. *babax*, talkative.

BA'BA'N, a babby.

BA'BHU'N, a bulwark. PL.

BAC, a hindrance, or impediment. BACAIL, idem. *do chur bac orrtha*, he hindered them.

BACACH & BACADH, lame, halting. *ni bhiòs cosa an bhacaicc ionann*, the legs of the lame are not equal.

BACAIM, to hinder, to frustrate, or impede.

BACAISEACH, impeding, or obstructing.

BACHAL & BACHOL, a staff, a crozier Lat. *baculum*.

BA'CA'LTÀ, baked.

BACA'N, the hinge of a door, *air a bhacànaibh*, upon it's hinges, from *baic*, which signifies a crooked turn, or bending. Wel. *Bach*, a hook.

BACAT, a captive, or Prisoner. P.L. ex. Cl.

BACC, a shepherd's crook. Gr. *Baktron* & Lat. *baculum*, F.

BACCIM, to crooken, or make crooked.

BACH, a breach, also a violent attack or surprize.

BACH, drunkenness. Lat. *Bacchatio*.

BACHAIRE, a drunkard, a Baccho, vid. *beice*. PL.

BACHALL, clipping, shearing.

BACHAR, an acorn, Lat. *bachar* the herb Lady'sglove.

BACHLA, a cup, or chalice. PL.

BACHLACH, curled, frizled.

BACLA, an armful.

BAC-LA'MHACH, disabled in the hand or arm.

BACHLU'BHRA, a surfeit from drinking. PL.

BACHTHORMA'N & BACHTORA'N, the noise of drunkards.

BACÒIDHIM, to go by crutches. PL.

BACTRACH, the name of an Irish Druid, who is said to have discovered to his Prince, from an Eclipse of the sun, the Passion of our saviour, the very time it happened.

BACHUL, a stick or staff, Lat. *Baculus*.

BACHUL, *Easpuic*, a Bishops staff or Crozier.

BA'D, a boat, wel. *Bàd* & Fr. *Bateau*.

BADHB, the North.

BADHB, a tract of land.

BADHB, the Roiston crow, also any ravenous bird, as a vulture, &c.

BADHB, i, e, *Bean tuathach* or *Bean-Sighe*, a fairy woman vulgarly supposed to belong to particular families.

BADHB, a scold, a quarrelsome woman.

BA'GACH, warlike.

BAGAIR & BAGAR, threatening. *a mbagair*, their threats.

BAGAIRT, idem: pl. *Bagarthai-ghe*, threats.

BA'GH, a battle, & *bàighe*, the same.

BA'GH, a kindness, respect. friendship.

BA'GH, a word.

BA'GHACH, fond, kind, sympathetic.

BA'GHAIM, to promise.

BA'GHALACH, dangerous, *baoghalach*, the same.

BA'GHTHROIDIM, to wrangle ;
chide.

BAI, the same as *bhì. bàis é*, he
was.

BAIC, a twist or turn, a croke-
dness or bent. wel. *Bach*, a crook.

BAICBHEA'RLA, a solecism, i. e.
a crooked reasoning. PL.

BAICHIM, to touch.

BA'IDH, a wave.

BA'IDH, love.

BA'IDHE, gratitude, alliance,
amity. *a tà bàidhe mòr agam leis*,
I have a great kindness for him.

BA'IDHE, prediction & *baoidhe*
the same.

BA'IDHEACH, a comrade, or Co-
adjutor.

BA'IDHEACHAS, grace or favour.

BA'IDHEADH, or *báthadh*, to
drown. *bàidhfighear é*, he will be
drowned. *bàithfid an tìr*, they shall
overflow the land.

BA'IDHTE, drowned.

BA'IDIN, a little boat.

BA'IFPHIAST, a toad. PL.

BA'IGHIM, to talk, to speak to.

BA'IGHIN, a waggon. PL.

BA'IGHLE, a fawn. ex. *at chonarc
braicheamh agus brù, agus bàighle
eatorru : sochaidhe do dheach an
màgh, agus breath agà mharbhadh a
faou*, i. e. I saw a hart & hind, and
a fawn between them; this tribe
stalked thro' the plain, where they
fell victims to a wolf.

BAIL, a place; hence *Baile* a
village, *ball* being the same.

B'A'IL, put for *budh àil*, as, *niòr
bhàil leis m'èisteacht*. he would not
hear me.

BAIL, prosperity, good luck.

BAILC, bold, also freight.

BAILLCHREATHADH, trembling.

BAILE, home, as, *imthigh a baile*,
go home.

BAILE, a city, town, or villa-
ge, Lat. *villa*, quasi *Billa b & v*,
being correspondent & commuta-
ble Letters. pl. *Bailte*. N.B. this cel-
tic word *Baille* & the Lat. *Vallis*
are originally the same, as the an-
cients always built their habitations
in low sheltered places, near Ri-
vers or Rivuliers.

BAILLÉIN, a little bubble, a boss
or stud.

BAILLÉIN, Drink.

BAILM, balm, or balsam.

BAILÒG, a twig, sprout, or suc-
ker.

BAIN, the first person of the pré-
sent of the imperative of the verb
bainim, to pull, cut down, or
take from.

BAIN, a drop. pl. *bainnibh*, do
bhainnibh liòntar làithreach. Cuimín
naomhtha.

BAINCHEADACH, authorized, an
authoriz'd person.

BAINCHIDH, it belongs. PL.

BAINCHLIA'MHUIL, a mother in-
law. *Baincliámhuin*, a mother, or
Daughter-in-law.

BA'INCHRIOTA, white clay. PL.

BA'INDEARG, flesh coloured.

BAINDIA, a Goddess. *Baindùil-
eamh*, the same.

BA'INE, whiter, of the compara-
tive degree.

BAINÉ & *bainne* milk, *bainne
reamhar*, thick milk. vid. *lacht*.

BAINÉACHT, the actions of a he-
roine. i, e, *eàcht ban*, no *mnà*. also
woman-slaughter. K.

BAINÉASÒG, a Ferret.

BAINFHEIS, a wedding feast. vulgo
Bainis.

either natural, or artificial. hence *ballach*. speckled.

BALLA, a wall or bulwark. Lat. *vallum*. pl. *ballaidhe*.

BALLA'N, a teat or dug. Pl.

BALLA'N, a shell, *ballàn seilghide*, a snail-shell.

BALLA'N, a churn, or madder.

BALLAIRDHAIM, to divulge, or report.

BALLASDADH, a setting forth, a publishing, a declaration. Pl.

BALLGHALAR, a plague.

BALLNASG, the joints, the limbs. Pl.

BALLOISGTEACH, a Lobster.

BALLSG, a blot, spot, or speckle. pl. *ballsgadha*.

BALMA, balm.

BALMUIGHEADH, to embalm.

BA'LTÀ, a welt or border. pl.

BALTAIGHE. Pl.

BALTAIDHE, fetters, bolts.

BA'N, white. *làir bhàn*, a white mare. lat. *canus*, by changing the initial letter b into c.

BA'N, true, certain.

BA'N, copper.

BA'N, waste, uncultivated, hence *pàirc bàin*. a waste field.

BA'N, i. e. *fírinne*, truth.

BAN, pro *bun*, the foot or pedestal of any thing.

BAN, usual, common, *do ban & do lorg*, usually. & *banadh* the same. Pl.

BAN, light.

BANA, death.

BANAB, an Abbess.

BANABH, & *Banabhìn*, a sucking pig.

BANADH, go *banadh*, usually.

BA'NADH, to waste: *bànsuighear é*, it shall be wasted.

BANA'GHADH, pillaging, or plundering.

BA'NAIGHIM, to make waste or desolate: also to blanch or whiten.

BA'NAIM, to grow pale.

BANAIS, a feast, or a wedding-Entertainment.

BANAITEACH, serious. Pl.

BANALTRA, a nurse.

BANAMHALTA, shamefaced.

BANARA, a maid servant.

BANASAL, a she ass.

BANBH, or *banbhàn*, a pig, a slip.

BANBA, an ancient name of Ireland.

BANCHÉILE, a wife, or spouse.

BANCHOIGLE, a cup-gossip, a she companion.

BANCHOIMHDEACTH, a waiting maid.

BANCHONGANTA, a midwife.

BANCHONTAIM, to stipulate.

BANCHRUITIRE, a woman that plays on a harp or violin.

BANCHUISLEANACH, a woman-piper, or one that plays upon a wind-instrument.

BAINFHEADA'NACH, the same.

BANDHA, female, modest.

BANDÉ & *baindia* a Goddess.

BANDRU'ADH, or *bandruidhe* a sorceress.

BANE, a wave; Pl.

BANFHA'IGH, a Prophetess.

BANFHEADHMANACH, a Waiting woman, or house keeper.

BANFHLU'GSA, fluxus muliebris. Pl.

BANFHLAITH, a Lords Lady.

BANFHU'ADACH, a Rapt.

BANG, a nut, v. glossar. vetus.

BANG, a reaping.

BANG, the touch.

BANGADH,

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- BANGADH, a promise.
 BANGHAISGÉADHACH, a woman champion.
 BANGHAL, the same. *gail, no, gaisceadh mnà*. idem.
 BANMHAC, a son in law.
 BANMHA'THAIR, a mother in law.
 BANN, a marching, or journeying.
 BANN, a band of men.
 BANN, a law, a proclamation, *banna Imperialia*, the banns of the German Empire, *banna matrimonialia* the bans of marriage. hence also *bann eagluise*, Ecclesiastic censure.
 BANN, a deed or fact.
 BANN, death.
 BANN, a ball. Pl. ex. Cl.
 BANN, a Censure, suspension, or interdict.
 BANNA, a band, or troop.
 BANNACH, i. e. *gniómhach*, actual, or active.
 BANNACH, a fox.
 BANNAOMH, a woman saint.
 BANNLA'MH, a cubit, a bundle. *bannlamh eàduigh*, a bundle of cloath.
 BANNLEANNAIM, to act the part of a midwife.
 BANNSACH, an arrow, a dart.
 BANNSHAOIRSEACH, licensed, authorized. Pl.
 BANNSORN, a kind of gridle or bakestone. lat. *fornax, furnus, clibanus*.
 BANOGLACH, a servant maid. *banòglach an tiarna*, Ancilla Domini.
 BANRACH, a fold, *banrach caorach* a sheep-fold.
 BANRACH, a smock or shift.
 BANSGAL, a woman. ex. *a bhanf-*

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- gal, ar peadair, ní as thuc damh an té deir tu*, woman I know not the man, says Peter. *is tré bansgal tainig bás don bhith*. vid. *Leabhar breac*.
 BANSGLA'BHA, a bond-maid.
 BANSCOTH, a son in law. Pl.
 BANSHEAR, or BANSHEARACH, a Mare-Colt.
 BANTA, a niece.
 BAOGHAL, peril, danger. *a Mbaogal catha*, in the perils of a battle.
 BAOGLACH & *baòghalach*, perilous, dangerous.
 BAOIS, lust, concupiscence.
 BAOIS, levity, vanity, madness. *Baois na hóige*, the follies of youth
teach Baoise, a Bedlam.
 BAOISCHOL, lascivious.
 BAOISTEACH, a brothel, or bawdy-house.
 BAOITHCHREIDMHEAGH, credulous.
 BAOS, fornication.
 BAOTH, weak, soft, simple. *còmhradh baoth*, simple talk.
 BAOTHCHAISIGH, riotous, profuse.
 BA'R, sometimes used for BÚR, your, *Beithí agam bhàr Rìoghacht sagart*, you shall be unto me as a Kingdom of Priests.
 BA'R, a son. Heb. *bar*, filius, as *Bar Jonah*, the son of Jonah. *Dagh-bhàr* a good son. vid. the Irish Poem of Eocha o Floinn, ex. *Adhram do Rìgh na ndùile do dha-bhàr dìon ar ndàoine*. from this word *bàr*, comes the word *barrán* & *barránac*, a young man commonly pronounced *bearránac*. vid. *Beàrnach*. scoticè *Bearn*.
 BAR, a learned man.
 BAR, or *barr*, the head or top of any thing. hence *barrán*, rectius *bar-*

dhiòn, a cover for the head, a cap or mitre, *Cathbharr*. a helmet. wel.
Bar, the top of any thing.

BA'R, the hair of the head.

BAR, the overplus of a thing, also advantage. as, *bàr aoise agus foghlaim*.

BA'R, sway, excellency. *rug sé an bàr*, he bore the sway.

BA'R, the top or summit of any thing. Armor: *Bar* & cantabricé *Barua*. hinc the Italian *Barruca*, & the French perruque.

BARA, to go, to march.

BARA, anger.

BARA, the palm of the hand.

BARAMHAIL, a supposition, a conjecture, or opinion, *droch-bhamhail*, a bad thought or opinion. *do réir mo bharamhlach*, according to my opinion, or conjecture.

BARAMHLAIM, to suppose, or conjecture.

BARAMOTRE, the plant call'd worm wood. Lat. absinthium.

BARANN, a degree or step, also a stroke.

BARA'NTA & *baràntas*, a warrant, also confidence.

BARA'NTAMHAIL, warrantable, authentic.

BARA'NTAS, commission.

BARBA, severity.

BARBRÒG, the barbery-bush.

BARC, a storm. also, much.

BARC, a small ship or bark.

BA'RC, 'a book, unde *bàrc-lann*, a Library.

BA'RD, a poet. Lat. bardus. pl. *Bàird*. Brit. *Bardh*, a mimic or jester, a poet.

BA'RDAS, a lampoon, or satire.

BA'RRDA'IGHEACHT & *bàirdeamhlacht*, a writing of Satires, or other reviling Rhimes.

BA'RDAMHAIL, addicted to Satires or Lampoons.

BARG, burning, red hot.

BARN, a Judge Wel. *Barn* Judgment.

BARN, a fight or battle.

BA'RR, id. qd *bàr*: *dà bhàrr*, over & above. also the height or top of any thing. *bàr-thuisligh*, a stumbling, or falling head-long.

BARR, *briuin*, CATHBHA'RR, a helmet, because worn on the head.

BARR, the hair of the head, also the head.

BARR, an end.

BARR, sewer.

BARRA, a bar.

BARRA, the fat of the pot, also grease.

BARRACH, tow: *snàithe barraigh*, threads of tow.

BARRACHAS, overplus, also great sway.

BARRAGHAL, the tops, or lop-branches of trees. *barraghlach*, id.

BARRAIDHEACHT, id. q. *barra-chas*.

BARRAIGHIN, a mitre. vid. bar.

BARRAIST, borage.

BARRAMHAIL, gay, genteel.

BA'RRCHAS, curled hair.

BARRDÒG, a box, a pannier, a hampier.

BARRÒG, a young girl. the diminutive feminine of Bar. *Barròigin*, id.

BARRÒG, a knot.

BARRÒG, an oppression or stitch in sickness.

BARRÒG, a grappling, or seizing, a fastning-hold taken in wrestling. aliàs burrog.

BARRÒG, a wattle to make a wyth.

BARROGAIM, to take fast hold of.

BA's, Death. Heb. *Baas*, putruit, færuit. 1. sam. c. 13. v. 4. for Death submits the body to stench & rottenness.

BAS, the palm of the hand. *basa*, the palms. *bùailfid siad a mbasa uime*, they shall clap their hands at him.

BASAL, Judgment.

BASAL, pride, arrogance.

BASASCANAS, the base in musick.

BASBAIRE, a fencer.

BASBRUIDHEACH, lecherous.

BASC, red or scarlet.

BASC, round.

BASCAÉID, a basket. *basceid*, idem.

BASCAIRM, a circle.

BASCARNACH, lamentation, also stammering.

BASCART, cinnabar. Pl.

BASC-CHARNTE, globular.

BASC-CRIADH, Radle.

BASDARD, a bastard.

BASE, the base, a basis.

BASGAIM, to stop or stay, to check, to drown.

BAISGAIRE, a mournful clapping of hands, ex. *go raibh an chathair uile fo aongair guil, agus Basgaire*. L. B.

BA'SLOG, carnificina.

BASOILLE, a vassal, or Tenant. F. C.

BASSA, fate or fortune.

BA'SU'GHADH, a putting to death.

BAT, & bata, a staff or stick.

BATAIL, threatening or terrifying.

BATH & *ba*, pl. of *bò*, Kine, or cows. *seacht mbath*, seven cows.

BA'TH, the sea.

BA'TH, a bay.

BA'TH, death, slaughter, murder.

BATHAINTE, a booty in cattle.

BATHAIS, baptism. *ò ghein Chríost go a bhathais*, from Christ's nativity to his baptism. L. B.

BA'THAMH, to drown, to eclipse, to blot out; or cancel.

BA'THAM, to die, to perish. *ad bath Murcha*, Morogh died.

BATHAS, the top of any thing. *Bathas cinn* the crown of the head.

BATHGHORM, a kind of blew, or azure colour.

BATHLACH, a clown. vid. *balac*.

BATHLAN, a calm.

BATHLAODH, a hat. *galerus*. Pl.

BATHRÒID, a token.

BATHSHRUTH, a calm, also any part of a stream that does not flow rapid.

BATROS, Rosemary.

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BÉ, is, *noch ar bé*, who is.

BÉ, night.

BÉ, a woman. *bean* or *ben*, idem! pl. *béithe*. young handsome women.

BÉ, the visage, or face.

BÉBH, he dyed.

BEABHAM, to die.

BEAG & *beacàn*, a mushroom.

BEACH, a bee. *Saithe Beacha* a swarm of bees.

BEACHT, a multitude.

BEACHT, a circle, a ring, or compass. BEACHT, perfect.

BEACHTA, carriage, behaviour.

BEACHTAIM, to compass, to embrace. BHACHTAIGHTHE, perfected.

BEACHDA'GHIM, to certify or assure.

BEACHDAMHAIL, round.

BEACHLANACH, a place where Beehives stand.

BEACHLANN, a bee-hive.

BEACHRAINIM, to grieve or trouble.

BÉAD, mournful or sorrowful news.

BEADA'IDHEACHT, sweet mouthedness, or an Epicurean taste.

BEADA'IDHE, a lover of Dainties.

BEADAIDHEAN, a Scoffer.

BEADAIDHEANACHT, scurrility.

BEADAIDHIM, to act the Parasite, also to love sweet things.

BEA'DA'N & *béadánacht*, calumny, talking ill of the neighbour.

BÉADA'NACH, calumniating, given to calumny.

BEADAS, that shall be.

BEAG, little: *drong air ar beag sibh*, they that despise you. *beag nach*, almost, in a manner.

BEAGA'N, a little, a small quantity. Welsh. *Bychán*, small.

BEAGEAGLACH, void of fear.

BEAGLUA'CH, despicable, of little value.

BÉAL, a mouth. *beàt mór*, a wide mouth. Wel. *Bill*. angl. *bill*.

BEA'LA, to die: *gach aon tairingios clóidheamh, is ó clóidheamh at bhe-la*. Leabhar breac. *Qui utitur gladio, gladio peribit*.

BEALACH, a high-way, a road or path. *bealach ar slanaighthe*, via salutis nostræ.

BEALAD, anointing.

BÉALBHACH, a bit. *béalbhach sriain*, the bit of a bridle.

BÉALCHainteach, talkative.

BÉALCHRA'BHADH, Hypocrisy; devotion in words. unde BÉAL-CHRA'BHACH, a Hypocrite.

BÉALDHRUIDIM, to stop one's mouth, to silence or nonplus.

BÉALDU'NAIM, idem.

BÉALFHOTHARGAIN, a gargarism, or washing of the mouth.

BÉALFHOTHARA'GADH, a gargling of the mouth. id.

BÉALGACH, prattling or babbling.

BÉALGHRA'DH, dissimulation false love.

BEA'LRA'IDHTEACH, famous; also prattling, talkative.

BÉALRA'DH, any language or tongue. *do dhearsgnaidh se dom gach nith na bhéalradh fein*. he related all to me in his own language. L. B.

BEALTAIDH & *bealtan*, dirty, filthy.

BEALTA'IDHEACAT, uncleanness.

BEALTAINE, a compact, or agreement.

BÉAL-TINE, or *beil-tine*, ignis *Belæ Dei Asiatici*: i. e. *tine-Beil*. May day, so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summets of the highest hills, into which they drove four footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the People. this pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic God Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mí na Beal-tine* in the Irish language. Dor. Keating speaking of this fire of Beal says, that the cattle were drove thro' it & not sacrificed, & that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year, & he also says, that all the Inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, & kindled them again out of some part of that fire. the above opinion about the Cattle, is confirm'd by the following words of an old glossary, copied by Mr. Edward Lhuyd. *» da tene foinmech do gúitís na dru- » the contincet laib moraib for aib: a- » gus do berdis na ceatra entra or teo- » manduib cecha bliadna.* the main sense of which is, that the Druids

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lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four footed beasts through them in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year.

BEAN, a woman, or a wife. vid. *Ben*.

BEAN, a step, or degree.

BEAN, he beat. & *beanaim* to beat. anglo-sax, to *bang*.

BEANADH & *Beanaim*, to appertain or belong to, *an ní bheanas liom*, the thing that belongeth to me. also to touch, or meddle with, *nà bean liom*. vid *bain*.

BEANADH & *beanaim*, to reap, to shear, to cut. *do bheanadar an fògmhar*, they reaped the harvest. *beanfaidh mé a ceann di* I will cut her head off. *reáius do bhaineadar*, *bainfeadh mé*.

BEANADH, dullness, bluntness.

BEANAGHADH, a Salutation. *reáius beanùghadh*.

BEANA'N, the name of one of the Irish Saints, called in Latin Benignus, who was the Successor of Saint Patrick in Ardmagh.

BEANANN, furniture, household goods.

BEANCHOBHAR, a horn. *beanchobhra*, plur. *beanchobharach*, horned, having horns.

BEANGA'N, a branch or bough: *beangain do chrannaibh tiugha*, branches of thick trees. also the tooth of a fork or trident.

BEANN, the top or, summit of a mountain or rock. *dà bheann deàg beanna Beola*. the twelve summits of *Beanna Beola*, high mountains in the county of Galway; also a promontory or head Land towards the Sea; as *bén-eadair*, the hill of Hoth to the North-east of Dublin.

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but notwithstanding these Examples it signifies properly any steep high hill, seeing we find it so used throughout Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, it is of the same origine with the Gr. *Bounos*. in the welch it is *pen*, as *pen-man-muir*.

BEANN, a horn, Lat. cornu.

BEANN, i. e. *corn*, a drinking cup, because anciently drinking cups were of horn.

BEANNA BAIRCE, a famous mountain in the extremity of the county of Derry in Ulster.

BEANNACH, horned, or forked.

BEANNACHAR, or *Beannchuir*, i. e. *beanna bò*, cow horns.

BEANNACT, a salutation, also a benediction. tis properly written *Beandacht*.

BEANNAIGHIM, to bless, to consecrate, also to greet or salute. *do bheannaigh sé trí cealla*, he consecrated three churches. *beannaightheardhuit*, God save you.

BEANNAIGHTHE, blessed, consecrated.

BEANNÒG, a coif, or linen cap worn comonly by women.

BEANNU'GHADH, or *beandùghadh* a benediction or salutation.

BEANNUIGHTHE, blessed.

BEANU'GHADH, to recover. *do bhean sé an tiomlán* he recovered the whole.

BEANRÌOGHAN, a Queen, as she is the wife of a King, & not a *Rìghbhean*, or sovereign Queen.

BEAR, a spit. *air bhearaibh fada fionnchoill*, on long wooden spits.

BÉAR, the beast called the Bear.

BEARA, a Judge.

BEARA, spears, or Javelins.

BÉARA, Bearhaven, the name of a

territory in the most south west part of Ireland, extending from near Glanroghty to Bantry Bay. the country called *Beàra* formerly belonged to the o Driscolls, who were of the tribe of Dairinne & Ithian Race; but in late ages to the o Sullivans.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to take or carry away, to bring. ex. *béaruid léo*, they shall take with them. *beir leat amach*, bring away with you. Lat. *fero* & Gr. *Phero*, porto, aufero.

Note that the Imperative *beir*, which is the same with *feir*, (the b as well as the v consonant being commutable with f) agrees exactly with the Latin *fer*.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to bear, to bring forth. *do bheir toradh*, to bear fruit. this as well as the foregoing verb makes it's participle *breith*, as, *ag breith leó*, carrying away with them, *ag breith clainne*, bearing children: & their perfect tense *rug*, as *do rug leis*, *do rug sí clann*. Lat. *fero* to breed, bring forth, or bear. & Heb. *Peri fructus*, & *Parah fructum edidit*, b, the Initial in Bearad & p, the Initial in the Heb. Parah, making no difference. Goth. *Bairan*.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to tell to relate, which makes its perfect tense *Beart*, as, *ad beart an file*, fert Poeta; *ad bheirim*, vulgò *a deirim*, corresponds very closely with the same Latin verb *fero* to report, relate, or say. this Irish verb in the first sense, is like the Gr. & Latin; in the second, it agrees with the Lat. & Hebrew: & in the last with the Latin only.

BEARA'N & *Bearánach*, a young man, a youth, Goth. & Islandicé *Barn*, Saxonice *Bearn*, scotice *Bern*.

BEABADH, a boiling or seething.

BEARBHAIM, to melt, dissolve, or liquify; also to shave the beard, rather than *bearraim*.

BEARBOIR, a barber.

BEARG, a soldier, or champion.

BEARG, Anger.

BÉARGACHD, diligence.

BÉARLA, a language, or Dialect. *Béarla na féine*, the Fenian Irish, *Béarla na bhfileadh*, the Poetick-Irish. *beàrla na Déagharfsgair* the stile of the Historiographers. *gnàithbheàrla*, the vulgar Irish. it is now used for the English tongue, & is the same originally with the French *parler* & the Italian *parlare*. the Irish Etymologists derive it from *béal* the mouth & *ràdh*, a saying, i. e., any Dialect or speech. but this seems an absurd derivation.

BEA'RN, a breach, agap. a notch, or crevice. *béarnaidhe druite*, repaired breaches.

BEARR, short, wel. *Byr*, corn. & arm. *Ber*.

BEARRA, a spear, a spit, sometimes written *Bior*; *Bior iàruinn*, a spit of Iron. Lat. *veru*. wel. cor. & ar. *Ber*.

BEARRADA'N, a pair of Snuffers. *Smòlodòir*. the same.

BEARRADH, clipping, shearing, or cutting off from *Bearraim*, to shave, or shear. *bearrafa sé*, he will shave. *ag bearradh a chaorach*, shearing his sheep.

BEARRADH, a piece, shred, or slice, also a segment.

BEARRAN, gall, also grief, smart.

BEARRAG, Angry.

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BEA'RRTHOG, a Razor.

BEA'RRTHOIR, any satyrical, or bitter tongued man.

BEART, a bundle, as *beart tùighe*, *beart feur* a bundle of straw, of hay; also any load.

BEART, a judgment.

BEART, clothes. as *cois-bheart*, shoes & stockings *ceann-bheart*, hat & wig.

BEART, said, the third person perfect tense of the verb *beirim*, to say, *ad bheart an file* vulgo *adù-bhairt an file*.

BEART, the third person singular of the perfect tense of the Indicative mood of the verb *bheirim*, to give *do bheart*, he gave.

BEART, to carry, to catch, hold, bring forth, is a perfect tense of the verb *beirim*. this word & the substantive it governs are often rendered in English by the verb of the said substantive as *do bheart*, *no do rug léim*, he leapt. the difference between those two verbs is, that *beirim*, to give, hath an aspiration on the initial letter b, in the present & the future tenses, as *bheirim* *no do bheirim*, I give. *bhéarfad*, *do bhéarfad*, vel *do bhéar* I will give. But *Beirim*, to carry &c. can never have the said aspiration, & maketh *rugus* as well as *beartus*, in the first person of the perfect tense, & are both equally formed in all other persons, nor can it have *do* before it in the present or future tenses, as the other verb hath.

BEARTAIGHIM, to wield, or flourish, as *ag beartùghadh a chràoiseach*, wielding his spear: also to meditate, as, *do bheartuigh sé an gnìomh*, he meditated on the fact: likewise to tuck up or gather, as, *Brìghid ag*

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beartùghadh a brait, Brigidá trussing her garment. it means to shrug or stir up. as, *tug bertùghadh air fein a meòdhon a airm agus a Eàdàighe*.

BEARTAR, a cast, a shot, or stroke.

BEA'RTHA, shaved, shorn, *geirsciàn beàrrtha* a sharp Razor.

BEARTHA, boiled.

BEARTHOIR, a Barber, a shearer *béarthoir*, quasi *Barbathoir*.

BEATRACH, a pair of Tables, or chess-boards.

BÉAS, behaviour, manners. pl. *béasa* & *beasaibh*.

BÉAS, certain.

BEASCHON, a syllogism.

BEASCHNAGHADH, an agreement, or accomodation.

BÉASNA'IDHIM, to confederate.

BEASG, a harlot.

BEASTAN, a grievance.

BEITH, a birch tree. Lat. *Betula*, hence the name of the Irish letter B. or beith, according to o Flaherty. perhaps rather from the Beech tree. Pl. the letter Beith, answers more exactly to the Heb. B. or Beth than to the chald. Betha, & the Gr. Beta.

BEATHA, life. *crann na beatha*, the tree of Life. Lat. *vita*. Gr. *Biore*. vid. *Bith*, *infrá*.

BEATAGHADH, provender, also a portion or allowance of meat.

BEATHACH, a Beast pl. *beathaigh allta*, wild beasts. *beathaigheach* the same.

BEATHAIDH, living, *a mbeathaidh*, amongst the living.

BEATHAIGHIM, to feed, to nourish.

BEATHGHADH, nurture, or bringing up, Education.

BEATHMHAN, a bee.

BEATHODACH, a Beaver.

BEATHRA, water.

BEATHU'GHADH, to support, or feed.

BÉD, a deed or action, a practice. *béd nach cóir*. Lat. facinus. wel. Beth a thing.

BÉD, a mournful news, or dismal story.

BÉDFÓRIOBHADH, a commentary, a registering or recording of matters.

BÉIC, an outcry, a roaring, a grievous crying.

BÉICE, & *Béiceach*, crying out thro' grief, clamorous weeping. it is exactly equal to the Hebrew *Bechi*, *Becheh*, & *Bechith*, all words of the same signification, meaning loud or clamorous weeping, fletus, ploratus, vid. the Heb. verb *Bachah*, flevit, deflevit cum lamentatione, & elevatione vocis, whence the Latin Bacchus & Bacchanalia, vid. Henr. opitius's Lexic.

BEICEADH, or *beicim*, to roar or cry aloud. ex. *cia tusa bheiceas um an Rígh*, who art thou that criest out unto the King.

BEICIGHIL, an outcry.

BEICHAIRC, a bee-hive.

BÉICIM, to cry out loud, to roar.

BEICLÉIMNEACHT, a dancing or skipping. Pl.

BEID, they shall be.

BÉIL, of the mouth. pl. *Béilgibh*, is sometimes written.

BÉILE, a meal's meat.

BEILLE, a kettle, or chaldron.

BEILLEA'N, blame, reproach. commonly said, *meilleàn*.

BEILT, or *bailt*, a cingle Ang. Sax. belt. Lat. Balteus.

BÉIM, a stroke, or blow. pl.

béimeann. *béim clòidhimh*, a stroke of a sword.

BÉIM, sometimes signifies a step, a pace. Gr. *Bêma*.

BÉIM, a blemish, stain or spot. *gan bheim gan locht*. without stain or blemish.

BÉIM, a beam, or large peice of timber.

BÉIMCHEAP, a whipping-stock.

BÉIMNEACH, reproachful, contumelious, abusive. ex. *nir bhu naitir béimneach*, non erat serpens contumeliosus. Brogan. in vit. Brigid.

BÉIMREACH, talkative.

BÉINID, or binid, a cheese runner.

BÉINE, a champion, or famous Hero.

BÉINE, the Evening; so call'd from the bright appearance of the planet venus at the setting, of the sun, & after. vid. *Ben infrà*.

BÉINE, a separation, or disjunction.

BEININ, a little woman. corn. Benen & Wel. Bennyn a woman.

BEINN, from *beann*, a summit, or top of a hill.

BENNEÒCHUIDH SÉ, he shall bless. vid. *heannùghadh*.

BEIRBHÌGHIS, an Anniversary feast or vigil. Pl.

BEIRIATAS, birth.

BEIRIM, vid. *bearad*.

BEIRSGIAN, a razor.

BEIRT, two persons, whether men or women.

BEIRT, help, assistance.

BEIRT, a burden.

BEIRTHE, birth. potius born.

BÉISTIN, a dimin. of *biaf*, a little beast, Lat. *bestiola*, by the moderns'tis taken for a any little worm or Insect Lat. *vermiculus*.

ex.

ex. as *eatal mòr liom an Béistín mbigsi dfaghail.* old parchm.

BEISGINE, peace, quiet, ease, rest.

BEISGINE, ointment, oil.

BEISTRE, a vestry.

BEIT, both, twain.

BEITH, to be: *ar mbeith*, being, *dà mbeith* if it be.

BEITH, a being, or Essence. *rectius bith* qd. vid.

BEITH & *Beithe*, a birch tree. Flaherty, *betula*, vel potius, a beech tree. *beith scimh.* bh. or b.

BEITHEACH, or, *Beathach*, a beast.

BEITHEAMHAIN, bees.

BEITHIL, bethlehem.

BEITHNIUR, the plant St. John's-wort, Lat. *hypericum*.

BEITHIR, a bear, a fierce wild beast, has an affinity with the Hebrew *Behema*, brutum, bestia, fera.

BELRA, a parish or district. ex. *an lion tìre an gac tuaith, an lion cathrach an gac tìr, an lion belra an gach Cathair, agus an lion Daoine in gac belra.* L. B.

BEMIS, we would have been. *go mbemis air ar n'ais an dara hùair*, we would have been on our return a second time.

BEN, or *Bean*, a woman. Wel. *Benyn.* Corn. *Banen.* Note this celtic word *Ben* is the radical origin of the Latin *Venus*, which means a woman, & may be as properly *benus* as *venus* the b & the v being equivalent in most of the antient languages. the genitive case of *ben* is *bene*, pronounced *benne*, in two syllables. ex. *dia bhene*, corruptly *dia aoine*, dies veneris, fryday; & the genitive of *bean* was primiti-

vely & properly *beana* which was likewise it's plural; but now it is strangely & awkwardly corrupted into *mnà*. *Ben* is as frequently used in all old Irish parchments as *bean*. vid. poema sancti Canici in Chron. Scotor. ad annum 532.

BENÉIGEAN & *Benéigniùghadh*, a rape.

BEO, cattle; BEO living, or a live; hence.

BEODHA, lively, full of spirits.

BEODHACHT, vigour, sprightliness.

BEODHAIM, to quicken, bring to life.

BEÒ-GHAINÉAMH, quick-sands.

BEÒIL, the genitive case of *beòl* or *beul*. as, *teagasg Beoil.* oral Discipline.

BÉOL, the mouth.

BEÒLACH, i. e. *Beòlach* an active lad, or man.

BÉOL-OIDEAS, tradition, or oral instruction.

BÉO-LUA'ITH, hot Embers, or rather hot ashes.

BÉO-RA'DHARC, quick-sightedness, or Discernment.

BÉO-RA'DHARCACH, a quick-sighted or discerning man.

BEÓSACH, bright, glittering.

BEÓTHORRACH, ready to lye in.

BERRADH, the hair of the head.

BES, the belly. also a bottle.

BES, Rent, tribute.

BESCNA, peace.

BESCNA, any Land that is inhabited.

BETERLEACH, the old Law, or old testament. *s'an mbeterleach* in the old testament. Lat. *inveterilege*. *nóileach*, the new law, or new testament. *Leabhar breac passim.*

BETHLUISNION, according to

to beseech; also to tempt. *aslaidhim ort*, I beseech you.

ASLONNADH, a search, or discovery.

ASNA & ASNADH, a rib: *a asnaidh*, his ribs. wel; asen.

ASNACH, ribbed, having ribs.

ASNADH & OSNADH, a sigh, a groan.

ASNASACH, a hewer of wood or stone.

ASRA'NNACH, a stranger. *potius achtrannach*.

ASSAIN, plates; *assain Phràis ar a luirighnibh*, greaves of brass upon his legs.

ASSUITH, as suith an ghrian, it was sunset.

ASTARTHÓIR, a porter.

ASTAS & ASTAL, a spear or Javelin. lat. *hasta*.

ASTEACH, inwards. *leachta asteach*, flattened inwardly, compressed. *asdigh* or *astigh*, within, also at home.

ASTRAIM, to travel, to go afar off.

ASTRAIM, to bear or carry aside, to remove.

ASTRANNACH & *astrannach*, a stranger.

ASUIBH, from you, out of you.

ASUIDHEADH, kindling.

ASUM, from me, out of me.

A T

AT, a rising in the skin, or flesh, & swelling.

AT, milk.

ATA' MÉ, *atàim*, Jam, *atà tu* & *a taoisi*, thou art. *a ta sé* he is: *a ta sibh*, you are. *c'ionus a ta tù?* how do you do. *Hispanice como estas*.

A T

ATACH, a request or petition.

ATAIM, to swell. *do at do chos*. thy foot is swollen.

ATA'IMHEACHT, redemption.

ATAIS, woe, desolation, destruction.

ATAISEACH, desolate, full of sorrow.

ATAISEACH, woeful, destructive. *creach ataiseach* a destructive plundering.

ATAN, Garlands. act. 14. 13. also a sort of hood, cowl, or bonnet.

ATAS, victory.

ATBHACH, an attack.

A'TH, a ford, pl. *áthanna*. *Athcliath*, Dublin. *Ath-luáin*, Athlone.

ATH, just, lawful.

ATHA, vulg. *fatha*, a green, a plain, an open place, a plat-form, hence *ceanatha*, the human face.

ATHA, the cud. *ruma*.

ATHACH, a giant, pl. *athaigh*. also a plebeian. corrupte *fatach*.

ATHACH, waves.

ATHACH, a request.

ATHACH gaoithe, a blast of wind.

ATHAILE, inattentiveness.

ATHAINNE, embers, coals. vulg. *faithinne*.

ATHAIR, a father. *athair Baisdighe*, a Godfather. *athair altroma* or *altrannas*, a foster-father. *athair cleámhna*, a father in law, *athair faoisidin*, a father confessor. Gr. & Lat. *pater*. Gothicè *atta*: Cantabrigè *aita*: Frisiorum lingua, *haite*. confer illud Pompei Festi: *attam pro reverentia seni cuilibet dicimus quasi eum avi nomine appellemus*. hinc *attavus*. Hesychius says that the Cretans meant by the word *eittas* what the Greeks meant by *tous pateras*. the old greek word *atta* had the same signification. vid. Francisci Junii

Junii glossarium Gothicum ad vocem, *atta*, ad calcem codicis argentei.

ATHAIR-LUSA, the herb called ground-ivy.

ATHAIR-DHIQBADH, a patrimony. *athair thalamhan*, yarrow, lat. *mellifolium*.

ATHAIS, reproach: also confusion, written also *aithis*.

ATHAISIM, to revile to reproach. *aithisim* & *aithisiughadh*, the same.

ATHAISEACH, reviling rebuking, &c.

ATHAL, deaf, idem quod *adhal*.

ATHARDHACHT, a patrimonial right, or hereditary property.

ATHARDHAIM, to adopt, to make the son of another man capable of inheriting your own estate.

ATHARDHADH, adoption, also that which belongs to a person, by the hereditary right of Kindred, or of adoption.

ATHARGAIBH, importunity, solicitation.

ATHARGAIMH, a conflict, or skirmish.

ATHARMACHTADH, parricide, a patre mactando. Pl.

ATHARRU'GHADH, to exchange, to remove.

ATHARRU'GHADH, a difference.

ATHBHACH, strength.

ATHBHACH, a different time.

ATHCHAQIN, a complaint. vid. *éag-caoine*.

ATHCHAGNADH, a chewing the cud.

ATHCHAITE, worn, cast off.

ATHCHANTAIREACHT, recantation.

ATHCHAIRT, a repairing, also a renewal of one's lease or other right, or privilege.

ATHCHARTOIR, a restorer, or renewer of a lease, charter, or privilege.

ATHCHASAIM, to return. also to untwist.

ATHCHASDA, returned. also twisted. ex. *snath athchasda*, twisted yarn.

ATHCHOGADH, a Rebellion.

ATHCHOGAIM, to rebel.

ATHCHOIMHEARA'N, a Register.

ATHCHOIMIR, short, abridged.

ATHCHOIMIRE, an abridgment.

ATHCHOMARACH, asking, or enquiring.

ATHCHOIRITHE, repaired, mended, *athchóru'ghadh* id.

ATHCHRADH, restitution, or restoration.

ATHCHRAIM, to restore, or recover.

ATHCHUINGE, a repeated request or petition. vid. *cuinge*.

ATHCHUINGIM, to request, entreat, or beseech. *athchuingim ort*, I pray thee.

ATHCHUIR, banishment, exile.

ATHCHUR, a surrender.

ATHCHUIRIM, to give up, to surrender. ex. *ro athcuir a fhearrainn air*. he gave him up his lands. also to banish, or exile out of a country.

ATHDHRUIDIM, to open.

ATHFHA's, a new growth, or a second growth.

ATHFA'SAIM, to grow again.

ATHGHABHA'IL, retaken spoils.

ATHGHABHAIM, to resume.

ATHGHAIRID, short.

ATHGAIRE, a brief, an abridgment.

ATHGHLACAIM, to resume, to take back.

ATHGHLANADH, to cleanse a new.

ATHGHLANTA, refined, burnished, or polished.

ATHLADH, awound, or scar received in battle, or elsewhere.

ATHLA'GHADH, a delaying or putting off.

ATHLAMH, quick, brisk, nimble.

ATHLEITIDHE, requited, retaliated. Lhuyd.

A'TH-LUAIN, athlone, a Barony in the county of Roscommon, also the town itself.

ATHNAMH, store, great treasure.

ATHNACAIM, to give up or deliver.

ATHNUA'DHAIM, to repair, to make anew.

ATHNU'ADHAIGHTHEOIR, a repairer, restorer.

ATHREOS, to improve, amend, or manure.

ATHRIU'CHACH, a man that removes from one country to another; also a captive in a foreign land.

ATHRU'GHADH, variableness, inconstancy.

ATHRUIGH, he arose, or removed. F.

ATHRHIGHADH, to remove, to change.

ATHRWIGHTHE, of captivity.

ATHSU'IGHEAGHADH, a second proof.

ATHUA'MHAR, horrible, detestable.

ATHUA'SGHLADH, Redemption. *potius ath-fhùasgladh.*

ATRACH, a wherry, a small river-boat, to transport passengers.

ATTAICE, i. e. ad t'aice, hard by, near you.

ATTEOGHADH, a dwelling, or habitation.

ATTHRAIDHE, in the first place. F.

ATTIN, furz or gorse.

ATHHUIDH, space.

AUDHACHT, Death.

AUDHALLAIM, to be deaf or hard of hearing. *vid. adhall. Pl. ex. Cl.*

AU'RGNAIS, or eargna, an exalted or noble prayer.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER B.

B is the second letter of the Irish Alphabet, as well as of most other Alphabets. it is the first consonant, & is called a Labial letter, because the lips are mostly used in the formation of it. in Irish manuscripts of late ages it is written for p; both b & p, being made commutable one with the other, as in the words dubh, black, doibh, to them, bá, it was, they write duph; pa, &c. which is also the case with the Greeks & Latins, for the former write bikros, for pikros, amarus. & the Latins wrote poplicola & publicola indifferently, & populus & publicus. also scriptum & not scribtum from scribo. by putting a tittle or point over this Letter in Irish (which is a late invention being not to be found in any old parchments) it sounds like the Latin v consonant, as we have

no such Letter in our alphabet, which is the case of the Greeks, tho' their B or beta, is often rendred in Latin by v, as, Gr. Barrhon, Lat. Varro. Gr. Birgilios, Lat. Virgilius. Gr. biote Lat. vita; Irish Beatha, & when tittled it sounds veatha, vita. the name of this consonant in Irish, approaches much closer in sound & Letters to the Hebrew name of the said Letter than either the Chaldaean Betha, or the Greek Beta, it being in Irish Beith & in Hebrew Beth. BETH signifies a house in Hebrew, & BOTH in Irish is a very common name for an open house or tent. Tis to be observed that the Irish consonants b, c, d, g, p, t, by a full point or tittle set over any of them do thereby lose their simple strong sound, and pronounce after the manner of the Hebrew consonants bh, ch, dh, gh, ph, th, which are simply & genuinely aspirates; on the other hand, tis to be particularly noticed, that the now mentioned Hebrew consonants, by them called Begad-kephat memoriae causa, by fixing a Dagesch or full point in the middle of any of them, do thereby also lose their simple aspirate sound, & pronounce strong like the Irish b, c, d, g, p, t; so that the addition of a full point to any of those Irish consonants changes it immediately into it's corresponding Letter of the Hebrew; & again, the addition of a full point to the above mention'd Hebrew consonants, changes them into their corresponding Letters of the Irish. by this kind of reciprocation between the Hebrew & Irish languages, the antiquity of the Irish or Celtic seems to be sufficiently demonstrated; altho' it must be confessed. that the using a full point in either of the two languages is of a late invention, these consonants being naturally wrote down, & the strong or aspirate pronunciation of them left to the judgment of the skilful Readers, who doubtless wanted no such points to direct them; thus the modern Spaniards who use the b & the v indifferently for each other, pronounce the word Biber to drink, as if it were written Biver, &c. as did also the ancient Romans. ex. Hic se Bivo omnibus suis benefecit. & Bidit for vidit, Bixit for vixit, beto for veto, boluerit for voluerit, Bendere for vendere, &c. vid. Lhuyd. compar. Etymol. pag. 22.

B A

BA', were, have been, the preterperfect tense of the verb bim, to be, to live, Gr. Bios vita & bió, vivo. ex. do bhà mé, I was, do bhà tu, you was, do bhà sé, he was, &c.

BA, the plur. of Bð, cows, Lat. Bòs & Gr. Bòs Æol.

BA', good.

B A

BA', death.

BA', under, ex. bà Arc, under the boby.

BAAIN, rectius buain, to cut, or mow down, do bhuain luachra, to cut Rushes.

BAAN, matrix bovis, the matrice of a cow PL. it is vulgarly called brúan, & understood to be the

skin, which covers the calf in the matrice, & is discharged after the calf.

BABACHT, sweetness, innocence. Lat. *Babas*, a baby or fool. Gr. *babax*, talkative.

BA'BA'N, a babby.

BA'BHU'N, a bulwark. PL.

BAC, a hindrance, or impediment. BACAIL, idem. *do chur bac orrtha*, he hindered them.

BACACH & BACADH, lame, halting. *ni bhiós cosa an bhacaice ionann*, the legs of the lame are not equal.

BACAIM, to hinder, to frustrate, or impede.

BACAISEACH, impeding, or obstructing.

BACHAL & BACHOL, a staff, a crozier. Lat. *baculum*.

BA'CA'LTÁ, baked.

BACA'N, the hinge of a door, *air a bhacánaibh*, upon it's hinges, from *baic*, which signifies a crooked turn, or bending. Wel. *Bach*, a hook.

BACAT, a captive, or Prisoner. P. L. ex. Cl.

BACC, a shepherd's crook. Gr. *Baktron* & Lat. *baculum*, F.

BACCIM, to crooken, or make crooked.

BACH, a breach, also a violent attack or surprize.

BACH, drunkenness. Lat. *Bacchatio*.

BACHAIRE, a drunkard, a Bacco, vid. *beice*. PL.

BACHALL, clipping, shearing.

BACHAR, an acorn, Lat. *bacchar* the herb Lady'sglove.

BACHLA, a cup, or chalice. PL.

BACHLACH, curled, frizled.

BACLA, an armful.

BAC-LA'MHACH, disabled in the hand or arm.

BACHLU'BHRA, a surfeit from drinking. PL.

BACHTHORMA'N & BACHTORA'N, the noise of drunkards.

BACÓIDHIM, to go by crutches. PL.

BACTRACH, the name of an Irish Druid, who is said to have discovered to his Prince, from an Eclipse of the sun, the Passion of our saviour, the very time it happened.

BACHUL, a stick or staff, Lat. *Baculus*.

BACHUL, *Easpuic*, a Bishops staff or Crozier.

BA'D, a boat, wel. *Bád* & Fr. *Bateau*.

BADHB, the North.

BADHB, a tract of land.

BADHB, the Roiston crow, also any ravenous bird, as a vulture, &c.

BADHB, i, e, *Bean tuathach* or *Bean-Sighe*, a fairy woman vulgarly supposed to belong to particular families.

BADHB, a scold, a quarrelsome woman.

BA'GACH, warlike.

BAGAIR & BAGAR, threatening. *a mbagair*, their threats.

BAGAIRT, idem: pl. *Bagarthai-ghe*, threats.

BA'GH, a battle, & *bàighe*, the same.

BA'GH, a kindness, respect. friendship.

BA'GH, a word.

BA'GHACH, fond, kind, sympathetic.

BA'GHAIM, to promise.

BA'GHALACH, dangerous, *baoghalach*, the same.

BA'GHTHROIDIM, to wrangle, chide.

BAI, the same as *bhì. bàis é*, he was.

BAIC, a twist or turn, a crookedness or bent. wel. *Bach*, a crook.

BAICBHEA'RLA, a solecism, i. e. a crooked reasoning. PL.

BAICHIM, to touch.

BA'IDH, a wave.

BA'IDH, love.

BA'IDHE, gratitude, alliance, amity. *a tà bàidhe mòr agam leis*, I have a great kindness for him.

BA'IDHE, prediction & *baoidhe* the same.

BA'IDHEACH, a comrade, or Coadjutor.

BA'IDHEACHAS, grace or favour.

BA'IDHEADH, or *báthadh*, to drown. *bàidhfighear é*, he will be drowned. *bàithfid an tìr*, they shall overflow the land.

BA'IDHTE, drowned.

BA'IDH, a little boat.

BA'IFFHIAS, a toad. PL.

BA'IGHIM, to talk, to speak to.

BA'IGHIN, a waggon. PL.

BA'IGHLE, a fawn. ex. *at chonarc braicheamh agus brù, agus bàighle eatorru: sochaidhe do dheach an màgh, agus breath agà mharbhadh a faou*, i. e. I saw a hart & hind, and a fawn between them; this tribe stalked thro' the plain, where they fell victims to a wolf.

BAIL, a place; hence *Baile* a village, *ball* being the same.

B'A'IL, put for *budh àil*, as, *niòr bhàil leis m'èisteacht*. he would not hear me.

BAIL, prosperity, good luck.

BAILC, bold, also straight.

BAILLCHREATHADH, trembling.

BAILE, home, as, *imthigh a baile*, go home.

BAILE, a city, town, or village, Lat. *villa*, quasi *Billa b & v*, being correspondent & commutable Letters. pl. *Bailte*. N.B. this celtic word *Baille* & the Lat. *Vallis* are originally the same, as the ancients always built their habitations in low sheltered places, near Rivers or Rivulets.

BAILLÉIN, a little bubble, a boss or stud.

BAILLÉIN, Drink.

BAILM, balm, or balsam.

BAILÒG, a twig, sprout, or sucker.

BAIN, the first person of the present of the imperative of the verb *bainim*, to pull, cut down, or take from.

BAIN, a drop. pl. *bainnibh*, *do bhainnibh liòntar làithreach*. Cuimhin naomhtha.

BAINCHEADACH, authorized, an authorized person.

BAINCHIDH, it belongs. PL.

BAINCHLIA'MHUIL, a mother in law. *Baincliámhuin*, a mother, or Daughter-in-law.

BA'INCHRIOTA, white clay. PL.

BA'INDEARG, flesh coloured.

BAINDIA, a Goddess. *Baindùileamh*, the same.

BA'INE, whiter, of the comparative degree.

BAINÉ & *bainne* milk, *bainne reamhar*, thick milk. vid. *lacht*.

BAINÉACHT, the actions of a heroine. i. e., *eàcht ban*, no *mna*. also woman-slaughter. K.

BAINÉASÒG, a Ferret.

BAINFHEIS, a wedding feast. vulgo *Bainis*.

BAINFIOD, first person of the future of the indicative of the verb *bainim*.

BAINFHIRINGNE, the Epicene gender. from *bein* put for feminine & *shear* for masculine & *insgne* a gender. but there is no such gender in the Irish, nor in the Hebrew, Syriac, or chaldean languages, they having only two genders, masculine & feminine, proper to distinguish the two sexes male & female, which is the office of a gender to do.

BAINFHREAGRATH, a bond, or stipulation.

BAINFID, they shall take.

BAING, on a sudden, by surprise.

BAINGHEARRACHT, a Goddess. Pl.

BA'INIDHE, rage, fury, madness, *air buile is air bainidhe*, mad & furious, also silly, lunatic.

BAINIM, to belong to: *nach bainionn ris*, that doth not belong to him. *bainid*, they belong.

BAINIM, to pull, to hew or cut down, to take from. *Bainim sop*, I pull a wisp, *bainim crann*, I cut down a tree. *bainim diot*, I take from you.

BAINION & BANDA, female. *León bainion*, a Lyonsess.

BAINIA'RLA, a Countess.

BAINIANTA, effeminate.

BAINLEOMHAN, a Lionsess.

BA'INLIAGH, a Doctress, or woman Chirurgeon.

BAINRIOGHAN, a Queen.

BAINSE, a feast; genit. of *Bainnis*.

BAINSEACH, retired, desolate.

BA'INSEAGHADH, Desolation, destruction.

BAINSPIREOG, a sparrow hawk. Pl.

BAINTIA'RNA, a Lord's Lady.

BAINTREABH, a widow, *fan ad bhaintreabhaigh*, remain a widow.

BAIRCHE, strong, brave, valiant.

BAIRDHEIS, the end or point. ex. *Bairdheis an chlaidhimh*, the point of a sword.

BAIRÉAD, a bonnet, or cap or any sort of head-dress, from *bàr* the head, & *éide* or *eàdach* clothes; this word is otherwise written *bi-réad*, & in the vulgar greek there is *bireta*, & in latin *biretum*, Germ. *Baret*; Ital. *Baretta* sclyvon. *Baretta*,

BA'IRE, a goaling, a military kind of exercise played with a ball & hurly, greatly practised among the Irish. *Baire comortaís*, a great goal plaid between two counties, or two baronies.

BAIRÉIN, the ribberies, or cross sticks, or side timbers, between the Rafters of a house.

BAIRESC, the froth of water, or any other liquor when boiled.

BAIRGHEAN, rectius Bairín, a cake. *Baireana òrna*, barley cakes. Lat. *farina*. Ir. *Bairín*. in the welsh *Bara* signifies bread: & in Greek, *Bora* is any meat. in the Heb. *Barah*, comedit, refecit. se pastu. vid. Buxtorf. Lexic.

BAIRREABUADH & *barrabhúadh* *hail*, a trumpet, or sounding horn. *do sheid a Bharrabhúadh*, he sounded his trumpet.

BAIRIGHEAN, a floor, a plot of ground.

BAIRINN, a firebrand,

BA'IRNEACH, perverse, angry, morose.

BA'IRDHEALG, a hair-bodkin.

BAIRÉADTROM, quick, nimble.

BAIRIAL, a shoe latchet, also the cover of a book.

BAIRIN, a cake of Bread. vid. *Bairghean*.

BA'IRSEACHT, a satire.

BAIRSGOIG, the top of the wind-pipe.

BAIRSIGHE, brawling.

BAIS, or *bas*, the palm of the hand. pl. *basa* & *basaibh*, *làn baise*, a handful.

BAISCHAIL & *baischriot*, red-radle.

BAISCNE, a tree.

BAISDE, Baptist, as, *Eoin bairse*, John the Baptist.

BAISDEADH, baptism; *baisleadh* & *bairse*, idem.

BAISDIM, to baptise.

BAISE, a palm, or hand's breadth.

BAISFAL, pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

BA'ISEOGHADH & *baisughadh* to die, to perish. *do chum nach bairseòchadh sé*, that he should not perish.

BAISGINNEACH, a Barony in the west of the county of Clare, the Estate of the Mac-mahons of Thomond, but antiently of the *Baifcine*.

BAISIN, a basin.

BAISLEACH, an ox.

BAISFHIONN, flesh coloured, reddish.

BA'ISTEACH, Rain, severe weather. genit. *bairstige*: *an bogha bairstige*, the Rainbow.

BAISTEÖIR, one that baptizeth.

BAITEACH, vulgò *bodach*, a clown.

BA'ITE & *baidhte*, drowned.

BA'ITIDH, *go mbàithidh mé*, that I may blot out.

BAITHIS, the pate. *baithis an chinn*, the crown of the head. tis the genitive of *Bathas*.

BAITIN, a stick, or little staff.

BAL, a place, *ar bal*, *no air an bal*, on the spot, instantly.

BALACH, a Giant, also a conceited spark. Pl.

BALACH, a fellow (or as the Scots say) a chill, from *Baðh-laoch*, a foolish lad.

BALADH, a smell, scent, or favour. lat. odoratus. also the smell, one of the senses.

BALAIGHE, profit, advantage.

BALBH, a stammering person, tongue-tied, & Hebr. *Balbel*, confusc loqui. unde *Babel*. lat. *balbus*.

BALBHADH, to become mute &c. *do bhalbhadar na Bréagdhéalbha*, the false oracles were struck dumb. Lat. *balbutio*. & *balbucior*.

BALBHA'N, the diminutive of *Balbh* a mute, dumb, or tongue-tied person.

BAILBHE, the act of stammering.

BALC, a hardness, or crustiness in the surface of the Earth, caus'd by dry weather.

BALC, strong, stout, mighty, wel. *Balch* proud, arrogant.

BALG, a man of Letters, or erudition.

BALG, an open, or great gap.

BALL & *bal*, a place. or spot. *ball còmhnuigh*, a place of habitation, or abode.

BALL, a limb, or member. pl. *baill* or *boill*. Gr. *melos*, membrum.

BALL, a stain, spot or speck,

either natural, or artificial. hence *ballach*. speckled.

BALLA, a wall or bulwark. Lat. *vallum*. pl. *ballaidhe*.

BALLA'N, a teat or dug. Pl.

BALLA'N, a shell. *ballàn seilghide*, a snail-shell.

BALLA'N, a churn, or madder.

BALLAIRDHAIM, to divulge, or report.

BALLASDADH, a setting forth, a publishing, a declaration. Pl.

BALLGHALAR, a plague.

BALLNASG, the joints, the limbs. Pl.

BALLOISGTEACH, a Lobster.

BALLSG, a blot, spot, or speckle. pl. *ballsgadha*.

BALMA, balm.

BALMUIGHEADH, to embalm.

BA'LTÀ, a welt or border. pl. BALTAIGHE. Pl.

BALTAIDHE, fetters, bolts.

BA'N, white. *làir bhàn*, a white mare. lat. *canus*, by changing the initial letter b into c.

BA'N, true, certain.

BA'N, copper.

BA'N, waste, uncultivated, hence *pàirc bàin*. a waste field.

BA'N, i. e. *firinne*, truth.

BAN, pro *bun*, the foot or pedestal of any thing.

BAN, usual, common, *do ban & do lorg*, usually. & *banadh* the same. Pl.

BAN, light.

BANA, death.

BANAB, an Abbess.

BANABH, & *Banabhìn*, a sucking pig.

BANADH, go *banadh*, usually.

BA'NADH, to waste: *bànfuighear é*, it shall be wasted.

BANA'GHADH, pillaging, or plundering.

BA'NAIGHIM, to make waste or desolate: also to blanch or whiten.

BA'NAIM, to grow pale.

BANAIS, a feast, or a wedding-Entertainment.

BANAITEACH, serious. Pl.

BANALTRA, a nurse.

BANAMHALTA, shamefaced.

BANARA, a maid servant.

BANASAL, a she ass.

BANBH, or *banbhàn*, a pig, a slip.

BANBA, an ancient name of Ireland.

BANCHÉILE, a wife, or spouse.

BANCHOIGLE, a cup-gossip, a she companion.

BANCHOIMHDEACTH, a waiting maid.

BANCHONGANTA, a midwife.

BANCHONTAIM, to stipulate.

BANCHRUITIRE, a woman that plays on a harp or violin.

BANCHUISLEANACH, a woman-piper, or one that plays upon a wind-instrument.

BAINFHEADA'NACH, the same.

BANDHA, female, modest.

BANDÉ & *baindia* a Goddess.

BANDRU'ADH, or *bandruidhe* a sorceress.

BANE, a wave; Pl.

BANFHA'IGH, a Prophetess.

BANFHEADHMANACH, a Waiting woman, or house keeper.

BANFHLU'GSA, fluxus muliebris. Pl.

BANFHLAITH, a Lords Lady.

BANFHU'ADACH, a Rapt.

BANG, a nut, v. glossar. vetus.

BANG, a reaping.

BANG, the touch.

BANGADH,

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- BANGADH, a promise.
 BANGHAISGÉADHACH, a woman champion.
 BANGHAL, the same. *gail, no, gaisceadh mnà.* idem.
 BANMHAC, a son in law.
 BANMHA'THAIR, a mother in law.
 BANN, a marching, or journeying.
 BANN, a band of men.
 BANN, a law, a proclamation, *banna Imperialia*, the banns of the German Empire, *banna matrimonialia* the bans of marriage. hence also *bann eagluise*, Ecclesiastic censure.
 BANN, a deed or fact.
 BANN, death.
 BANN, a ball. Pl. ex. Cl.
 BANN, a Censure, suspension, or interdict.
 BANNA, a band, or troop.
 BANNACH, i. e. *gniòmhach*, actual, or active.
 BANNACH, a fox.
 BANNAOMH, a woman saint.
 BANNLA'MH, a cubit, a bundle. *bannlamh càduigh*, a bundle of cloath.
 BANNLEANNAIM, to act the part of a midwife.
 BANNSACH, an arrow, a dart.
 BANNSHAOIRSEACH, licensed, authorized. Pl.
 BANNSORN, a kind of gridle or bakestone. lat. *fornax, furnus, clibanus*.
 BANÒGLACH, a servant maid. *banòglach an tiarna*, Ancilla Domini.
 BANRACH, a fold, *banrach caorach* a sheep-fold.
 BANRACH, a smock or shift.
 BANSGAL, a woman. ex. *a bhanf-*

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- gal, ar peadair, ní as thuc damh an té deir tu*, woman I know not the man, says Peter. *is tré bansgal tàinig bàs don bhith.* vid. *Leabhar breac*.
 BANSGLA'BHA, a bond-maid.
 BANSCOTH, a son in law. Pl.
 BANSHEAR, or BANSHEARACH, a Mare-Colt.
 BANTA, a niece.
 BAOGHAL, peril, danger. *a Mbaogal catha*, in the perils of a battle.
 BAOGHLACH & *baòghalach*, perilous, dangerous.
 BAOIS, lust, concupiscence.
 BAOIS, levity, vanity, madness. *Baois na hóige*, the follies of youth *teach Baoise*, a Bedlam.
 BAOISCHÍOL, lascivious.
 BAOISTEACH, a brothel, or bawdy-house.
 BAOITHCHREIDMHEAGH, credulous.
 BAOS, fornication.
 BAOTH, weak, soft, simple. *còmhradh baoth*, simple talk.
 BAOTHCHAISIGH, riotous, profuse.
 BA'R, sometimes used for BÚR, your, *Beithí agam bhàr Rìoghachta sagart*, you shall be unto me as a Kingdom of Priests.
 BA'R, a son. Heb. *bar*, filius, as *Bar Jonah*, the son of Jonah. *Dagh-bhàr* a good son. vid. the Irish Poem of Eocha o Floinn, ex. *Adhram do Rìgh na ndùile do dha-bhàr dion ar ndàoine*. from this word *bàr*, comes the word *barrán* & *barránac*, a young man commonly pronounced *bearránac*. vid. *Bearránach*. scoticè *Bearn*.
 BAR, a learned man.
 BAR, or *barr*, the head or top of any thing. hence *barrán*, rectius *bar-*

dhiòn, a cover for the head, a cap or mitre, *Cathbharr*. a helmet. wel. *Bar*, the top of any thing.

BA'R, the hair of the head.

BAR, the overplus of a thing, also advantage. as, *bàr aoise agus foghlaim*.

BA'R, sway, excellency. *rug sé an bàr*, he bore the sway.

BA'R, the top or summit of any thing. Armor: *Bar* & cantabricé *Barua*. hinc the Italian *Barruca*, & the French perruque.

BARA, to go, to march.

BARA, anger.

BARA, the palm of the hand.

BARAMHAIL, a supposition, a conjecture, or opinion, *droch-bhamhail*, a bad thought or opinion. *do réir mo bharamhlach*, according to my opinion, or conjecture.

BARAMHLAIM, to suppose, or conjecture.

BARAMOTRE, the plant call'd worm wood. Lat. absinthium.

BARANN, a degree or step, also a stroke.

BARA'NTA & *baràntas*, a warrant, also confidence.

BARA'NTAMHAIL, warrantable, authentic.

BARA'NTAS, commission.

BARBA, severity.

BARBRÒG, the barbery-bush.

BARC, a storm. also, much.

BARC, a small ship or bark.

BA'RC, 'a book, unde *bàrc-lann*, a Library.

BA'RD, a poet. Lat. bardus. pl. *Bàird*. Brit. *Bardh*, a mimic or jester, a poet.

BA'RDAS, a lampoon, or satire.

BA'RRDA'IGHEACHT & *bàirdeamhlacht*, a writing of Satires, or other reviling Rhimes.

BA'RDAMHAIL, addicted to Satires or Lampoons.

BARG, burning, red hot.

BARN, a Judge Wel. *Barn* Judgment.

BARN, a fight or battle.

BA'RR, id. qd *bàr*: *dà bhàrr*, over & above. also the height or top of any thing. *bàr-thuisligh*, a stumbling, or falling head-long.

BARR, *brúin*, CATHBHA'RR, a helmet, because worn on the head.

BARR, the hair of the head, also the head.

BARR, an end.

BARR, sewer.

BARRA, a bar.

BARRA, the fat of the pot, also grease.

BARRACH, tow: *snàithe barraigh*, threads of tow.

BARRACHAS, overplus, also great sway.

BARRAGHAL, the tops, or lop-branches of trees. *barraghlach*, id.

BARRAIDHEACHT, id. q. *barra-chas*.

BARRAIGHIN, a mitre. vid. bar.

BARRAIST, borage.

BARRAMHAIL, gay, genteel.

BA'RRCHAS, curled hair.

BARRDÒG, a box, a pannier, a hampier.

BARRÒG, a young girl. the diminutive feminine of Bar. *Barròigin*, id.

BARRÒG, a knot.

BARRÒG, an oppression or stitch in sickness.

BARRÒG, a grappling, or seizing, a fastning-hold taken in wrestling. aliàs burròg.

BARRÒG, a wattle to make a wyth.

BARROGAIM, to take fast hold of.

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BA's, Death. Heb. *Baas*, putruit, fœruit. 1. sam. c. 13. v. 4. for Death submits the body to stench & rottenness.

BAS, the palm of the hand. *basa*, the palms. *bùailfid siad a mbasa uime*, they shall clap their hands at him.

BASAL, Judgment.

BASAL, pride, arrogance.

BASASCANAS, the base in musick.

BASBAIRE, a fencer.

BASBRUIDHEACH, lecherous.

BASC, red or scarlet.

BASC, round.

BASCAÉID, a basket. *basceid*, idem.

BASCAIRM, a circle.

BASCARNACH, lamentation, also stammering.

BASCART, cinnabar. Pl.

BASC-CHARNTE, globular.

BASC-CRIADH, Radle.

BASDARD, a bastard.

BASE, the base, a basis.

BASGAIM, to stop or stay, to check, to drown.

BAISGAIRE, a mournful clapping of hands, ex. *go raibh an chathair uile fo aongair guil, agus Basgaire*. L. B.

BA'SLOG, carnificina.

BASOILLE, a vassal, or Tenant. F. C.

BASSA, fate or fortune.

BA'SU'GHADH, a putting to death.

BAT, & bata, a staff or stick.

BATAIL, threatening or terrifying.

BATH & *ba*, pl. of *bò*, Kine, or cows. *seacht mbath*, seven cows.

BA'TH, the sea.

BA'TH, a bay.

BA'TH, death, slaughter, murder.

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BATHAINTE, a booty in cattle.

BATHAIS, baptism. *ò ghein Chríost go a bhathais*, from Christ's nativity to his baptism. L. B.

BA'THAMH, to drown, to eclipse, to blot out; or cancel.

BA'THAM, to die, to perish. *ad bath Murcha*, Morogh died.

BATHAS, the top of any thing. *Bathas cinn* the crown of the head.

BATHGHORM, a kind of blew, or azure colour.

BATHLACH, a clown. vid. *balac*.

BATHLAN, a calm.

BATHLAODH, a hat. *galerus*. Pl.

BATHRÓID, a token.

BATHSHRUTH, a calm, also any part of a stream that does not flow rapid.

BATROS, Rosemary.

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BÉ, is, *noch ar bé*, who is.

BÉ, night.

BÉ, a woman. *bean* or *ben*, idem. pl. *béithe*. young handsome women.

BÉ, the visage, or face.

BÉBH, he dyed.

BEABHAM, to die.

BEAG & *beacán*, a mushroom.

BEACH, a bee. *Saithe Beach* a swarm of bees.

BEACHT, a multitude.

BEACHT, a circle, a ring, or compass. BEACHT, perfect.

BEACHTA, carriage, behaviour.

BEACHTAIM, to compass, to embrace. BHACHTAIGHTHE, perfected.

BEACHDA'GHIM, to certify or assure.

BEACHDAMHAIL, round.

BEACHLANACH, a place where Beehives stand.

BEACHLANN, a bee-hive.

BEACHRAINIM, to grieve or trouble.

BÉAD, mournful or sorrowful news.

BEADA'IDHEACHT, sweet mouthedness, or an Epicurean taste.

BEADA'IDHE, a lover of Dainties.

BEADAIDHEAN, a Scoffer.

BÉADAIDHEANACHT, scurrility.

BEADAIDHIM, to act the Parasite, also to love sweet things.

BEA'DA'N & *béadanacht*, calumny, talking ill of the neighbour.

BÉADA'NACH, calumniating, given to calumny.

BEADAS, that shall be.

BEAG, little: *drong air ar beag sibh*, they that despise you. *beag nach*, almost, in a manner.

BEAGA'N, a little, a small quantity. Welsh. *Bychán*, small.

BEAGEAGLACH, void of fear.

BEAGLUA'CH, despicable, of little value.

BÉAL, a mouth. *beàt mór*, a wide mouth. Wel. *Bill*. angl. *bill*.

BEA'LA, to die: *gach aon tairingios clóidheamh, is ó clóidheamh at dhe-la*. Leabhar breac. Qui utitur gladio, gladio peribit.

BEALACH, a high-way, a road or path. *bealach ar slanaighthe*, via salutis nostræ.

BEALAD, anointing.

BÉALBHACH, a bit. *béalbhach sriain*, the bit of a bridle.

BÉALCHainteach, talkative.

BÉALCHRA'BHADH, Hypocrisy; devotion in words. unde BÉAL-CHRA'BHACH. a Hypocrite.

BÉALDHRUIDIM, to stop one's mouth, to silence or nonplus.

BÉALDU'NAIM, idem.

BÉALFHOTHARGAIN, a gargarism, or washing of the mouth.

BÉALFHOTHARA'GADH, a gargling of the mouth. id.

BÉALGACH, prattling or babbling.

BÉALGHRA'DH, dissimulation false love.

BEA'LRA'IDHTEACH, famous; also prattling, talkative.

BÉALRA'DH, any language or tongue. *do dhearsgnaidh se dom gach naidh na bhealradh fein*. he related all to me in his own language. L. B.

BEALTAIDH & *bealtan*, dirty, filthy.

BEALTA'IDHEACAT, uncleanness.

BEALTAINE, a compact, or agreement.

BÉAL-TINE, or *beil-tine*, ignis *Bel*i Dei Asiatici: i. e. *tine-Beil*. May day, so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summets of the highest hills, into which they drove four footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the People. this pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic God Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mí na Beal-tine* in the Irish language. Dor. Keating speaking of this fire of Beal says, that the cattle were drove thro' it & not sacrificed, & that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year, & he also says, that all the Inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, & kindled them again out of some part of that fire. the above opinion about the Cattle, is confirm'd by the following words of an old glossary, copied by Mr. Edward Lhuyd. » *da tene foinmech do gúitís na druid* » the *continct laib moraib foraib: a-* » *gus do berdis na ceatra entra or teo-* » *manduib cecha bliadna.* » the main sense of which is, that the Druids

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lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four footed beasts through them in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year.

BEAN, a woman, or a wife. vid. *Ben*.

BEAN, a step, or degree.

BEAN, he beat. & *beanaim* to beat. anglo-sax, to *bang*.

BEANADH & *Beanaim*, to appertain or belong to, *an ní bheanas liom*, the thing that belongeth to me. also to touch, or meddle with, *nà bean liom*. vid *bain*.

BEANADH & *beanaim*, to reap, to shear, to cut. *do bheanadar an fógmhar*, they reaped the harvest. *beanfaidh mé a ceann di* I will cut her head off. *rectius do bhaineadar, bainfeadh mé*.

BEANADH, dullness, bluntness.

BEANAGHADH, a Salutation. *rectius beanùghadh*.

BEANA'N, the name of one of the Irish Saints, called in Latin Benignus, who was the Successor of Saint Patrick in Ardmagh.

BEANANN, furniture, household goods.

BEANCHOBHAR, a horn. *beanchobhra*, plur. *beanchobharach*, horned, having horns.

BEANGA'N, a branch or bough: *beangain do chrannaibh tiugha*, branches of thick trees. also the tooth of a fork or trident.

BEANN, the top or, summit of a mountain or rock. *dà bheann deàg beanna Beola*. the twelve summits of *Beanna Beola*, high mountains in the county of Galway; also a promontory or head Land towards the Sea; as *bén-eadair*, the hill of Hoth to the North-east of Dublin.

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but notwithstanding these Examples it signifies properly any steep high hill, seeing we find it so used throughout Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, it is of the same origin with the Gr. *Bounos*. in the Welch it is *pen*, as *pen-man-muir*.

BEANN, a horn, Lat. cornu.

BEANN, i. e. *corn*, a drinking cup, because anciently drinking cups were of horn.

BEANNA BAIRCE, a famous mountain in the extremity of the county of Derry in Ulster.

BEANNACH, horned, or forked.

BEANNACHAR, or *Beannchuir*, i. e. *beanna bò*, cow horns.

BEANNACT, a salutation, also a benediction. tis properly written *Beandacht*.

BEANNAIGHIM, to bless, to consecrate, also to greet or salute. *do bheannaigh sé trí cealla*, he consecrated three churches. *beannaighthe ar dhuit*, God save you.

BEANNAIGHTHE, blessed, consecrated.

BEANNÒG, a coif, or linen cap worn comonly by women.

BEANNU'GHADH, or *beandùghadh* a benediction or salutation.

BEANNUIGHTHE, blessed.

BEANU'GHADH, to recover. *do bhean sé an tiomlán* he recovered the whole.

BEANRÌOGHAN, a Queen, as she is the wife of a King, & not a *Rìghbhean*, or sovereign Queen.

BEAR, a spit. *air bhearaibh fada fionnchoill*, on long wooden spits.

BÉAR, the beast called the Bear.

BEARA, a Judge.

BEARA, spears, or Javelins.

BÉARA, Bearhaven, the name of a

territory in the most south west part of Ireland, extending from near Glanroghty to Bantry Bay. the country called *Beàra* formerly belonged to the o Driscolls, who were of the tribe of Dairinne & Ithian Race; but in late ages to the o Sullivans.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to take or carry away, to bring. ex. *béaruid léo*, they shall take with them. *beir leat amach*, bring away with you. Lat. *fero* & Gr. *Phero*, porto, aufero.

Note that the Imperative *beir*, which is the same with *feir*, (the b as well as the v consonant being commutable with f) agrees exactly with the Latin *fer*.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to bear, to bring forth. *do bheir toradh*, to bear fruit. this as well as the foregoing verb makes it's participle *breith*, as, *ag breith leó*, carrying away with them, *ag breith clainne*, bearing children: & their perfect tense *rug*. as *do rug leis*, *do rug sí clann*. Lat. *fero* to breed, bring forth, or bear. & Heb. *Peri fructus*, & *Parah fructum edidit*, b, the Initial in Bearad & p, the Initial in the Heb. Parah, making no difference. Goth. *Bairan*.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to tell to relate, which makes its perfect tense *Beart*, as, *ad beart an file*, fert Poeta; *ad bheirim*, vulgò *a deirim*, corresponds very closely with the same Latin verb *fero* to report, relate, or say. this Irish verb in the first sense, is like the Gr. & Latin; in the second, it agrees with the Lat. & Hebrew: & in the last with the Latin only.

BEARA'N & Bearánach, a young man, a youth, Goth. & Islandicé *Barn*, Saxonice *Bearn*, scotice *Bern*.

BEABADH, a boiling or seething.

BEARBHAIM, to melt, dissolve, or liquify; also to shave the beard, rather than *bearraim*.

BEARBOIR, a barber.

BEARG, a soldier, or champion.

BEARG, Anger.

BÉARGACHD, diligence.

BÉARLA, a language, or Dialect. *Béarla na féine*, the Fenian Irish, *Béarla na bhfileadh*, the Poetick-Irish. *bearla na Déagharfsgair* the stile of the Historiographers. *gnáithbhearla*, the vulgar Irish. it is now used for the English tongue, & is the same originally with the French *parler* & the Italian *parlare*. the Irish Erymologists derive it from *béal* the mouth & *ràdh*, a saying, i. e, any Dialect or speech. but this seems an absurd derivation.

BEA'RN, a breach, agap. a notch, or crevice. *béarnaidhe druite*, repaired breaches.

BEARR, short, wel. *Byr*, corn. & arm. *Ber*.

BEARRA, a spear, a spit, sometimes written *Bior*; *Bior iàruinn*, a spit of Iron. Lat. *veru*. wel. cor. & ar. *Ber*.

BEARRADA'N, a pair of Snuffers. *Smòlodoir*. the same.

BEARRADH, clipping, shearing, or cutting off from *Bearraim*, to shave, or shear. *bearrfa sé*, he will shave. *ag bearradh a chaorach*, shearing his sheep.

BEARRADH, a piece, shred, or slice, also a segment.

BEARRAN, gall, also grief, smart.

BEARRAG, Angry.

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BEA'RRTHÒG, a Razor.

BEA'RRTHOIR, any satyrical, or bitter tongued man.

BEART, a bundle, as *beart tùighe*, *beart feur* a bundle of straw, of hay; also any load.

BEART, a judgment.

BEART, clothes. as *cois-bheart*, shoes & stockings *ceann-bheart*, hat & wig.

BEART, said, the third person perfect tense of the verb *beirim*, to say, *ad bheart an file* vulgo *adù-bhairt an file*.

BEART, the third person singular of the perfect tense of the Indicative mood of the verb *bheirim*, to give *do bheart*, he gave.

BEART, to carry, to catch, hold, bring forth, is a perfect tense of the verb *beirim*. this word & the substantive it governs are often rendered in English by the verb of the said substantive as *do bheart*, *no do rug léim*, he leapt. the difference between those two verbs is, that *beirim*, to give, hath an aspiration on the initial letter b, in the present & the future tenses, as *bheirim no do bheirim*, I give. *bhéarsad*, *do bhéarsad*, vel *do bhéar* I will give. But *Beirim*, to carry &c. can never have the said aspiration, & maketh *rugus* as well as *beartus*, in the first person of the perfect tense, & are both equally formed in all other persons, nor can it have *do* before it in the present or future tenses, as the other verb hath.

BEARTAIGHIM, to wield, or flourish, as *ag beartùghadh a chràoiseach*, wielding his spear: also to meditate, as, *do bheartuigh sé an gnìomh*, he meditated on the fact: likewise to tuck up or gather, as, *Brighid ag*

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beartùghadh a brait, Brigida trussing her garment. it means to shrug or stir up. as, *tug bertùghadh air fein a meòdhon a airm agus a Eàdàighe*.

BEARTAR, a cast, a shot, or stroke.

BEA'RTHA, shaved, shorn, *geirscián bèarrtha* a sharp Razor.

BEARTHA, boiled.

BEARTHOIR, a Barber, a shearer *béarthoir*, quasi *Barbathoir*.

BEATRACH, a pair of Tables, or chess-boards.

BÉAS, behaviour, manners. pl. *béasa & beasaibh*.

BÉAS, certain.

BEASCHON, a syllogism.

BEASCHNAGHADH, an agreement, or accomodation.

BÉASNA'IDHIM, to confederate.

BEASG, a harlot.

BEASTAN, a grievance.

BEITH, a birch tree. Lat. *Betula*, hence the name of the Irish letter B. or beith, according to o Flaherty. perhaps rather from the Beech tree. Pl. the letter Beith, answers more exactly to the Heb. B. or Beth than to the chald. Betha, & the Gr. Beta.

BEATHA, life. *crann na beatha*, the tree of Life. Lat. *vita*. Gr. *Biote*. vid. *Bith*, *infra*.

BEATAGHADH, provender, also a portion or allowance of meat.

BEATHACH, a Beast pl. *beathaigh allta*, wild beasts. *beathaigheach* the same.

BEATHAIDH, living, *a mbeathaidh*, amongst the living.

BEATHAIGHIM, to feed, to nourish.

BEATHGHADH, nurture, or bringing up, Education.

BEATHMHAN, a bee.

BEATHODACH, a Beaver.

BEATHRA, water.

BEATHU'GHADH, to support, or feed.

BÉD, a deed or action, a practice. *béd nach cóir*. Lat. facinus. wel. Beth a thing.

BÉD, a mournful news, or dismal story.

BÉDFÓRIOBHADH, a commentary, a registering or recording of matters.

BÉIC, an outcry, a roaring, a grievous crying.

BÉICE, & *Béiceach*, crying out thro' grief, clamorous weeping. it is exactly equal to the Hebrew *Bechi*, *Becheh*, & *Bechith*, all words of the same signification, meaning loud or clamorous weeping, fletus, ploratus, vid. the Heb. verb *Bachah*, flevit, deflevit cum lamentatione, & elevatione vocis, whence the Latin Bacchus & Bacchanalia, vid. Henr. opitius's Lexic.

BEICEADH, or *beicim*, to roar or cry aloud. ex. *cia tusa bheiceas um an Rígh*, who art thou that criest out unto the King.

BEICIGHIL, an outcry.

BEICHAIRC, a bee-hive.

BÉICIM, to cry out loud, to roar.

BEICLÉIMNEACHT, a dancing or skipping. Pl.

BEID, they shall be.

BÉIL, of the mouth. pl. *Béilgibh*, is sometimes written.

BÉILE, a meal's meat.

BEILLE, a kettle, or chaldron.

BEILLEA'N, blame, reproach. commonly said, *meilleàn*.

BEILT, or *bailt*, a cingle Ang. Sax. belt. Lat. Balteus.

BÉIM, a stroke, or blow. pl.

béimeann. *béim clòidhimh*, a stroke of a sword.

BÉIM, sometimes signifies a step, a pace. Gr. *Bêma*.

BÉIM, a blemish, stain or spot. *gan bhéim gan locht*. without stain or blemish.

BÉIM, a beam, or large peice of timber.

BÉIMCHEAP, a whipping-stock.

BÉIMNEACH, reproachful, contumelious, abusive. ex. *nir bhu naitir béimneach*, non erat serpens contumeliosus. Brogan. in vit. Brigid.

BÉIMREACH, talkative.

BÉINID, or binid, a cheese runnet.

BÉINE, a champion, or famous Hero.

BÉINE, the Evening; so call'd from the bright appearance of the planet venus at the setting, of the sun, & after. vid. *Ben infrà*.

BÉINE, a separation, or disjunction.

BEINÌN, a little woman. corn. Benen & Wel. Bennyn a woman.

BEINN, from *beann*, a summit, or top of a hill.

BENNEÒCHUIDH SÉ, he shall bless. vid. *heannùghadh*.

BEIRBHÌGHIS, an Anniversary feast or vigil. Pl.

BEIRIATAS, birth.

BEIRIM, vid. *bearad*.

BEIRSGIAN, a razor.

BEIRT, two persons, whether men or women.

BEIRT, help, assistance.

BEIRT, a burden.

BEIRTHE, birth. potius born.

BÉISTIN, a dimin. of *biaf*, a little beast, Lat. *bestiola*, by the moderns'tis taken for a any little worm or Insect Lat. *vermiculus*.

ex.

ex. as *eatal mòr liom an Bèistín mbigsi dfàghail.* old parchm.

BEISGINE, peace, quiet, ease, rest.

BEISGINE, ointment, oil.

BEISTRE, a vestry.

BEIT, both, twain.

BEITH, to be: *ar mbeith*, being, *dà mbeith* if it be.

BEITH, a being, or Essence. rectius *bith* qd. vid.

BEITH & *Beithe*, a birch tree. Flaherty, betula, vel potius, a beech tree. *beith seimh.* bh. or b.

BEITHEACH, or, *Beathach*, a beaft.

BEITHEAMHAIN, bees.

BEITHIL, bethalem.

BEITHNIUR, the plant St. John's-wort, Lat. hypericum.

BEITHIR, a bear, a fierce wild beast, has an affinity with the Hebrew *Behema*, brutum, bestia, fera.

BELRA, a parish or district. ex. *an lìon tìre an gac tuaith, an lìon cathrach an gac tìr, an lìon belra an gach Cathair, agus an lìon Daoine in gac belra.* L. B.

BEMIS, we would have been. *go mbemis air àr n'ais an dara hùair*, we would have been on our return a second time.

BEN, or *Bean*, a woman. Wel. *Benyn.* Corn. *Banen.* Note this celtic word *Ben* is the radical origin of the Latin *Venus*, which means a woman, & may be as properly *benus* as *venus* the b & the v being equivalent in most of the antient languages. the genitive case of *ben* is *bene*, pronounced *benne*, in two syllables. ex. *dia bhene*, corruptly *dia aoine*, dies veneris, fryday; & the genitive of *bean* was primiti-

vely & properly *beana* which was likewise it's plural; but now it is strangely & awkwardly corrupted into *mna*. *Ben* is as frequently used in all old Irish parchments as *bean*. vid. poema sancti Canici in Chron. Scotor. ad annum 532.

BENÉIGEAN & *Benéigniùghadh*, a rape.

BEO, cattle; BEO living, or a live; hence.

BEODHA, lively, full of spirits.

BEODHACHT, vigour, sprightliness.

BEODHAIM, to quicken, bring to life.

BEÒ-GH'AINÉAMH, quick-sands.

BEÖIL, the genitive case of *beòl* or *beùl*. as, *teagasg Beoil.* oral Discipline.

BÉOL, the mouth.

BEÖLACH, i. e. *Beòlach* an active lad, or man.

BÉOL-OIDEAS, tradition, or oral instruction.

BÉO-LUA'ITH, hot Embers, or rather hot ashes.

BÉO-RA'DHARC, quick-sightedness, or Discernment.

BÉO-RA'DHARCACH, a quick-sighted or discerning man.

BEÓSACH, bright, glittering.

BEÓTHORRACH, ready to lye in.

BERRADH, the hair of the head.

BES, the belly. also a bottle.

BES, Rent, tribute.

BESCNA, peace.

BESCNA, any Land that is inhabited.

BETERLEACH, the old Law, or old testament. *s'an mbeterleach* in the old testament. Lat. in veterilege. *nóileach*, the new law, or new testament. Leabhar breac passim.

BETHLUISNION, according to

Flaherty signifies the Irish Alphabet, from its three first Letters. B, L & N.

BETHE, birch, Lat. betula.

BÉUL, the mouth, also an Orifice, or the open part of a vessel, or other thing.

BÉUL, the false God belus, to whom the solemn Druidish fires in Ireland were dedicated.

BÉULMHACH, or *Beùlbhach*, the bit of a bridle, *Béulmhach Sriain*.

B I

BÌ, or BITH, a killing or murdering. ex. *Conal ro bith Aodha*, *Luigh laga ro bi Béine Brios*. vid. *Annal. Tighern. passim*.

BÌ, was, answering to all persons as well in the singular, as in the plural numbers. as *do bbi mé*, *bhì tu*, *fé*, &c. Lat. fui.

BÌ & BEO, gr. bio, living, *Jósa mac Dé bhì*, Jesus son of the living God. *caithfidh gach Bì a bhiathadh*, every living thing must be supported & fed. *c'airm a ccuàla cluàs neach a bì*, ubinam audivit auris viventis. Brogan.

BIACH, i. e. *ball feardha*, virilia viri.

BIACHACHD, Priapismus. Pl.

BIADH, meat, food, sustenance.

BIA'DMHAR, plentiful, abounding with provision.

BIADHTA, fed, fat. *Damh biadhtha*, a stall-fed ox.

BIA'DHTACH, a hospitable generous man; also a particular order of People among the old Irish, whose care & duty was to supply the King's household with all sorts of provisions, they also furnished the

standing army of the Kingdom or Province, as well as all foreigners or travellers, & were in the quality of publick victuallers. Now it signifies a good & hospitable house-keeper.

BIAIL, a hatchet, or Ax. Wel. *Buyall*. suev. *beyel*.

BÌAN, a pelt, skin, or hyde of a beast.

BÌAS, i, e, *gonfas*, that shall hurt or wound.

BÌAST, anciently signified a beast, as also fish, birds Lat. bestia, it now is taken for a worm, or little reptile, & written *piasd*.

BIA'TA, well fed. vid. *biadhtha*.

BIA'TACH, a generous farmer or hospitable man. vid. *Biadhthach*.

BIA'TUIS, the plant or herb betony or beet, Lat. betonica.

BICHEARB, no bichim, mercury or quick silver.

BIDHCHEA'RD, i. e. *biadh-chéard* a tavern, or victualling house.

BIG, from beag, little.

BIGÉUN, or *Bigin*, a coif, a hair-lace, a caul that women truss their hair in. Pl.

BIGH, glue, or bird-lime.

BIL, good.

BIL, a beck or bill of a fowl.

BIL, the mouth. Brit. bil, the mouth of a vessel.

BILE, a tree, *bile mág Adhair*, a remarkable tree in the plain of mág adhair in the county of Clare, where the Dal-Cassian Princes were usually inaugurated.

BILIAN, a small Vessel; from *ian*, a vessel, & *bile* or *bille* small, little.

BILLE, a bill, *bille dealuighthe*, a bill of divorce.

BILLE, poor, little, mean, weak.

B I

*Criost do ghùidhe ni hatach mbille ,
i, e, ni guidhe bocht Criost do ghùidhe.*

BILLEOG, a corruption of Duilleog, a leaf of a tree, or of a book.

BILLEOG-BHA'ITE, water Lilly, Lat. Nymphaea.

BILLEOGA AN SPOINC, Colt's foot, Lat. Tussilago.

BIM, I am, I am wont to be.

BINN, true.

BINN, I was, I was used to be, *do bhinn* idem.

BINN, sweet, harmonious, melodious *Pfaimceatlach binn*, a sweet Psalmist. *as binn do ghuth*, thy voice is sweet. it is very often prefixed to several words by way of a compound, as, *binnbhriàthracht*, eloquence. *binncheolmhar* Harmonious, *binnguthach* melodious. it's comparative is *binne* more sweet or melodious.

BINN, from beann a hill or Promontory. in books of the middle ages it is sometimes written pinn.

BINNE & BINNIOS, harmony, melody.

BINNEA'N, a bell. *gur beanadh binneàn Chìaràin air*, an expression that signifies a formal excommunication by the ceremony of the bell, &c. vid. chronic. scotorum ad an. 1043.

BINDIOL, a forehead-binder to dress children's heads.

BINNEA'DUIR, the hill of Hoth near Dublin.

BINNÉALTA, pretty, handsome, neat, fine, Lat. bellus.

BINNÉALTACH, musical, harmonious, from the melody of birds.

BINID & BINDEAN, Calf's runnet which is put into milk, to thicken & consolidate it for cheeses.

B I

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BINÉGER & BINÉIGRE, vinegar or pickle, quasi *géire an fhiòna*, the dregs or acids of wine.

BINSE, a bench, or seat.

BIODHBHUAN & BITHBHUAN, perpetual, everlasting. *go biodhbhuan*, for ever. Lat. perennis existentia.

BIOCA'IRE, a vicar, or subordinate to any Ecclesiastic Superiour.

BIOCON, a Viscount.

BIODA'NACH, a tatler or tale-bearer.

BIODH, altho', suppose, let it be. *biòdh a fhiaghnaise*, for Example, as witnesses.

BIODHBHA, a guilty person, ex. *as Biodhbha bàis é*, he is guilty of death. Math. 26. v. 66.

BÍODHBHA, an Enemy, an adversary.

BIOGADH & BIOGAIM to rouse, to stir up, to startle.

BIOGAMHAIL, active, lively.

BIOL, a viol, a kind of musical instrument.

BIOLAR, Water cresses. this word is a corruption of *Bior-fhéar*, from *bior* water, & *féar*, grafs.

BIOLASGACH, talkative or prattling.

BIOLGADA, rowing, oaring.

BION, *ni bhíon aco*, they have not usually.

BIOR & *bear*, a spit to roast meat on.

BIOR, Water. Pl. *tiobar* & *tiobarad* a Well or fountain, & *tiobarbhior*, Well-water.

B. ORACH, a cow-calf.

BIORA'N, a little stake, pin, or needle. the diminut. of *bior*, a spit.

BIORASG, a fishing bait.

BIORBHOCHA, a Rain bow.

BIORBHUAFAN, a water-serpent.

BIORDHACH, watry, full of water.

BIORDHORAS, a flood-gate, or sluice.

BIORGOIN, a flood-gate, or dam.

BIOROR, the brink of any water, from *bior* water & *or*, the extremity or brink.

BIORRA, a King's fisher, a long necked bird, BIORRA-CRUIDHÌN, the same, as also *Jasguire cóirneach*. Pl.

BIORRAIDE, an osier or twig.

BIORROS, Water Lilly.

BIOSAR, mendosè pro biolar, water-crelles.

BIOSAR, Silk.

BIOTH, the world.

BIOTH, life, living. lat. vita. *biot-hbhuán*, living for ever. *biot-grá-na*, always deformed. this is but another writing of *bith* & *bith-bhuán*. the former is nearer the Greek & this latter nearer the latin.

BIOTHBHUAINE, eternity, everlastingness.

BIOTH *bhuán*, or *bith-bhuán*, life everlasting.

BIOTHBHUAN, perpetual, everlasting, eternal.

BIOTHGHRAFADH & BIOTHGHRAIBHTHEACHT, Cosmography, or a description of the world, TLACHTGHRAFADH, Geography. from *biot* the world & *graffadh* description, & from *tlacht* i. e. *talmh*, the earth, & *graffadh* description.

BIR, water, the inflexion of *bior*.

BIR, short.

BIRFHÌON, Metheglin, i. e. water-wine.

BIRID, a sow for breeding.

BIRMHÉIN, ooiness or moisture.

BIRRA, abounding with wells & fountains of water. hence the name of a town in the King's county, call'd, *Birra*, English *Byr*.

BIRRAE, standing or lodged water.

BIRT, the plur. of *Beart*, loads, or bundles.

BIRT, a hilt, haft or handle.

BIS, a buffet or box.

BISEACH, ease, a mitigation of pain at the Christs of a disorder.

BISEACH, Prosperity, Increase; hence *bliaghan bisig*, the bissextile or Leap year, from the encreasing day.

BISEACHT, the same; hence also *bliaghan Biseachta*, a Leap year.

BITH, a wound.

BITH, the world. hence, *ar bith*, any existing, or in the world, *duine air bith*, any man in the world.

BITH, any custom or habit.

BITH, a being, an essence.

BITH, life, lat. vita.

BITH, or *biot*, signifies perpetuity or continuance when it forms the first part in a compound, & may be rendered by *always* as *bith-shior*, *semper*. vid *biorh. bith-bheb*, continual, ever living.

BITHE, female, belonging to the female sex.

BITHEAMHNACH, a thief.

BITHEAMHANTA, stolen, or given to theft.

BITH-SHÌOR, always, everlasting life.

BLA', a town or village.

BLA', piety, devotion. Pl. ex. Cl.

BLA', the sea, also a green field.

BLA', healthy, safe, or well.

BLA', a cry BLA, yellow.

BLACHT, a word.

BLADHGHAIM, to cry.

BLA'DH & BLA'DHMIC, Renown, reputation, fame. as *buaine bladh*.

B L

na Saogal. Reputation lasts longer than life.

BLADH, a part, or portion. vid. *Blogh*.

BLA'DHAIM, to break.

BLADAIRE, a Flatterer, a Soother, or wheedler.

BLADAIREACHT, coaxing, flattering.

BLAGAIREACHT, a blast, also boasting. vulg. *glagaireacht*.

BLAGA'NTAS, a bragging or boasting.

BLAGHMAN, boasting, or pretending to great matters of wealth, skill, or pedigree.

BLAGHMANACH, a brag, a boasting noisy fellow.

BLAINIC, rectius *blonog*, sewer.

BLAINICEACH, fat, full of sewer.

BLAISIM, to taste.

BLA'ITH, plain, smooth: it's comparative is *blaithe*.

BLA'ITH, a blossom. vid. *bláth*. hence the Dim. *bláithín*.

BLA'ITHFLEASG, a garland of flowers.

BLA'ITHLIAG, a Pumice stone. Pl.

BLAME, sound, healthy. Pl.

BLANDAR, Dissimulation.

BLAOCH, a whale.

BLAODH, a shout or calling, hence *bladhrúig*, constant shouting & bawling. Wel. *bloedh*.

BLAODHOG, the same.

BLAODHRACH, bawling, constant bawling.

BLAODHOGACH, noisy, clamorous.

BLAOSC & BLAOSC, a husk, scale, or shell.

BLAOSGAOIN, rectius *bluiscín*, diminut. of *blaosc*, the skull. more

B I

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usually *plaosgaoin* from *blaosg* or *plaosg*, a shell.

BLAS, a taste or flavour. Lat. *gustus*.

BLASA & *blasda*, palatable, well-tasted. *caint bhlafda* well accented words.

BLASADH & *blaisim*, to taste.

BLASDA, savoury.

BLASDACHT, sweetness.

BLA'TH, a flower, also a blossom. *bláth na ccrann* the blossom of trees.

BLA'TH, a form or manner.

BLA'TH, praise.

BLA'THACH, butter milk.

BLA'THADH, politeness, smoothness.

BLA'TU'GHADH, to flower, to flourish. *bláitheòchas fé*, he shall flourish, i. e., in issue, & Riches.

BLA'THU'GHADH, to make smooth, to plane.

BLEACHT, or BLIOCHT, Kine.

BLEACHT, milk, also milky, giving milk, hinc *bò bhleacht* a milch-cow. or *Bo bhliocht*: in the welch *Blith* is milk. vid. *tacht* milk, Lat. *Lac*.

BLEACHTAIRE, or BLIOCHTAIRE, a wheedler, a soothing undermining fellow, who strives to steal in to your confidence in order to come at secrets, & then to betray them. metaph. from. soothing a cow's milk.

BLEACHTAIRE, a Milker of Kine.

BLEAGHAIM, to milk.

BLEATHACH, a bag or bags of corn for grinding.

BLEID, a cajole, or wheedle.

BLEIDIREACHT, a coaxing, wheedling or flattering.

BLÉIDH & *bleidhe*, a drinking cup, a goblet.

BLÉIN, a harbour or haven.

BLEITHIM, to grind corn; hence *bleathach*, a bag of corn not yet ground. *do bhleith an Arbhair*, to grind the corn.

BLEU'N, the groin or flank.

BLIAGHAIN, a year; rectius *Bliadhain*, to agree with the welch *Bluydhen*, & the cornish *Bledhan*. vid. remarks on the letter A.

BLIAGHANAMHAIL & *bliaghantamhail*, yearly. *go bliaghanamhail* every year.

BLINN, the froth or spittle of a dead body.

BLIOCHT, product, fruit.

BLIOCH, vid. bleacht.

BLIOSA'N, an Artichoke.

BLOACH, a whale, rectius *blaoch*.

BLOC, or *bloch*, round.

BLOCH, the fat of any beast.

BLOCBHARRAIM, to point, to make round & sharp of one end, like a top.

BLODH, a piece. *blodh do chloch muilin*, a piece of a millstone.

BLOD, AOIBH BLOID, now the barony called lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary.

BLODHUIDEÒG, a piece or fragment.

BLOGH, a piece, portion, part. pl. *bloghaibh* & *bloghanaibh*.

BLOGHADH, to crack, to break in pieces.

BLONOG, fat, tallow, sewer, mostly said to express the fat of Swine, or Lard. wel. *blonog*.

BLÒR, a voice. aliter, *glòr*.

BLÒS, open, plain, manifest.

BLOSC, a Congregation.

BLOSCAIRE, a Collector.

BLOSCMHAOR, a Collector.

BLOSGACH, a robust fellow.

BLOSGADH, a sound or report.

BLOSGAIM, to make a noise.

BLOTLACH, a Cave or Den.

BLUCH, fatness.

BLUNAG, Lard. vid *Blonog*.

BLUSAR, a great noise, or outcry.

B O

Bo, a Cow, Gr. by the Æol. *bòs* & Lat. *idem*, plur. *buaibh* Lat. *boves*. in the genit. & dat. singular it is inflected *boin*, as *do'n bhoin*, to the cow. Gr. *boun* in accusat.

BOBAS, *do obas*, I refrained, I would not.

BOBELOTH, the Alphabet according to O Flaherty, so called from its two first Letters B, & L. vid *Ogyg.* pag. 235.

BOBGURNACH, a blast.

BOBÒ, o strange! an interjection, like the Lat *papæ*! & more like the Gr. *BABAI*!

Boc, deceit, fraud.

Boc, a blow or stroke.

Boc, a weather goat. a he goat.

Boc, a false, or bastard die, or paint. Lat. *fucus*.

BOCADH, a discussing or sifting a matter.

BOCAM, to swell, also to bud forth or spring.

BOCA'IN, hobgoblins, or sprights.

BOCA'N, a Covering.

BOCH, hey day! an interjection.

BOCHD & *bocht*, poor, distressed.

BOCHDAIGHIM, to impoverish.

BOCHDAINE & *bochtaineacht*, poverty, misery.

BOCHNA, the Sea.

BOCHT, a breach.

BOCÒIDE, the studs, or bosses upon shields.

BOCCÒID, *bocòid*, or *bogòid*, a spot, or speckle.

BOCCÒIDEACH, spotted, checkerd

B O

or speckled with red, or bastard scarlet. from the Irish *boc*, fucus. *do thógbhadar a féolta bocbóideacha, bàin-dearga*, they hoisted their checkerd red & white Sails.

BOD, a tail. *teid an fear thort, amhail teid a bod tar an Chat*. Cl.

BODACH, a Rustic, a Clown, or churl.

BODAMHAIL & *bodathamhail*, clownish, rustic.

BODHAR, deaf, more usually written *boghar*, tho' not so properly, as the British word of the same signification is written with a (d), as *Bydhar* Brit. deaf.

BODÒG, rage, anger, fury.

BODÒG, a heifer.

BOG, soft, penetrable, tender.

BOGACH, a bog, moor, or marsh.

BOGADACH, gesture.

BOGADH tenderness.

BOGADH, to stir, shake, or toss.

BOGA'N, an Egg in Embryo.

BOGGHLUAISEACHD, floating.

BOGHA, a bow.

BOGHADÒIR, an Archer.

BOGHAIM, to bend like a bow.

BOGHAR, an other writing of BODHAR, deaf.

BOGHARAIM, to make deaf.

BOGHAIRE, deafness.

BOGBHUINE, corrupté *boigiùn*, a bulrush, quasi, buine bog, a soft branch.

BOGLÚACHAIR, a bulrush.

BOGLUS, Bugloss. i. e. ox-tongue. Pl.

BOGU'N, Bacon.

BOGU'R, soft & fresh. *bog*, soft; *àr* fresh.

BOGUS, a *bhfogus*; near, close to, hard by.

BOGTHAIN, a vault or roof, an arched roof, a cave.

BOICHDE, poverty, misery.

B O

55

BOICHDE, poorer, the comparative degree of bochd.

BÒID, a bottle. *bòide* the same.

BOIDHEACA'N, potius *búidhecán*, the yolk of an Egg.

BÒIDEAL, a pudding.

BÒIDEIS, drunkenness. rectius *póitéis*.

BOIDHE, potius, *buidhe*, yellow.

BOIDHEACHD, yellowness.

BOIDHEA'N, a yellow-hamber, a little bird.

BOIDHESEACHD, the yellow Jaundice.

BOIDHEÒIG, a gold-finch.

BOIDHLIA, a puddle.

BOIDHMIS, the Month of July.

BOIDRÉALT, a comet. *stella caudata*. from *Bód* a tail, & *realt*, *stella*.

BOIGBHÉALACHD, a stuttering, or stammering.

BOIGSI'N, a box.

BOILL, the pl. of Ball, Limbs, members.

BOIL, issue, success; also use.

BOILGPHIAST, a belly or maw-worm.

BOILLE, a knob or boss, as of a shield.

BOILSGEAN, the Navel.

BOILSGEAN, the Centre of an Army. Ex. *do bhrùig sé a mboilsgéan agus fo theann sé a tiosaigh*, he closed up their Centre, & he strengthened their front.

BOILSGEANAIBH, hills or mountains; or any bulge.

BOILTNEADH, to smell or scent. *boiltneocha mé*, I will smell.

BOIN, vid. bo.

BOINÉAD, a bonnet, or cap. quasi a *beann*, the top or upper part of a thing, the head, & *eide* a garment.

BOINNE, on a sudden.

BOINNEOG, a cake or bannock.

BOIR, an Elephant.

BOIRBE, the comparat. of borb, rank, cruel.

BOIRBE & boirbeachd, fierceness, roughness, barbarity, also rankness. Luxuriancy, &c.

BOIRB-BHRIATHRACH, boasting or vain glorious.

BOIRCHE, a large hind.

BOIRCHRIADH, a kind of fat clay or slime.

BOISCEALL, i. e. *eilit no àgh* a hind.

BOISCELL, i. e. GEILT, a mad or wild man or woman, who lives in woods.

BOISCEA'IL, boasting, bragging.

BOISCEALL, a wild man, also fierce, cruel.

BOITH & bothòga, cottages, huts lodges; hence the Engl. booths. also a Tabernacle.

BOITEALL, haughtiness, Arrogance.

BOITEALLDHA, Arrogant, proud, presumptuous.

BOL, a poet, also art or skill.

BOLA'N, a bullock.

BOLANN, an ox-stall, a cow house, a fold. Pl.

BOL, a cow.

BOLB, a sort of Caterpillar.

BOLG, a bag or budget Lat. *bolga*, antiq. *bulga* & forsan *belga*. *bolg-saighit* a quiver, quasi *bolga sagittarum*. Quære if the national name *Belgæ* may not be derived from their being noted Quiver-bearers, as going always armed with bows & arrows; whence perhaps it was that Cæsar called them *fortissimi Gallorum*. the Irish called the ancient Belgian Colony that came he-

re from Brittain, FIR BOLG, i. e. *vir* *Bolgæ*, or *Bolgi*, which seems to be a proof that the Belgians had originally their national name from *Bolg*, & the Irish Historians remark that they were called FIR BOLG, from being noted to carry leather bags about them. Quære, if the national name *Bulgari* may not be derived from the same origine.

BOLG, a belly. Germanicè *Bulgen*, a bag or sack.

BOLG, a pair of bellows. *bolg séid*, idem.

BOLG, a pouch, budget, or satchel. Lat. *Bulga*, & Gr. *Æol. bolgos*.

BOLG, a blister.

BOLGACH, the small pox, pl. *bolgaithe*, blains, blisters, boils.

BOLGAIM, to blow, or swell.

BOLGA'N, diminutive of *Bolg*, a small-bag or a budget.

BOLGA'N, BOLGA'N-SAIGHID, a quiver, Lat. *Pharetra*.

BOLGA'N, the middle, or centre.

BOLLA, a bowl or goblet.

BOLLÒG; a shell, a skull, the top of the head.

BOLLSAIRE & BOLLSGAIRE, an Antiquary, a Herald, a Master of the Ceremonies. K. & alii.

BOLLSGAIRE-BU'IRD, a meat-carver at a great man's table.

BOLÒG, a heifer.

BOLTNU'GHADH, to smell, to scent or savour.

BOLTUIGH, fetters.

BOLUIGH, scented. *Deagh-bholuigh*, sweet-scented.

BOLUNTA, fine, exquisite.

BOMANAIM, to vaunt or boast.

BOMANNACHD, boasting bragging.

BON, the end or bottom of any thing. *bonn choise*, the sole of the foot

B O

foot. *bonn tarra*, the groin.
 BONN, good, Lat. bonus.
 BONNAIRE, a foot-man.
 BONNA'N, a bittour. aliter BON-
 NAN-LÌANA.
 BONNSA'IGHIM, to dart.
 BOR, a swelling.
 BORB, fierce, cruel, severe, go
borb, severely, roughly. *a bhorb-
 greadhaibh*, his terrible strokes.
 BORB, haughty, grand. *fear borb*,
 a proud man. also luxuriant, rank,
 rancid, as, *feùr borb*, rank grafs.
feòil borb, rancid meat.
 BORBA & BORBAS, vid. *Boirbe*
 haughtyness, fierceness.
 BORD, a table.
 BORD, the border or coast of a
 country, particularly the Sea coast,
 also the Edge, brim, or Extremity
 of any thing. *fà bhòrdaibh Ormhù-
 mhan*, on the confines of Ormond.
gach Cùan fòr bhòrdaibh Eirionn,
 every harbour upon the coast of
 Ireland.
 BOROIMHE, a tribute of Cows,
 & other Cattle. *Boroimhe laighean*,
 a tribute of this nature that is said
 to have been exacted from the peo-
 ple of Leinster, by the Kings of
 Tara & munster.
 BORR, a bunch, or knob. hence
Bòrrthach, crook-backed.
 BORR, great, noble, extraordi-
 nary.
 BORR, majesty, greatness; also
 pride, grandeur.
 BORRACHA, a bladder.
 BORRA & BORRAIM, to swell,
Borra a Swelling.
 BORRA'GHACH, warlike, puis-
 sant, valiant at arms. from *borr*
 great & *agh* a fight, or feats of arms.
 BORRAM, to swell, to grow big
 & prosper.

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BORROMOTUR, or BARRAMOTAR,
 worm-wood, Lat. absyntium.
 BORRAS, Sodder.
 BORRBHAIM, to bail.
 BORRTHORADH, greatness, ma-
 jesty, worship.
 BORRUIN, a haunch, a buttock.
 BORU'MHA, genit. *bóirbhe*; a
 town in the county of Clare not far
 from Killaloe, near which was
 CEANN CORADH, the royal residence
 of the great BRIAN BÓIRBHE, which
 gave occasion to his having been
 called by that surname.
 Bos, a hand. vid. BAS, i, e, the
 palm of the hand. wel. Bys, a fin-
 ger.
 Bos, certain.
 BOSA'N, a purse or pouch.
 BOSARGAIN, applause.
 BOSBHUALADH, applause, a clap-
 ping of the hands.
 BOSGAIRDEADH, applause.
 BOSGA'IRDIM, to applaud.
 BOSLUATH, applause.
 BOSLUATH, nimble-handed, ac-
 tive, brisk, hence BOSLUACH a
 pick-pocket.
 BOSOG, a gentle blow, or flap
 with the open hand.
 BOSTADH, a pillar or post.
 BOSUA'LLAIM, to extol or ap-
 plaud. id. *qd. bosbhualaim*.
 BÒT, BÒIT, fire. vid. Lhuyd. com-
 parat. Etym. hence *dòite*, a corrup-
 tion of *Bòite*, burned. *toitéan*, a
 great burning, is another corrupt
 derivation from *Bòit*.
 BOTALLACH, furious, outrageous,
 mad.
 BOTH, BOTHOG & BOTHA'N, a
 booth, cottage, hut, tent or Ta-
 bernacle.
 BOTHACH, a fen or bog.
 BÒTHAR, a lane, street, road,

or way. *Bòthar na Miàs*, a way between Dúrlas guàire in the county of Galway & Mochua's well or St. Mac Duach's Hermitage in Burren, in the county of Clare.

B R

BRA', or Bràì, an Eyebrow. *Dì Bhrà dùbha*, i, e, *dà mhala dùbha*, two black Eye-brows.

BRAC, an arm, a hand. Lat. brachium. Gr. brachion. this monosyllable is doubtless the celtic root of these Latin & Greek words.

BRA'GADH, a harrow. pl. *fà bràcuídhìbh iaruin* under harrows of Iron.

BRA'CAIM, to harrow, to brake insunder. also to torment, afflict &c.

BRACA'N, broth.

BRACCAILE, or braille, a sleeve, or bracelet, from *Brac*, the arm, & *cal*, a covering, sheath.

BRACHA, corruption, suppuration.

BRACHD, hatred.

BRA'CHD, substance, sap, or juice.

BRA'CHDACH, *bràchdamhail*, & *bràchdmhar*, substantial

BRA'CHT, idem quod brácd.

BRACHÒG, blearedness.

BRACHSHU'ILEACH, blear-eyed.

BRACHSU'ILEACHT, the same as brachòg.

BRADA'N, a Salmon.

BRA'DHAM, to oppress.

BRADHRUDH, an Ambush, or lying in wait.

BRA'GHAD, the gullet or wind-pipe.

BRA'GHADH, the upper part of the breast.

BRA'GHAIRT, a truss or pack.

BRA'GHARUÌGHÌBH, Jibbets. vulg. *brannrùighe*.

BRAICH, malt, vulg. braith.

BRAICHEAMH, *Braic-dhamh*, i, e, *Breac dham*, from *Breac*, speckled, & *Damh*, Lat. Dama, a hart. vid. *Baighle*.

BRAICNE, a Cat. F.

BRA'IGH, the neck, or throat. *ti-ompiol do bhràghad*, about thy neck, *fà'd bhràghaid*, under thy throat.

BRA'IGH, an Hostage, also a captive or prisoner. pl. *bràighde*.

BRA'IGHDEAN, idem. *bràighdean taris* a Hostage.

BRAIGHDEANAS, captivity, imprisonment, confinement. also restraint.

BRAIGHÉAN, debate, quarrell. *Bràigheanach*, quarrellsome.

BRA'IGHRE, a bag, or budget.

BRA'IGHISLÉAD, a bracelet, or collar. *bràisléad*, idem.

BRAILIM, to reject, or slight.

BRAILIM, to feel.

BRAINE, a beginning.

BRAINEACH, much, many, plentiful.

BRAINN, the womb, or belly. Pl. *torra do bhrainne*, no do *bhrainne*, the fruit of thy womb.

BRAISEA'GNACH, a false accusation, a slander.

BRAISGÉUL, or *breigsgéal* a Romance.

BRAISIONLACH, a reproach, false accusation.

BRA'ITH, go bráith, for ever.

BRAITHIM, to observe, to perceive, to spy, *do bhráith na Dù-thaighe*, to spy or reconnoitre the country.

BRAITHIM, to betray. DO BHRAITH SÉ, he betrayed. *do bhráith an deisciobal a Thiarna*, the Disciple betrayed his Master.

B R

BRAITHBHEARTACH, treacherous.
BRAITHÉOIR, an overseer, a discoverer.
BRA'ITHREAMHAIL, *no bràthar-dha*, brotherly, friendly.
BRA'ITHRÌN, a little brother. the Dimin. of *bràthair*.
BRAITHLIN, rectius *brat-lìn* a veil, a sheet. vulg. *barlìn*.
BRAMACH, a colt, as of a Mare, as, &c. Hisp. *bramar* to bellow, to bray.
BRAMAIRE, a noisy troublesome person. Hisp. *bramador* a public crier.
BRAMA'NTA, *duine bramánta*, an unpolished, ill-humoured man.
BRAN, poor. F.
BRAN, black.
BRAN, a Raven; *bran-dubh* a black-raven, or rook, otherwise *fiach-dubh. coc-bhran*, a Jack-daw. in welsh it is the same; & means any crow; so *Kigvrán* is a raven, *ydvran* a rook, *cogvrán*, a Jackdaw.
BRAN-DUBH, which means a black raven, was the name of a King of Leinster at the end of the 6th century, from whom the **OBRAINS**, now called **O BYRNS**.
BRANAR, fallow: *fearran branair*, fallow ground.
BRANDUBHA'N, a spider, a spider's web.
BRANN, a burning coal, or Ember.
BRANNRA, the collar bones, otherwise, *brannra bràghad*, because those bones support the neck. hence.
BRANRA AIGHAIN, *no crocàin*, a brass or Tron circle with legs, to support a brewing-pan, or large pot.

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BRANNUMH, Chess, a game played upon a square board divided into sixty four small chequers: on each side there are eight men & as many pawns, to be moved & shifted according to certain rules. *an fithcheall acus au brannamh ban*, (old parchment) properly means the men. *gon a bhranaibh Déad* with his Ivory men, because made of elephant's teeth. this was a favorite game with the old Irish. Lat. *Scacharum Ludus*.
BRAOCH, i, e. *brùach* the border of a country.
BRAOI, eye-brows. vid. in voce **BU'GH** infra.
BRAOIGHILLE, a crack.
BRAOILLEADH, a bounce, rushing, rattling.
BRA'ON, a drop. pl. *braoin & braonaibh*.
BRA'ONACH, i, e, *brónach*, sad, sorrowful.
BRA'ONAM, to drop.
BRA'OSACH, gaping.
BRAOSAIL & BRAOSAIGHIL, yawning, gaping.
BRAS, brisk, active.
BRAS, fiction, Romance.
BRAS, a hat. *Bras-bhàr*, *Bras-folt*, & *bras-grùag*, the same.
BRASACH, **BRASODHACH**, the same as *bras*, quick, nimble.
BRASAIRE-BU'IRD, a table-tatter, a sycophant.
BRASARGNA'IDHE, a Sophister.
BRASCHOMHRAC, Jests, tilts, & tournaments.
BRASCHOMHADH, counterfeiting, or falsifying.
BRASCHOMHA'IM, to counterfeit. Pl.
BRASGALLAMH, a declamation. Pl.

Hij

BRASGA'N, the vulgar or mob.
BRUSGAR the same, *brusgar slùagh*
the garçons & servants of the army.

BRASGÉUL, a fable, a Romance.

BRAT, a cloak, or mantle.

BRATACH, a standard, or pair of
colours.

BRATH, to spy, or observe. *lu-
cht bratha*, Spies. vid. *braithim*.

BRATH, to betray. vid. *braithim*.

BRATH, to depend upon, to expect
from.

BRATH, i. e. milleadh, destruc-
tion.

BRATH, a fragment, a Remnant.

BRATH, design. *a taim ag brath
ort*, I have a design upon you. also
a dependance, an expectancy.

BRATH, a Mass or lump.

BRATH, Malt.

BRA'TH, *go bràth*, for ever.

BRA'THACH, continual, utterly.

BRATHAM, vid. *braithim*.

BRA'THAIR, a brother, also a
brother Religious: a friar, so said
from the French frere, a brother.
Lat. frater. also a cousin, or near
Relation, Gr. Phrator, one of the
same tribe of People.

BRATHCHADH, corruption, pu-
rulent matter.

BRATTADH, a caterpillar.

BREAB, a bribe.

BREAC, speckled, or of various
colours, hence.

BREACA'N, a parti-coloured, or
striped stuff, anciently used by dif-
ferent People as their trouses &
cloaks; hence some of the Gauls
were called Galli braccati, & their
Country Gallia braccata. Diodorus
Siculus Lib. 6. mentions that the
garments of those Gauls were rough
& parti-coloured, & calls them bra-

ccæ. the Irish scots preserved this
kind of Garment to our Days.

BREAC, a trout, from the va-
rious colours of it's skin. pl. *bric*,
& *breacaibh* Dimin. *bricín*.

BREACH & SAIL-BHREACH, hops.
*Leann gan bhlas gan bhreach gan
bheiriùghadh*, beer without taste,
without hops, without sufficient
boiling. vid. Lhuyd's comp. etym.
in voce *Lupulus*.

BREACHAOI, indifference.

BREACHT, doubt.

BREACHTNAIGHTE, different. F.

BREACHTA'N, Wheat.

BREACHTA'N, butter. Scot. Cus-
tard.

BREACHTNA'GADH, mixture.

BREACSHOLAS, Twilight.

BREA'G-CHRA'BHADH, Hypocrisy
with regard to Religious worship
or devotion.

BRÉAN & BRÉUN, filthy, stin-
king.

BRÉANADH, to stink.

BRÉANTAS, a stench, an odious
smell.

BREAS, a Prince or Potentate.

BREAS, great, mighty, pom-
pous, grand. Wel *Bras*, large, also
fat.

BREAS, a voice, a great noise.

BREASAL-MACHA, a large terri-
tory in the county of Ardmagh,
which anciently belonged to the
o Donnégans, the o Lavargans, &
the o Eidys.

BREAS-CHATHAOIR, a throne.

BREAS-CHATHAIR, a Royal seat
or residence.

BREAS-CHOLBH, a sceptre.

BREASDA, chief, principal: also
active, lively, &c.

BREAS-FHORA, á Throne.

B R

BREASLANG, fraud, deceit.

BREASLANN, a Prince's court or Palace.

BREAS-OIRCHISDE, a Prince's treasure.

BREATH, Judgment, also a Sentence. as, *breath bunaidh*, a definitive or irrevocable Sentence.

BREATH, to give, tender, or offer. *do breatha Leabhar do Cuimin*, a book was given to Cuimin.

BREATHACH, Judicious, critical.

BREATHAMH & BREATHAMHAN, a Judge.

BREATHAMHNAS, judgment, discernment.

BREATHLA', a birth day.

BREATHNACH, Welsh, from Wales, a Welshman, rectius, *Briotnach*.

BREATHNA'IGHIM, to think, or conceive.

BREATHNAS, a thorn, a skewer, a bodkin. the tongue of a buckle, also a highland broach or fibula, call'd properly *brat-nasc*.

BREATHNU'GHADH, to Judge, also to look, or behold.

BREATTAIN, the Isle of Britain, it's now used only for wales, as is also *breathnach*, for a welshman. and *gràig na mbreathnach*, *Baile na mbreathnach*, *slàbh na mbreathnach*, are places in Ireland, so called, because formerly inhabited by Britons.

BRECH, a wolf, wild dog, &c. some say, a brock or badger.

BREICIN, a small trout. vid. *breac*.

BRÉID, a Kerchief or head attire for women: it is now commonly used to signify frize, or coarse woolen cloath.

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BREIDÈN, frize, a coarse strong kind of woolen dress.

BRÉIFE, a hole, also, a Man's nail.

BRÉIFNE, a large territory & sovereignty in the Province of Connaught, which comprehended the entire county of Leitrim, & most part of the county of Cavan, where of the O Ruarks were chief Lords.

BRÉIFNEACH, full of holes.

BREIG, of a boor, or Rustick. K.

BRÉIG, a fal'shood or lie. vid. *bréag*.

BRÉIGE, false, lying. *Dia bréige*, a false god.

BRÉIGHEADH, a violating or abusing.

BREIM, a breaking wind, or cracking backwards, like the Greek *breimo*, to rattle or make a thundering noise, hence the Lat. *fremo*, to rattle. BREIM, then signifies a rattling noise.

BRÉINE, the compar. of *bréan*, signifying more filthy or stinking.

BRÉINE & BRÉINEACHT, filth stench, &c.

BREIN-TÌRE, now Bentry, near Callane hill to the west of Ennis in the county of Clare.

BREISGTHE, moved, provoked stirred up, &c.

BREISI, or TEIBRISE, the dropping, or gentle falling of any Liquor or liquid.

BREISIM, a shout, a Laughter.

BREISION, a writ or mandate.

BREITH, to carry, also to feel. vid. *beara & beirim*.

BREITH, a carrying, or taking away.

BREITHEAMH, a Judge.

BREITHEAMNAS, Judgment.

BREITHEANTACH, judicious, keen in discerning.

BREITHÌONTOIR, a fuller.

BRÉITHIR, word. from briathar.

BREÒ, a fire, or flame. Pl. ex. Cl.

BREOCH, a brim or brink.

BREÒ-CHLOCH, a flint. Pl.

BREÒ-CHUA'L, a bonfire, funeral pile.

BREÒ-CHOIRE, a warming-pan. Pl.

BREÒG, a Leveret.

BREÒGADH, to pound, or bruise. *gur breògadh agus gur brùgadh iad*, so that they were bruised & battered. also to bake.

BRÉOGHAIM, to bake. Pl.

BRÉOILEA'N, Darnel. vulg. *Braighleàn*.

BRÉON, a blot or blur, a spot, &c.

BRI, Anger.

BRI, no brìgh, a word, hence briathar. a word or Sentence.

BRI, a hill or hillock, a rising ground. wel. Bre. as, PEN-BRÉ.

BRI, near, nigh, close to.

BRIAN, a word.

BRIANNA, i, e, baránta, a warrant, an Author, or composer.

BRIANNA, i. e. *mìreanna*, no *greamana* parts or divisions.

BRÌAR, a prickle, F.

BRIA'THAR, a word, also a verb.

BRIATHAR, victory or conquest. *fàgbham ort briathar agus buaidh*, ar Columcille re Dòmhnall mac Aodha. Cl.

BRIBHÉADAIDHEAN, one that affects hard or difficult words.

BRÌCE, brick. pl. *brìcidh*.

BRIDEACH, a Dwarf.

BRIDEÒG, a superstitious resemblance or picture of St. Bridget,

made up on the eve of that Saint, by unmarried wenches with a view to discover their future husbands.

BRIGH, price, worth, value. *ar son neithe gan bhrìgh*, for things of no moment or consequence. *do bhrìgh gur*, because that.

BRIGH, virtue or force, *do chaill sé a bhrìgh*, it lost it's virtue.

BRIGH, the meaning, interpretation, or substance of a thing.

BRIGH, strength, also a tomb,

BRIGHID, Bridget, the name of a woman.

BRIGHIDE, i. e, braighde, hostages, *gan géill gan bhrìghde*, without submission or hostages.

BRINDEALBHADH, a disguising, or cloaking.

BRINN & BRIONGLÒID, a dream, or Revery.

BRINDEAL, pourtrayed.

BRINNEACH, a Mother, a dam. Pl.

BRIOCHT, Sorcery, a charm.

BRIOCHT, a colour, a complexion. vulg. *driocht*.

BRÌOGHACH, efficacious, capable, effectual. also bitter, violent. *ni bù char banchath brìoghach*, non dilexit contentiones muliebres vehementes. Brog. in vit. S. Brigid.

BRÌOGHMHAR, powerful, strong, able, hearty.

BRÌOICDIC, an Amulet.

BRÌOLISGAIRE, a busy body, a meddler in other men's affairs.

BRION, inquietude, dissatisfaction.

BRION, a fiction, a lie. *brionn* the same. Pl.

BRIONDATHAM, to paint to counterfeit.

BRIONGHARSACH, a dream.

BRIONGLAD & BRIONGLÒID, a

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dream, a revery, *a mbrionglóidibh*, in dreams.

BRIONN & BRAON, a drop.

BRIOSARGNA'IDHE, a Sophister. Pl.

BRIOSARGAIN, Sophistry.

BRIOSG, pressed, also apt to break, brittle.

BRIOSGARNACH, crackling.

BRIOSGLÓRACH, babbling.

BRIOSG, a witch or Sorceress.

BRIOTACH & BRIOT-BHALBH, Lat. Brito-balbus, stammering, like a Brittain; because the Brittons seemed to the Irish to speak in a stammering & awkward manner.

BRIOTAINIS, the British tongue.

BRIOTAIRE, a stammerer, or stuttering person.

BRIOTH, fraction.

BRISC, tender, brittle; also nimble, active, also open or free-hearted.

BRISEADH, a breach, also to break, to win. *do bhris sé trí catha orrtha*, he broke three Legions of them, aliter, he won three battles from them.

BRISEADH, a wound.

BRISLEACH, a breach or derout of an army. ex. *brisleach mhór mhaigh muirtheimhne*, the bloody & general derout of the plain of muirtemny.

BRISTIGHE, breeches,

BRIT & BREAC, signify speckled, spotted, particoloured, or painted. hence *Britineach* & *Brittinios*, the Mazles, as being a speckled or painted distemper. hence also *Briotnach* or *Breatnach*, a Britton or welshman, whence *Brittania*, compounded of *BRIT*, painted, & *ta'n*, or *TA'IN*, an Irish or celtic word meaning a Country, Region or Do-

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minion. thus Brit-tania means the country of the Brits or painted people, because the ancient Inhabitants thereof painted their bodies. vid. cambden's Brit.

BRITHEAGHLAIDH, kind, gentle, courteous.

BRO, old, ancient.

BRO, a grinding stone, a quern or hand-mill.

BRO, much, many, plenty.

BROAR, a fault or error.

BROAS, old age.

BROC, a badger.

BROCACH, dirty, ill-scented, odious.

BROCA'N, pottage.

BROD & BRAID, a goad-prick, a sting. *cleach bhroid*, a long club with a goad at one end to drive draft-horses.

BRODOIL, proud, saucy.

BROG, a shoe, or brogue.

BROG or BRUG, a house or habitation vid. *Brug* infra. *sigh-bhrog*, a fairy-house, *Righ-bhrog*, a Royal house.

BROG, sorrowful, melancholy.

BROGACH, lewd, lecherous, wanton.

BROGHAD, increase, gain, profit, opulent. ex. *ní broghaide é an bheagán san*, he is not the more opulent for that trifle.

BROGHAIGHIL, dirt or filth.

BROGHAIN, excess, abuse.

BROGHDHA, excessive, superfluous; also great.

BROICE, a mole or freckle.

BROICNE, idem.

BROICNEACH, freckled.

BROIDINÉALTA, embroidered.

BROIDINÉIREACHT, embroidery.

BROIGHTOLL, the Sea Raven.

BROINN, vid. *bru*. the belly or womb. *Toradh do bhronn*, *Josa*. the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. *tré na 'broinn*, thro' her belly. *a mbroinn an E'isg*. in the fishes belly.

BROISGIM, to excite or provoke.

BROISNÍN, a bundle, or small gathering of sticks &c. to make fuel. Dimin. of *Brofna*.

BROITHDHEANDHA, carnation, or flesh-coloured. Pl.

BROLASGACH, talkative, prattling.

BROLLACH, the bosom, or breast.

BROLLAIGH, boldness, confidence.

BROLLACH, a prologue, DION-BROLLACH, the preface of a book or other writing.

BROMACH, a colt, *triochat bromach asail*, thirty ass-colts.

BROMA'NACH & BROMA'NTA, Rustick, rude, impertinent.

BROMURRU'DHASACH, too confident, too full of assurance.

BRÓN, sorrow, grief.

BRÓN MUILINN, a Mill-stone.

BRÓN, a fasting.

BRÓNACH, sorrowful, mournful, lamentable, also sorry. *as brónach an nídhe*, 'tis a lamentable case or thing. *as brónach mé don sgeúl sin*, I am sorry for that account.

BRONADH, destruction.

BRON GABHA'IL, or BRUN-GABHA'IL, conception; from *brú* & *brúin* a womb or belly, & *gabháil*, taking or conceiving.

BRONN, a gift or favour.

BRONN, a track, or sign, an impression, *mairid dá éis na bronna*, exinde manent impressa ejus vestigia.

BRONN, the breast.

BRONNADH & BRONNAIM, to give, to bestow, to present. *bronnfa sé*, he will bestow.

BRONNSGAOILE, a flux or lax.

BRONN-SGAOILTE, distempered with the flux.

BRONNTA, bestowed, devoted, presented.

BRONNTAS & BRONTANAS, a gift, favour, or present.

BROSDU'GHADH, an incentive or provocation; also to hasten, to make haste or expedition. *do bhros-duigheadur*, they hastened.

BROSGADH, an exhortation, a persuasion.

BROSNA, a faggot or bundle, an Armful.

BROSNACH, the name of a River in the county of Tipperary, & of a village in the county of Kerry.

BROTH, a mote.

BROTH, a straw. vulg. *brobh*.

BROTH, broth. ANBHRUITH, the same, from *an* water, & *bruith*, flesh i, e, *uisge feola*, flesh-water.

BROTHAIRE, a chaldron.

BROTHAIRE, a butcher, or Slaughter-man.

BROTHAIRNE, i. e. *rúainne*, no ribe, down, furr, &c.

BROTHINARGA, a butchery, or shambles, also a victualling house. Pl.

BROTLACH, a boiling pit. *poll no ionad na mbearbhthar febil a ttalmhain*. see Keating's account of the method used by the Feinians, commanded by Fion mac Cúmhail, to stew their meat in pits dug into the earth.

BRU', the womb or belly, the inflexions of it make *bronn*, *broin*, *broinne*, *bruinn*, &c. Wel. Bry. Gr.

Bru

B R

BRU & BRUN, vox infantium potum petentium.

BRU', a hind, a Deer. vid. Baighle supra.

BRU', a country, hence *Brùthoinne*, the low marshy part of Orrery in the county of Cork. wel. bro. vid. comp. etym. pag. 3. col. 3.

BRU', the borders or banks of a River. vid. BRUACH.

BRU'ACH, a bank, edge, or border. *ar brùach na hamhan*, on the brink of the River. *re brùach*, by the coast. *brùach na Hegipte*, the borders of Egypt.

BRUACHA'N, a fawn.

BRU'ACH-BHAILE, a suburb. & FOBHAILE, idem.

BRU'ACHDA & BROGHDA, stately, great, magnificent.

BRUAIDH & *Bruid*, quasi *bruit*, lat. brutum a peasant, a country man.

BRUAIDIR, a dream.

BRU'CHD, a belch.

BRU'CHD, froth. also a blast.

BRU'CHDAIM, to belch, to spring up.

BRUDA'N, a Salmon. *brudàn òg*, a Salmon trout.

BRUDEAG, a soliciting, or enticing.

BRUDHAITEACH, a thread-bare garment. Pl.

BRU'DHAIM & BRU'GHAIM, to pound, to bruise.

BRUG, a grand house, or building, a fortified place, a palace or Royal Residence. this Celtic or Irish word BRUG or BROG is originally the same with the ancient German, Gallic & Hispanie BRUGA, BRIGA & BROGA, whence the Latins formed the word BRIGA, at the end of the Names of certain places. as SAMA-

B R

65

ROBRIGA. vid. Cæsar. Commt. Lib.

5. & LATOBRIGA, as also the Greeks their BRIA, as ZELAMBRIA, MESSEMBRIA vid. Cluver de Ger. ant. L.

I. c. 7. where he even remarks. p. 61. that the ancient Celts pronounced this BRIGA as Broga, which is the same as the Irish brog or brug. this celtic word BROG or BRUG is the root of the word *Brùighean* signifying the same thing quod vid. infra. from. this same BRUG or. *Brog* with the prefixt word *all*, a rock or rocky, the national name *allobrogi* may naturally be derived.

BRUGAIDHE, a husband man, plowman or farmer.

BRUGHADH, or bruigheadh, a burger, or farmer.

BRUGH, a monument, also a heap or lump.

BRUGH, a town or borough.

BRUGHADH & BRUGHAIM, to bruise, pound; also to oppress, hardship, &c. *gur brùghadh tar modh iad*, that they were oppressed beyond measure. *noch brùightear*, that are bruised.

BRU'GHAIÐHE, gormandizing.

BRUI, the belly, paunch. vid. bru.

BRUID, grief, anxiety, sorrow.

BRUID, Captivity. *ò Dhaibhi go bruid na Babylone ceithre glùine deag*, from David to the captivity of babylon are fourteen generations. Matt. cap. 1. v. 17.

BRUID, pricked or pointed.

BRUIDE, a carrying or bringing.

BRU'IDEAMHAIL, brutal, beastly; comparat. *brùideamhla*, more brutish.

BRU'IDEAMHLAUGHT, brutality, gluttony.

BRUIDHEAGHT, a colony, potius BRUIGHEAOHT.

BRUIDHIDHE, or BRUIGHE a farmer, a Husband-man.

BRUIGH, *do bhrugh sé*, he boiled.

BRUIGHE, a farm, or Lands.

BRUIGHEAN, a strife, quarrel, fight. BRIGA in the barbarous Latin signifies the same thing; *Briga. i. e. Rixa.*

BRUIGHEAN, a Palace, Royal house or seat, unde *Brùighean Caorthain*. it is like the PRAIN of the Welsh signifying a King's court: they also call it PRIV-LYS, as the Irish do, with the same pronunciation, PRÌMH-LIS, a principal seat.

N.B. Strabo observes Lib. 7. that. BRIA, & in the accusat. BRIAN in the Thracian language signified a town or habitation, the Irish *brùighean* is pronounced *Bruian*, the same as the Thracian *Brian*, both words being also of the same signification.

Note also, that Strabo in the same book 7th. says that the PHRYGES were formerly called BRYGES or BRUGES as the Greeks write it, & were a kind of Thracians: "phryges antiquitus bryges Thracum" genus "Quære an non bruges, ut reverà Græcè scribitur, (id quod Hiberno-celticè *Brugéis*) quia domos & civitates habitabant, sicque distinguebantur a Nomadibus?

BRIGHEANACH, riotous, turbulent, quarrelsome.

BRUIN, a chaldron.

BRUIN, the womb, or belly.

BRUINEADACH, an Apron.

BRUINNEACH, a mother, a matron, a nurse.

BRUINTEACH, big with child.

BRUIT, hangings, curtains.

BRU'ITE, beaten, oppressed, bruised.

BRUITH, flesh.

BRUITHE, sodden, boiled.

BRUITHEAN, a skirmish.

BRUITHEAN & BRUITHNEACH, heat, warmth.

BRUITHIM, to boil, also to bake.

BRUITHNE & BRUITHNEOIR, a Refiner of gold or Silver, or other metal.

BRUITHNEACH, glowing, as in a furnace.

BRUM, a broom.

BRUMAIM, to vaunt backwards.

BRUTH, the hair of the head.

BRUTH, strength, vigour, sprightliness. hence the Epithet *Bruth-bhríoghmar*, given to a strong sprightly man. also Rage, any heat or warmth. W. BRUD, fervidus.

BRUTH, a wedge or piece of any metal when glowing & red hot out of the furnace.

BRUTHCHA'N, broth or soup, *rug Jacob leis an bruthchàn agus tug dà athair e. leabar breac.*

BRUITINEACH, the Meazles, variolæ. vid. Brit.

B U

BU'ABHAL, a horn, hence it sometimes stands for a Cornet of a troop: welsh. byelin a drinking horn derived from byal, a buffalo or wild bull. *Bual*, Bubalus, urus. vid. Dav. in Dict. Brit.

BU'ACHAIL, a servant, a boy; properly a cowherd. Gr. boukolos, i. e. pastor boum, the Irish derivation is from Bo pl. *bua* or *buaibh* a cow, & *cal* to keep: i. e. custos

BOUM, a cowherd. corn. bigal. wel.
& Cor: bigel.

BU'ACAIS, the wick of a candle.

BUACHAILLEACH, hoarding.

BU'ADH, food, also a bait.

BU'ADHA, victorious. BUADHACH
the same.

BU'ADHA, estimable, precious:
òs cionn na ccloch mbuàdha, above
precious stones.

BU'ADH-ALL, triumphant, all
victorious.

BU'ADH-ARG, a victorious cham-
pion, a Hero.

BUADHARGUTH, clamorous, shou-
ting with victory.

BU'ADHAS & BUADHACHAS, vic-
tory, triumph.

BU'ADHARTHA, troubled, af-
flicted, from BU'ADHAIRT, trou-
ble.

BU'ADHLAIN, a Judge.

BU'ADHMHAR & BU'ADHACH,
swoying, conquering, victorious.

BU'AF, a toad; hence, BUA'Í-
FEACH signifies poisonous. & BUA-
fán, a young toad.

BU'AFACHD & BU'AFADH, poi-
son.

BU'AFADH, menacing, threat-
ning.

BU'AFAN, a young toad vid.
búaf.

BU'AFARC, a viper.

BU'AFATHAR, an Adder.

BU'AGAIRE, a tap or faucet.

BU'AIC, the top or pinnacle.

BU'AIC, the wick of a candle.

BU'AICE, a wave.

BU'AIDH, victory, conquest.

BU'AIDHEADH, to trouble, to
afflict.

BU'AIDHEAN, a throng or mul-
titude. rect. BUIDHEAN.

BU'AIDHIM, to overcome, to
swoy over.

BUAIDHIRT, tumult, also crosses,
affliction.

BU'AIDHREADH, to trouble, vex,
perplex.

BU'AIDHREADH, vexation, dis-
contentment.

BU'AIDHRIM, to molest, or dis-
quiet.

BU'AIFPHIA'ST, a serpent. Pl.

BUA'ILEADH, to strike, smite,
or thresh. *buàilfidh sé Seile na cà-
dan*, he shall spit in his face.

BUA'ILGLAS, a mill-pond.

BUA'ILI, an ox-stall, or cow-
house.

BU'AILIDH, a Dairy house vid.
Buàilteach.

BUAILLILE, a mower or Rea-
per.

BUA'ILTEACH & BUA'ILE, a Dai-
ry-house, a summer-house or tent
for making butter & cheeses in.

BU'AILTIN, a flail. BUAILTHÉAN,
the same.

BUAIN, to loose or untie, *ag
buàin a bhròg*, untying his shoes.

BUAIN, cutting, reaping. *ag bu-
àin móna* cutting turf.

BUAIN, equality, comparison,
parity, *créd é buàin na càtha ris an
ccruithneacht*. what is the chaff to
the wheat?

BUA'INCINTEACT, constant care,
or attendance.

BUA'INE, most durable, more
lasting. *as buaine bladha na Sàoghal*.
Reputation lasts longer than Life.

BUA'INE, perpetuity, continu-
ance.

BUA'INTEOIR, a Reaper, or mo-
wer. *Buàinteoirighe connuigh*, he-
wers of wood.

BU'AL, water.
 BU'ALADH, a remedy or cure.
 BU'ALADH & *buàlaim*, to thresh, strike, smite. Gr. bole, jactus.
 BU'ALAINLE, cinclus avis, Pl. a kind of sea-lark.
 BU'ALCHRANNACH, a float or raft. Lat. Ratis.
 BU'ALCÒMHLA, a mill-damm.
 BU'ALTHACH & BU'ALTRACH; cow-dung.
 BU'AN, lasting, continual. this word is often used in the first part of a compound, & always signifies perpetuity.
 BU'AN, good. Lat. bonus. Gloss. vet.
 BU'ANA & *Buànaidhe*, a hewer, Reaper, &c.
 BU'ANA, a quartered soldier. *su-àithrioch nò Buàna ar gach tigh*, a quartered soldier in every house.
 BU'ANACHT, forced or tyrannical quartering, like that of the Danes on the Irish, unfair or unjust billeting. *buànacht na Lochlannach air shearaibh Eirionn*, the unjust quartering of the Danes, &c. it was called by the name *Buànacht*, because during the tyrannical oppression of these foreigners, the Irish had no intermission from this oppressive kind of Danish quartering called *buànacht*, quasi sit *bùan-ìocht*. permanent entertainment.
 BUA'NAS & BUA'NACHT, perpetuity, duration, perseverance.
 BUA'NCHU'IMHNE, a Chronicle.
 BUA'R, oxen, Kine, &c. like the Lat. boarius, of or belonging to oxen. as, forum boarium, the cow-market.
 BUA'RACH, a cow-spancel, or rope to tie cattle, especially cows, while they are milking.

BUA'RACH, early in the morning.
 BUAS, the belly.
 BUAS, a breach or rout.
 BUAS, bovis abundans. Pl.
 BUBADH, threatening, menacing.
 BUBHACH, sly, crafty, wily.
 BÚCLA, a buckle.
 BUDH, the world. Wel. Byd.
 BUDH, was.
 BÚDHEACHAS, thanks, thanksgiving.
 BUGH, a kind of herb. a leek. ex. *Dearca mar dhlàoi don bhùgha as Dà bhràoi cearta caoldùbha*.
 BUGH, a breach, a rout, BÚICH the same.
 BUGA'N, an unlaid Egg that has not yet a shell; or an Embryo-Egg. vid. BOGA'N.
 BU'GSA, the box tree.
 BUICEA'D, a bucket.
 BUICH, a breach.
 BUICILÉIR, a buckler.
 BUIDÉL, a bottle.
 BUIDH & BUIHEACH, thankful, grateful.
 BUIDHE, thanks, as, *do bheirim a bhuidhe ré Dia*, I give thanks to God. hence the common phrase: *a bhuidhe re dia sin*, thanks be to God for it.
 BUIDHE & BUIDHEACHD, thanks, piety, gratitude.
 BUIDHE, yellow. *cré bhuidhe*, yellow clay. *Buidhe chonail*, a plague in Ireland anno 665 Keat. perhaps the same with the *vad-velen* amongst the Britains.
 BUIDHE NA NINGEAN, the herb spurge, the juice whereof is of so hot & corroding a nature, that being dropped upon warts it eats them up. in Latin Tithymallus

BU'IDHEACH, thankful, grateful.
 BU'IDHEACHAS, gratitude, thanks.
 BUIDHEACHT, yellowness.
 BUIDHEAN & BUIDHIN, a band or troop of soldiers; plur. BUIDHNE. also a company or multitude.
 BUIDHEACA'N, the yolk of an Egg.
 BUIG-BHUINNE, bullrushes, the plur. of BOG-BHUINNE.
 BUIGE, softer, the compar. degree of *bog*; also softness.
 BUIGSHIBHIN, a bullrush, rectius BOG-BHUINNE.
 BUIGSIN, a little box.
 BU'IL, the River Boyle in the county of Mayo.
 BUILE & BUILEADH, madness, rage. *ar buile*, mad, crazy, or distracted. Lat. *bilis*.
 BUILEAMHAIL, mad, raging mad.
 BUILEA'N OR BUILIN, a small loaf of bread. *tri chéd bhuilin*, 300 loaves.
 BUILLE, a stroke, or blow.
 BUILG, a pair of bellows.
 BUILG, a distemper very noxious to cattle, especially Kine, which is thought to proceed from the want of Water; or from violent heat.
 BUILGLÉAS, a blister.
 BUILGLÉASACH, spotted, blistered, pock-holed. from *Bolgach*, the pock & *léas*, a spot.
 BUIME, a nurse.
 BUIMPIS, a pump, also the sole of a shoe, pronounced *buimpéis*.
 BUINNE, a tap or spout; a tap or spigot.
 BUINNE, an Ulcer.
 BUINNE, a branch, a twig. hence *bog-bhuinne* a bull-rusk.
 BUINNEACH, the Lax, a flux, or looseness.
 BUINNEA'N, a Shoot, a young

twig, or branch. the diminutive of BUINNE.

BUINNEA'N LEA'NA, a bittern.
 QUINNIGHE, that is troubled with the flux.
 BUINNIRE, rectius BONNAIRE a footman, a post-boy.
 BUINTACH, vid. *Buinnighe*.
 BUIRBE, wrath, anger, Severity.
 BUIRBE, more robust, or wrathful.
 BU'IREADH OR BU'IRFEADH, roaring, bellowing BU'IRIDH ASSAIL, the braying of an ass. *ag ingreim agus ag buir*, ravening & roaring.
 BU'IREADH, goar, or corrupt matter.
 BUIREA'DHACH, rectius BORRA'GHACH, puissant, warlike, brave. compound of *borr*, great or extraordinary, & *àgha* battle or fight quasi, *borr-àghach*.
 BU'IRFEACH, an outcry, a bellowing.
 BUIRGEISEACH, a burgess, rectius BRU'IGEIS, from *Brug*, a town, or habitation.
 BUIRRIN, now BURREN, a barony in the county of clare, which anciently belonged to the O LOCHLINS BOIRNE, it's genitive case is BOIRNE.
 BUISGIN, a haunch or buttock.
 BUISTE, a pouch, scrip, or satchel.
 BUITE, fire. vid. BOIT.
 BUITEALACH, a large fire.
 IBUTLEIR, a Butler. BUITLEA'RACHD, Butler-ship.
 BUL, a manner or fashion.
 BULLA, a Pope's bull. CEANN-BHULLA, bowls of the chapter.
 BULLA, a bowl.
 BULLACH, the fish call'd Connor.
 BUMBHEAN, an old woman.

BUN, about, keeping, *a mbun a ccaórach*, taking care of their sheep. *a mbun a Leabhar* about his books.

BUN, the stump or bottom, or root of any thing. *bun a n'earbail*, the rump. *bun ós cionn*, upside down, topsy-turvy. *gan bhun gan bhàrr*, without head or tail.

BUNADH, the stock, or origin, root, &c. BUNADH TREIBHE, the stock or origin of a tribe or family.

BUNADHU'S, Lat. fundamentum, foundation, origin, Radix; also authority.

BUNADHU'SACH, authentic. *go bunadhùsach* with authority. also Radical or fundamental.

BUNA'IT, a foundation, also a dwelling, or habitation.

BUN-A'ITEACH, fundamental.

BUN-A'ITÌGHIM, to found or establish.

BUN-CHAILEACH, an old woman.

BUN-CÌOS, chiefry. or chief-rent.

BU'NDU'N, the fundament; also any base blunder.

BU'NDU'NACH, ungainly, blundering, silly. DUINE BUNDUNACH, a clumsy, bungling, clouterly man.

BUNN, work.

BUNNA'N, a bittour.

BUNNSACHA, rods or osiers. *do chur Jacob bùnsacha blàtha breacdhatha sna lothracaibh as a ttomail-dis na caerigh, an tan bhìdis dà reith.* vid. *leabhar breac.* in gen. c. 30. v. 37, 38, 41.

BUNTOP, hasty or sudden.

BUNNUDHAS, authority. vid. BUNADHU'S.

BUNNU'DHASACH, authentic.

BU'R NO BHU'R, your.

BU'RACH, exploits, military feats, great valour.

BURGAIRE, a Burgess, a citizen.

BUS, shall be, *ni hé so bhùs oighre ort.* this is not he that shall be your Heir.

BUS, the mouth.

BUS, on this side, *an thaobh a bhús don amhain*, on this side the River.

BUSGAIM, to stop, to hinder.

BUTAIS, a boot.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER C.

THis Letter obtains the third place in the modern Irish Alphabet; as it does in the Latin, & other European Alphabets. Our Grammarians distinguish it by the name of COLL, which is the hazel-tree in Irish, Lat. Corylus. and so every other Letter of the Irish Alphabet is called by the name of some particular tree of the natural growth of the country: for which reason the old Irish call'd their Letters & writings FEADHA i. e. woods; & so did the old Romans call their literary compositions by the name of Sylva, when they wrote on leaves of trees, and tables of wood * the Danes also called their Runics by the name of Bog-

* Vid. Æneid. l. 6. Gellius l. 12. c. 10. Sueton. de Claris Grammat. Cicero de Oratore l. 3. Quintilian. l. 10. c. 3.

stave, for the same reason & in the same sense. *Vid.* OLAUS wormius de liter. Run. pag. 6. 7. the Irish C or COLL is ranked by our Grammarians among those consonants they call bog-chonloineadha, soft consonants: though it is to be noted that this Letter invariably preserves a strong sound, wherever it stands in its simple & unaspirated state, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a word: so that of its own nature, it always carries the force of the Greek Kappa, or the English K. but when it is aspirated by an, h, subjoined to it, or a full point set over it, instead of the h, it then carries the soft, guttural, or whistling sound of the Greek Chi, or the Spanish X.

Our Irish Copists have frequently substituted the Letter G in the place of C; which substitution is, indeed, the more natural, as they both may be regarded as Letters of the same organ: and yet his exchange was not always free from abuse, as it sometimes carried away the Irish words from their natural affinity with other languages, especially the Latin. thus, for Cabhar, Lat. Capra, a goat, they wrote Gabhar; for Camul, Lat. Camelus, a Camel, & metaphorically, a simpleton, they wrote Gamul; for Deic, or Déac, Lat. Decem, they wrote Déag; for con or co, Lat. cum or co, they write gon, or go; as, for con a mbráithribh, Lat. cum suis fratribus, they write gon a mbráithribh; for co n'gallaibh i. e. con gallaibh, Lat. cum Gallis, they write go n'gallaibh, &c. And, vice versa, our Grammarians have as frequently substituted C in the place of G, esteeming these two Letters naturally commutable with each other, like D & T, as indeed they always were in most of the antient languages. But it is particularly to be observed, that although the Letters C & G usurp each others places; yet, in the Irish language they never exchange sound or power, each invariably preserving its own natural power & pronounciation wherever it appears. for C is always a Kappa or K; & G is as constantly a strong un-guttural Gamma, excepting the case of their being aspirated by the Immediate subjoining of a (h). this property seems peculiar to the Irish or celtic amongst the old languages, since we see in the oldest draughts of the Hebrew & Greek Letters that the Gimel of the former, & the Gamma of the Later, are marked down as having the force & pronounciation of either G or C indifferently; which is likewise the case in the Armenian, Æthiopian, & Coptic Alphabets, as appears by the tables of Doctor Barnard, & Dr. Morton. thus likewise do all the other Letters of the Irish Alphabet constantly preserve their respective force & power, without usurping on each others pronounciation or function, as it happens in other languages; wherein C often usurps that of S, as in the Latin word CICERO, as does likewise T when immediately followed by the vowel (i) & then by any other vowel, as in the words Titius, Mauritius, usurpatio, &c. So that if Lucian had to deal only with the Irish Alphabet, he would have had no room for the humourous quarrel & Law-suit he raised between the consonants of his Alphabet.

for encroaching on each other, as those of most other Alphabets frequently do, by usurping each others function of sound & pronunciation. And this circumstance regarding the Irish Alphabet is the more remarkable, as its whole natural & primitive stock of Letters, is but sixteen in number, the same as that of the first Roman or Latin Alphabet brought by Evander the Arcadian, which was the original Cadmean or Phœnician set of Letters communicated to the Græcians. & yet our sixteen Letters of the primitive Irish Alphabet were sufficient for all the essential purposes of language, each preserving its own sound or power without usurping that of any other Letter. as to the (h) it is only an aspirate in the Irish language, & never entered as a natural element into the frame of any word; though indeed of late ages it seems to have put on the appearance & function of a Letter when used as a prefix to a word that begins with a vowel, which happens only in words referred to females or the feminine gender; for in Irish we say a aidhe his face; but as to the face of a woman, we must say a h'aidhe; where the h is a strong aspirate & carries such a force as it does in the Latin heri, hodie; the Greek hagios & Heracleos, the French hero the English host, &c. and as to the P, we shall, in our remarks on that Letter, alledge some reasons which may seem to evince that it did not originally belong to the Irish Alphabet.

One remark more remains to be made on the Letter C, which relates to the aspirate or guttural sound, (the same as the Greek chi) it is susceptible of at the begining of a word: a remark which is equally applicable to the Letter B & partly to other consonants of the Irish Alphabet. in all nominal words or nouns substantive of whatever gender begining with C, & bearing a possessive reference to persons, or things, of the masculine gender, the Letter C is aspirated, but not so when they are referred to feminines. Ex. a cheann (mascul.) his head; a chos his foot: a ceann, (fem.) her Head, a cos, her foot. so likewise in B, a bhúachail (mas.) his servant man; a bhean-sclábha (fem.) his servaut maid. a búachail, her man servant, a bean-sclábha, her woman servant. but when those words, or any other nominals, are taken absolutely, & without reference to any thing, those of the feminine gender alone are aspirated in their initial Letter, whether C or B. Ex. an chos, the foot. an bhean-sclábha the maid-servant, an búachail the man-servant. So that this prefixing of the particle an before nouns substantives, is one method of discovering their gender. but it does not hold good with regard to nouns beginning with D or T.



C A

CA', in Irish is always an interrogative, & has various significations; as, *what?* ex. *cà ham*, what time? *cà Duine* what man? *how*, ex. *cà fearr*, how better? *cà hàirde*, how tall? whither, or where ex. *cà rachaidh tù*, whither art thou bound? *cà bhfil tù*, where art thou? Lat. *quà. cà huàir* when? *cà has*, whence? &c.

CA or CAI, a house.

CAB, the mouth, analogous to this word is the Gr. *cabe*, food. & the Lat. *cibus*.

CA'BA, a cloak, also a cap, or covering of the head Lat. *Cappa*.

CABACH, Babbling or talkative.

CA'BACH, a hostage, ex. *d'fille-adar tar anais gan càin gan Cabach*, they returned without tribute or hostage. Chron. Scot.

CABAGA, a Drab or quean. i. e. a common strumpet.

CABAILE, a fleet, or navy.

CABAIRE, a babbler, a talkative fellow.

CABAIREACHT, a prating or babbling.

CABA'N & CABU'N, a capon. Lat. *capo* & Gr. *capon*.

CABA'N, a tent, booth, or cottage: wel. *Gabán*.

CABAR, a conjunction or union.

CABAR, a joint.

CABARTHA, joined.

CABHAR, a goat.

CABHAIR, help, relief, succour. it is pronounced Cou'ir, Gr. *Epicouros*, auxiliator.

CABHAIRE, a helper, assistant, &c.

C A

CABHAIRIM, to help, to aid.

CABHAN, a field, a plain.

CABHANSHAIL, the prop or stay of a building, the wind-beam.

CABHARA, a shield or buckler: it is more properly a Helmet or head-cover, for it seems to be the same as CATH-BHA'R, from *bàr*, the top or crown of the head, & *cath*, fight.

CABHARTHA & CABHARTHACH, helpful, comfortable. *lucht cabhartha*, assistants, auxiliaries.

CABHLACH, a fleet.

CABHOG, a jackdaw.

CABHOG, a ransacking or plundering.

CA'BLA, the cable of a ship. plur. CA'BLA'IDHE.

CABHRA, id. qd. CABHAIR. succour, &c.

CABHRA'IGHIM, to help, or succour; also to conspire. Pl.

CABRADH, a coupling, or joining.

CABRAIM, to bind or tie.

CAC, the ordure or dung of man, beast, or fowl & in it's inflexions CACA, is like the Gr. *caccé*, ster-cus, merda.

CACA & CACAIM, to go to stool, like the. Gr. *Caccas*, & the Lat. *caco*, *cacare*.

CA'CH, all, every, the rest. like the French *chaque*. CACH EILE, all the rest. vid. *gach. lingfe càch air a lorg*, the rest will pursue him.

CACHAN DUIT, i. e. *cà tarbha dhuit?* what use to you?

CACHNAIM, to effect or bring to pass.

CACHT, a maid servant, bond-woman.

CACHT, the body: *ró luidh go hainglibh as a chacht* he quitted the prison of his body; i, e, he retired from this world into the converse of Angels. vid. chron. scot.

CACHT, as, *fà chacht*, generally.

CACHT, a fasting, fast, &c.

CACHTA, hunger.

CACHTAMHAIL, of or belonging to a servant.

CAD, is an interrogative & signifies WHAT: as, *cad do rinne tú*, what hast thou done? *cad Chuige*, what for? Latiné quid, quod.

CADAIM, a fall, also hap, chance. Latin. *cado*. wel. CODUM, a fall.

CADAD, an eclipsis, or suppression of a Letter which happens, when the radical Letter is not pronounced, tho written in the beginning of a word.

CA'DARUS, i. e. CA'TURUS whether? which way.

CADA's, cotton, also the cotton plant, called Bombast,

CADHAL, a bason.

CADHAL, a skin, or hide.

CA'DHAS, friendship, honour, privilege. K.

CA'DHASACH, respectful, honourable.

CADHLA, i. e. CABHAR a goat.

CADHLA, delightful, charming.

CADHLA, the small guts.

CAD-LUTBH, the herb cudworth.

CADNAMA, equal, alike.

CADRANTA & CADRANSA, stubborn, obstinate.

CAECH, blind Lat. caecus, vid. *caoch*.

CAEMH, a feast or entertainment.

CA'G, a Jackdaw.

CAGAILT, profit, advantage.

CAGAL, the herb cockle.

CAGALAIM, to spare, *cagal an arbhair* to spare the corn. *cagail sinn a Thiarna* spare us o Lord.

CAGALT, frugality.

CAGALTACH, frugal, sparing.

CAGAR & COGAR, a whisper, a secret.

CAGAIDH, legal, just.

CAGNAIM & COGNAIM, to chew, to mange.

CAI or CAOI, a way, or road.

CA'I, i. e. cuach, the cuckow. ex. *do gnidís càì cuchairacht air bheannaibh na mbò*; i. e. the cuckows uled to sing perched on the horns of the cows.

CAIBHDEAN, a number, or multitude.

CAIBHDEAN, a Harlot or prostitute, also any depraved or debauched person.

CAIBHNE, friendship.

CAIBIDIL, a chapter, Lat. Capitulum.

CAIBINNEACHT, talkativeness, prating.

CAICMHE, a kind of neck-ornament. Pl.

CAID, a Rock.

CAID, vid. CUID, a part or share.

CAIDCHE, fine calm weather.

CAIDE, where, wherefore?

CA'IDH, i. e. *geanamnuigh*, chaste, pure, unspotted. it is generally pronounced *càig*, in the province of munster.

CAIDH, order, also a manner or fashion.

CAIDHÉ, i. e. *ca é?* who is he?

CAIDHE, dirt, also a blemish.

CAIDHEACH, polluted.

CA'IDHEAMHAIL, becoming, decent.

CAIDHIDHE, hides, skins.

C A

CAIDIOL, a sun-dial.

CAIDREABH, or *coidreabh*, acquaintance, friendship.

CAIDREADH, fellowship in traffick.

CAIDREAMHACH, conversant, acquainted; also a companion.

CAIGNE, the inflexions of CAIN-GEAN, quod vid.

CAIGNEA'N, a van to winnow withal.

CA'IL, a condition or state; also quality.

CA'IL & CAILIDHEACTH, good Disposition, the quality of a thing, or person. *a dheagh chàil*, his good name or good quality, *a dheagh-chàilidheachta*. id.

CA'IL & A CCA'IL, behind.

CAIL, a spear, a Javelin.

CAIL, an appearance.

CAILBHE, a mouth, an orifice.

CAIL-BHEARB, a cow-herd, from *cail* to keep, & *fearb* a cow.

CAILC, a buckler.

CAILC, chalk, or lime Lat. *calx*, *calcis*. & Græcè, *chalis*, Lapis ex quo camentum fit.

CAILCEAMHAIL, chalky.

CAILCEANTA, hard.

CAILCÌN, a little shield.

CAILCÌN, a disorder which affects the Eyes.

CAILE, a country-woman, whence the diminutive CAILÌN, a marriageable girl, a young woman. it is analogous to the Greek *calé*, *pulchra* & the Hebrew *calla*, *sponsa*, *nurus*.

CAILEACH, a cock. wel. *Keiliog*, this Irish word forms *CUILIG* in the plur. Lat. *Gallus*. & Gr. *Callos*.

CAILEASADH, a Lethargy.

CAILC, vid. *cealg*, a sting.

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CAILGEAMHAIL, pungent, pricking.

CA'ILIDHEACTH, a qualification: also a quality.

CAILÌN, a girl. vid. *caile*.

CAILL, loss. *aimsir re caill & aimsir le faghail*, a time to get, & a time to lose. *caill na mabine*, confiscation of goods.

CAILLCHU'LA, i. e. CAILLETHU'MHLA: *sgéala cailletheamhla*, old wife's tales.

CAILLE or CALLA, a veil or cowl given to a nun or monk, ex. *fo hùair mac-Caille caille uàs ceann naomh Brighde*. Latine, posuit Maccalaus velum super caput sanctæ Brigidæ.

CAILLEACH, an old woman. *cailleach dubh*, a nun of the Order of S. Benedict, & others, who wore black hoods & habits, now passes as a common name for nuns of any Order. *cailleacha dubha* in the plur.

CAILLEACHAS, dotage.

CAILLEASG or CUILLIOSG, a horse or mare.

CAILLEAMHAIN, loss or damage.

CAILIM, to lose, to destroy.

CAILLIM, to geld. *caillte*, gelded, also ruined, destroyed.

CAILLTEA'NACH, an Eunuch.

CAILLTEARNACH, a place where shrubs grow.

CAILMHION, a helmet.

CAILLIOG & CAILEAMHAIN, loss.

CAILPHIGH, a sort of bottle or jug. F.

CAILTE or CAILLTE, lost, ruined.

CA'IM, a fault, stain, or blemish. *gan chàim gan locht*, without stain or blemish.

CAIME, crookedness. also the comparat. degree of *cam*, more crooked.

CA'IMEAN, reprov'd, blemish'd.

CAIMHDEAN, a throng or multitude.

CAIMIS, a shirt.

CAIMPEAR, a champion. wel. *Kampiur. armor. kimper.*

CA'IMSE, a shirt, shift or smock, the genitive case of *caimis*, Lat. *chamisia*. Gal. *chemise*.

CAIMSEOG or *camóg*, falshood, equivocation.

CAIN, chaste, undefiled, as, a *Mhuire a Mhàthair chain: Maria Mater intemerata*; also devout, religious: *ro bhí sé cain na crhreidíomh*; likewise sincere, faithful; *bàs chongail ceirtbhreathach cain*. Lat. *candidus*.

CAIN, dearly beloved, choice, &c.

CA'IN, a Rent or King's tax, or amercement; *gan chain*, without duties. *cuirfidh siad cain*, they will amerce. vid. *Cánach*. it makes *càna* in it's genitive case. ex. *tré coill a chàna dàr ccéad - athair Adaimh*, thro' our first Parent's violation of the commandment. here *cain* signifies a precept or commandment.

CA'INEADH, a dispraising, or reproving. wal. *Kuyn*, complaint.

CAINFICIM, to fine, or amerce.

CAINDIGHEACTH, quantity.

CAINGEAL, i. e. *cliath*, a hurdle.

CAINGEAN, a rule, cause, or reason.

CAINGEAN, a supplication or petition. ex. *do ràdh liom caingean nàch gann do dheànamh*, he desired me to make no poor or sparing petition. vid. *beatha margréat*.

CAINGEAN, a compact, covenant, league or confederacy. ex. *do rinne mé caingean rém Shùilibh*, pepigi *fædus cum oculis meis*. Job.

CAINGEAN, in its inflexions ma-

kes *caigne*, as may be seen in the competition between *Leath mógh*, & *Leath-cúinn*.

CA'INIM, to dispraise, or traduce; ex. *do chain agus do aoir sé iad*, he dispraised & satyrized them.

CAINNEAL, a channel.

CAINNEAL, a candle. potius *cain deal*. Lat. *candela*.

CA'INSEOIR, a bitter scolding person.

CA'INSEORACHT, scolding & cursing.

CAINSI, no *caoinse*, the face, or countenance.

CAINT, speech. *réim' chaint*, with my speech, *ag caint* speaking or talking. Lat. *canto*. are.

CAINTEACH, talkative, prattling.

CAINTEOIR, a babbler, a talkative person. *cainteoir maith*, a good speaker.

CAINTIC, a song or canticle.

CAIR, the gum.

CAIR, an image.

CAIRBHIM, to shake or quiver.

CAIRBRE, the name of several Princes among the old Irish, the same as Charibert, the name of one of the Kings of France. it is also the name of different territories; as, *cairbre gabhra*, or Carbury in the County of Meath, antiently belonging to the *o Rónáins*. *Cairbre-aodhbha* in the county of Limerick, now called Kenry, the original country of the *o Donovans*, & *o Cuileáns*, or Collins. also *cairbreacha* in the west of the county of Cork, first called *Corca-Luidhe*, extending from Bandon to Crook-haven & to the river of Kin-mare, antiently possessed by the *o Driscolls*, the *o Baires*, *o Larys*, *o Henagáins*, *o Flain*, *o Co-*

*whigs, o Fihilla, ò Déada, o Hea,
o Kiervic, &c.*

CAIRCEACH, pleasant, agreeable.

CAIRCHEAS, a twist or turn, as
of a Rope.

CA'IRDE, the plur. of. *cara* a friend,
a bosom friend Gr. *cardia*,
the heart or bosom. *càirde gàoil*,
Kindred, relations.

CA'IRDE, *càirdeas* or *càirdios*,
friendship, amity.

CA'IRDE, respite of time *gan
chàirde air bith*. without any delay.
do chuir sé air càirde. he prolonged
or delayed.

CA'IRDEAS, or *Càirdios*, a Gossip,
Càirdios-Crìost, a sponsor to one's
child at baptism.

CA'IRDEAMHAIL, friendly, fa-
vourable.

CA'IRDIOCH, friendly. Wel. *Ka-
redig*.

CAIREAMHAIN, shoe-makers.

CAIR-FHIADH, a hart or stag. Ar-
mor. *Karo*.

CAIRGHIÒS, *rectius cadhraigheas*,
Lent. from *quadragesima*.

CAIRGHIM, to forbid, to prohi-
bit, to abstain. *cairin féoil gan tsaill*,
abstaining from unsalted meat.

CAIRLIM, to beat, to strike, &c.

CAIRNEACH, stony. *saxatilis*: *Jàs-
caire Cairneach*, is translated in the
Bible, an Asprey, commonly cal-
led the King's Fisher.

CAIRNEACH, (*Sagart*) quasi *Co-
róineach*, *òn ccoróin bhios uim a
chionn*, a Priest, thus Clery. but the
true origin of the word *Cairneach*,
is from *Carn* a heap of stones, &c.
on which the Druids or Pagan
Priests offered sacrifices to Belus,
whence the armorics have the word
Belec, to signify a Priest.

CAIRRIGHIM, to amend, to cor-
rect.

CAIREAIC or *Carraicc*, a Rock,
or bulwark. Gr. *charax*, vallum;
in it's oblique cases *characos*, *cha-
raci*: it corresponds with the obli-
que cases of this Irish word, to
wit, *caraice* or *caraicce*, Wel. *Kar-
reg*. & cornish *carrag*.

CARRAICEACH & *Carraiceeamhail*,
Rocky, full of Rocks. *carraigea-
mhail* idem. it is pronounced *car-
raighiùil*.

CAIRRPTHEÒIR, a charioteer,
also a victor or conquerour.

CAIRRSE, a Club.

CAIRT or *Coirt*, the bark or rind
of a tree; from this celtic word the
Latin word *cortex* is visibly derived;
& *charta*, paper, seems to be more
properly derived from it than from
the Gr. *chairò*, quoniam *salutatrix*,
or the Gr. *charasso*, *sculpo*, especially
as it is allowed that the ancients
wrote upon the bark & rind of
trees, before the invention of par-
chment. N. B. the Irish word *cairt*
signifies paper, or any piece of wri-
ting, or a book: as the Latin *liber*,
properly signifying the inward rind
or bark of a tree, used by the an-
cients instead of paper, for the same
reason means a book: & as the
Greek *Biblos* also signifies a book,
because the Greeks & Egyptians
anciently wrote upon the bark of
the Egyptian tree *Biblos* or *Bublos*,
which was otherwise called *Papy-
rus*, Paper.

CAIRT, a charter, deed, bond,
or indenture, plur. *cairteana*. also a
card, plur. *càrtaigh*. & plur. *carta-
cha*, deeds, bonds, or indentures.

CAIRT, a Rock or stone.

CAIRTE or *Cairt*, a chariot or cart.

CAIRT-CHEAP, the nave of a cart-
wheel.

CAIRTEOIR, a waggoner, a carter.

CAIRTIM, to clear out, pack off or cleanse. rectius *cartaim*.

CA'IS & gen. *càise*, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

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CAISCIA'MHACH, that hath curled locks.

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CAISE, a stream of water or other fluid. pl. *caisidhe*. *caisidhe fo-la*, streams of blood.

CAISE, a wrinkle.

CAISEAL, vid. *caisiol*, a bulwark or wal. any great rock.

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CAISLEOIR, a Projector or maker of Castles or towers.

CAISREABHACHT, juggling, or the art of leger-de-main.

CAISSIOLACHT, a battlement.

CAIT, a sort, or kind.

CA'IT, where? whither? compounded of *cà* what, & *ait* a place. *c'ait-as*, whence?

CA'ITE, winnowed. *luchd càite*, winnowers of corn, &c.

CA'ITEACH & *Càiteag*, a sort of basket; also a mat, or cloath on which corn is winnowed.

CA'ITEACH, Chaff, or the winnowing of corn.

CAITEACH, expensive; *duine caiteach*. an expensive, prodigal person.

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med his store, also to fling or cast.

CAITHFIDH, it becomes, it be-
hoves, an impersonal verb. *an ccaithfe mé*, must I?

CAITHIOCHD AIMSIRE, a pass-ti-
me, *caitheamh aimsire*, idem.

CA'ITHLEACH, chaff, husks, &c.

CAITHRÉIM, sway in fight, tri-
umph. vid. *Réim*.

CAITHRÉIMEACH & *Caith-réim-
eamhail*, triumphant, victorious.

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exult, &c.

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CAITITH & CARTAIT, a bodkin.

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ner?

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cales.

CAL, sleep or slumbering.

CAL, to keep safe, to prefer-
ve, surround, or comprehend. Heb.
Cal, complexus est.

CALA, hard; also frugal, thrif-
ty, wel. *Kaled*. & arm. *Kalet*. Gr.
Chalepos.

CALA, a ferry, a harbour, port
or haven. Lat. *Cala* & *Cale*, hence
Caletum, Calais: *Burdi-cala* or *Bur-
digalla*, Bourdeaux. vid. *Caleith*.

CALAINN, a couch, a bed place.

CALA'ISTE, a College.

CALAITH, vid. *Cala*. a ferry. har-
bour or passage. Lat. *Cala*.

CALAIM, to sleep. vid. *colaim*
quod rectius est.

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CALB, the head. ex. *do Chalb ro
cloich cruideala* your head upon a
hard stone. Lat. *Calvaria*.

CALBH, hardness, &c.

CALBH, bald, bald-pated, Lat.
calvus. chaldaicè *chalaph*, decorti-
care, & Hebraicè *chalal* tersus, po-
litus. vid. Ezech. c. i. v. 7.

CALBHACH, a proper name of
man, derived from *Calbh*, Bald.

CALBHACHT, a Baldness, or ba-
re-headedness. Lat. *calvities*.

CALBHTHAS, Lat. *cothurnus*; a
buskin.

CALC or *Cailc*, chalk or Lime.
Lat. *calx*, *calcis*: & the Irish *cailc*,
makes *cailce* in it's genitive.

CALCADH & *Calcaighim*, to har-
den, to grow hard, *do chalcuigh sé
na chion*, he fastened or hardened
in his guilt.

CALCAIGHTHE, hardened; obdu-
rate.

CALCUGHADH, obduracy, obs-
tinacy.

CALEITH, a ferry. hence *Caletum*
Calais. also a harbour, port. vid.
Cala.

CALG, a sword. rectius *colg*.

CALG, a prick or sting.

CALGACH, sharp-pointed, pric-
kly; also angry, peevish: the same
as *calgach*.

CALGHAOIS, cheat; CALGHAOI-
SEACH, a cheater.

CALLA, a veil, or hood.

CALLACH, i. e. *feascar-luch*, a Bat.
Lat. *glis*. also a boar.

CALLA'IDHE, a partner.

CALLAIN, a town & territory in
the county of Killkenny, which an-
ciently belonged to the o Gloher-
nys, & a tribe of the Céalys.

CALLA'IN, the Calends or first

CAIRTEOIR, a waggoner, a carter.

CAIRTIM, to clear out, pack off or cleanse. rectius *cartaim*.

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CALB, the head. ex. *do Chalb re cloich cruideala* your head upon a hard stone. Lat. *Calvaria*.

CALBH, hardness, &c.

CALBH, bald, bald-pated, Lat. *calvus*. chaldaicè *chalaph*, decorticare, & Hebraicè *chalal* tersus, politus. vid. Ezech. c. i. v. 7.

CALBHACH, a proper name of man, derived from *Calbh*, Bald.

CALBHACHT, a Baldness, or bare-headedness. Lat. *calvities*.

CALBHTHAS, Lat. *cothurnus*; a buskin.

CALC or *Cailc*, chalk or Lime. Lat. *calx*, *calcis*: & the Irish *cailc*, makes *cailce* in it's genitive.

CALCADH & *Calcaighim*, to harden, to grow hard, *do chalcuigh sé na chion*, he fastened or hardened in his guilt.

CALCAIGHTHE, hardened; obdurate.

CALCUGHADH, obduracy, obstinacy.

CALEITH, a ferry. hence *Caletum*. Calais. also a harbour, port. vid. *Cala*.

CALG, a sword. rectius *colg*.

CALG, a prick or sting.

CALGACH, sharp-pointed, prickly; also angry, peevish: the same as *calgach*.

CALGHAOIS, cheat; CALGHAOISEACH, a cheater.

CALLA, a veil, or hood.

CALLACH, i.e. *feascar-luch*, a Boar. Lat. *glis*. also a boar.

CALLA'IDHE, a partner.

CALLAIN, a town & territory in the county of Killkenny, which anciently belonged to the o Glohernys, & a tribe of the Céalys.

CALLA'IN, the Calends or first

CAIRTEOIR, a waggoner, a carter.

CAIRTIM, to clear out, pack off or cleanse. rectius *cartaim*.

CA'IS & gen. *càise*, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

CA'IS, a regard, *ni bhfil càis agam ann*, I do not regard it. rectius *càs*. Gallicè, *càs*, eodem sensu.

CA'IS, a cause, a reason. vid. *cùis*. Lat. *causa*.

CAIS or *Caise*, hatred, dislike, enmity; wel. *Kas*, hatred.

CAIS or *Caise*, love, regard, Esteem. It may seem extraordinary that any one word could at the same time bear two directly opposite significations, such as this word doth, according to the Irish verse following: *caise mioscais, caise searc: do réir na leabhar làn-cheart*; but there are several examples of the kind in different languages even in the Hebrew; wherein *Kadasch* signifies both *sacred* & *execrable*, as does *hagios* in Greek. *al* in heb. Lat. *altus* signifies either high or low, or height & depth; & so does *altitudo* in Latin; as the *o altitudo* of the apostle, is the same as *o profunditas*. *af, ef* in heb. means *air*, *water*, or *fire*. *Caph, cap* in heb: signifies either convex or concave. all ideas as opposite to each other as Love & hatred.

CAISA'N, hoarseness.

CAISCHIAMH, curled hair.

CAISCIA'MHACH, that hath curled locks.

CA'ISE, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

CAISE, a stream of water or other fluid. pl. *caisidhe*. *caisidhe fo-la*, streams of blood.

CAISE, a wrinkle.

CAISEAL, vid. *caisiol*, a bulwark or wal. any great rock.

CA'ISE or *càise*, Easter; corruptè pro *Paise* Gr. & Lat. *Pascha*, & Chaldaicè idem; a *Pasah*, Heb. i. e. *transiit*; quia angelus Ægyptiorum primogenitos occidens, Israelitarum domos sanguine agni conspersas & signatas transiit, illisque percipit.

CAISIOI, the foundation of a wall or building. also any stone building.

CAISIOI or *Caiseal*, the town of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, anciently the Metropolis of Munster, being the Regal Residence of the Kings of that Province, & the Archiepiscopal see of it's Metropolitans.

CAISIOI, *Ciosail*, i. e. *ail an chiosa*, a Toll-stone, or stone whereon tribute was paid.

CAISLEA'N, a Castle, garnison, or fortress. it seems to be a derivative of *Caiseal* or *Caisiol*. quasi *Caisiolàn*.

CAISLEOIR, a Projector or maker of Castles or towers.

CAISREABHACHT, juggling, or the art of leger-de-main.

CAISSIOLACHT, a battlement.

CAIT, a sort, or kind.

CA'IT, where? whither? compounded of *cà* what, & *ait* a place. *c'ait-as*, whence?

CA'ITE, winnowed. *luchd càite*, winnowers of corn, &c.

CA'ITEACH & *Càiteag*, a sort of basket; also a mat, or cloath on which corn is winnowed.

CA'ITEACH, Chaff, or the winnowing of corn.

CAITEACH, expensive; *duine caiteach*. an expensive, prodigal person.

CAITEACHAS, prodigality.

CAITEOG, butter.

CAITETHÉIR, a spendthrift a
Lavisher.

CA'ITH, chaff.

CA'ITHIM, to winnow, *noch do
càitheadh*, which was winnowed.
càithfe tú iad, thou shalt winnow
or fan them,

CAITHIM, to consume or wear
out. *do chaith sé a lón*, he consu-
med his store, also to fling or cast.

CAITHFIDH, it becomes, it be-
hoves, an impersonal verb. *an ccaithfe mé*, must I?

CAITHIOCHD AIMSIRE, a pass-ti-
me, *caitheamh aimsire*, idem.

CA'ITHLEACH, chaff, husks, &c.

CAITHRÉIM, sway in fight, tri-
umph. vid. *Réim*.

CAITHRÉIMEACH & *Caith-réim-
eamhail*, triumphant, victorious.

CAITHRÉIMIUGHADH, to triumph,
exult, &c.

CAITIN, shag, villus. Pl.

CAITITH & CARTAIT, a bodkin.

CAITTE, how; after what man-
ner?

CAL, caleworts or cabbage,
cales.

CAL, sleep or slumbering.

CAL, to keep safe, to preserve,
surround, or comprehend. Heb.
Cal, complexus est.

CALA, hard; also frugal, thrif-
ty, wel. *Kaled*. & arm. *Kalet*. Gr.
Chalepos.

CALA, a ferry, a harbour, port
or haven. Lat. *Cala* & *Cale*, hence
Caletum, Calais: *Burdi-cala* or *Bur-
digalla*, Bourdeaux. vid. *Caleith*.

CALAINN, a couch, a bed place.

CALA'ISTE, a College.

CALAITH, vid. *Cala*. a ferry. har-
bour or passage. Lat. *Cala*.

CALAIM, to sleep. vid. *colaim*
quod rectius est.

CALB, the head. ex. *do Chalb re
cloich cruideala* your head upon a
hard stone. Lat. *Calvaria*.

CALBH, hardness, &c.

CALBH, bald, bald-pated, Lat.
calvus. chaldaicè *chalaph*, decorti-
care, & Hebraicè *chahal* tersus, po-
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kly; also angry, peevish: the same
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SEACH, a cheater.

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the county of Killkenny, which an-
ciently belonged to the o Gloher-
nys, & a tribe of the Céalys.

CALLA'IN, the Calends or first

day of a month. *Callàin Béilteine*; the Calends of may.

CALLAIRE, i. e. *Bollsaire*, no fear *garma*, a Cryer. wel. *calur*, is one that cries. gr. *caleo*, voco. *call* in English is of the same origin.

CALLEAREACHT, a constant calling.

CALLA'N, prating, babbling.

CALLA'N, the highest mountain of Clare, belonging anciently to the district of *aoibh ccoramaic*, which was the Patrimony of the *o Hehirs*.

CALLA'NACH, clamourous, noisy.

CALLOID, a wrangling noise, an outcry.

CALMA, brave, valiant. *fear calma*, a brave man.

CALMACHT & *Calmas*, courage, bravery.

CAM, a duel or combat.

CAM, crooked, Gr. *campto incurvo*. in barbarous Lat. *camus*, a, um.

CAM, deceit, injustice, *fear gan cham*, a just man, a plain dealer.

CAMADH, to crooken, make crooked: Gr. *campto incurvo*, flecto.

CAMAILTE, rubbed, from *cumailt*. vid.

CAMCHOSACH, bow legged. wel. *Kamgoes* bandy-leggd.

CA'MÉD, how much: how many?

CAMHACH, power.

CAMAL & *Camhail*, a Camel. Heb. *Gamal*, the Irish word *Gamal*, a fool, a stupid person, is exactly like this Heb. *Gamal*, in sound, Letters & almost in meaning, because the Camel is known to be the most stupid of Beasts.

CAMHAÓIR, the first light or appearance of day; & is compounded of *caomh* beautiful, & *oir*, the east. Lat. *oriens*.

CAMHNA'IDHE, a building, or edifice.

CAMLOIRGNEACH, bow-legged.

CAM-MHUGARLACH, club-footed.

CAMMHUIN, the bird wry-peck.

CAMÓG, a bay, a turn or winding. Lat. *sinus*: also a comma in writing.

CAMÓGACH, crooked, curled. winding, also quibbling; also meandering as a River. *fear camógach*, a sophister or quibbler.

CAMÓIG, the Temples of the head.

CAMPA, a camp, or encampment.

CAN, whilst that, when. Lat. *quando*, &c.

CAN, what place, *can as*, from what place?

CAN, pro *gan*, without, *can chial*, senseless without reason. Lat. *sine*.

CAN, a lake.

CAN, i. e. *leaster*, bad butter.

CA'NA, a whelp or puppy. Lat. *canis*.

CA'NA, a moth.

CANACH, standing water.

CA'NACH, tribute. & *Càna* the same, is like the Hebrew *Canas*, collegit, congregavit.

CA'NACH, cotton, bombast.

CANADH & *Canaim*, to sing. ex. *do chan sé*, he sung. Latine *cano*.

CANAIB, hemp. Gr. & Lat. *cannabis*.

CANAIGHE, dirt, filth, &c.

CANBHA's, canvas.

CANMHUIN, pronunciation, accent, also an epithet.

CANMHUIN, a Dialect.

CANNA, moths, otherwise called *cù fionna*.

CANÒIN, a rule or canon Gr. *canon regula*: *canùn*, idem.

CANNRA'N, to mutter or grumble:

ble : it is of the same force with the French word *bouder*.

CANTA, a lake or puddle.

CANTA'IGHÉAR, an accent. Pl.

CANTA'IL, auction, or a cant.

CANTAIREACHT, a singing by note, or in Chorus, Lat. *Cantare*.

CANTA'LAIM, to sell by auction.

CANTACH, dirty, filthy.

CANTAÓIR, a press. *cantaóir fió-na*, a wine press.

CANTE, as, *crann canthe*, the Quince-tree : *úbhal canthe*. the fruit whereof.

CANTIC,, a Song, or Canticle.

CANUR, & *caonar*, cotton.

CAOB, a clod.

CAOBA'N, a prison.

CAOBH, a bough, a branch.

CAOCH, blind. Lat. *cæcus*. vid. *caech*.

CAOCHA; & *Caochaim*, to blind, also to blast. ex. *toradh na fineamhna ar na ccàocha*, the fruit of the vineyard blasted.

CAOCÍOS, or *caoicídhiós*, a fortnight, or fourteenth night.

CAODE, how?

CAODAM, to come.

CA'OGA, or *caògad*, fifty. ex. *cùig deich trì caògad cniocht*, an hundred & fifty foot soldiers.

CAOI, a visitation, a visit.

CAOI, lamentation, mourning.

CAOICHE, blindness.

CAOIM, to lament, to grieve or mourn : commonly written *caoidhim*. *do chàoi mise go mòr*. I lamented grievously.

CAOIL, from *càol*, small.

CAOIL, the waist. *a tìmpchiol a chàoil*, about his loins.

CAOILE, smallness.

CAOILLE, Land.

CAOIMH, gentle, mild, clean,

from *caòmh*. hence the family-name *o Cadimh*, or the *o Keeffes*. wel. *Ky* is dear or well beloved.

CAOIMHEACHAS, Society.

CAOIMH-SGIAITH, a Buckler, a Shield; also a Skutcheon. *Scurum*.

CAOIMHTHEACH, strange, also a stranger.

CAOIMHTHEACHAS, strangeness.

CAOIMHTHEACHT, a County.

CAOIMIN, the murrain, a noxious distemper of the same nature & contagion among cattle, especially Kine & oxen, with the Plague among men.

CAOIN, gentle, mild, sweet-tempered.

CAOINE, the Irish lamentation or cry for the dead, according to certain loud & mournful notes & verses, wherein the Pedigree, Land-property, generosity, & good actions of the deceased person & his ancestors, are diligently & harmoniously recounted, in order to excite pity & compassion in the hearers, & to make them sensible of their great loss in the death of the person whom they lament.

Note. this Irish word, written by our late Grammarians CAOINE, but anciently & properly CINE, is almost equal in Letters & pronunciation to the Hebrew word *cina*, which signifies lamentation, or crying with clapping of hands, lamentatio, planctus, ploratus. vid. 2. sam. 1. v. 17. & in it's plur. *cinim* lamentationes vid. Ez. 2. 10. Wel. *Kuyn* is a complaint.

CAOINLEACH, stubbles, or stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. vid. *caoirle*.

CAOINIM, potius *cinim*, to lament with clapping of hands &

other formalities. *do chaoín*, *no chinsi a bhàs*, she lamented his death. Heb. *chín*, lamentatus est. vid. Henricus opitius's Lexicon. *do chìn*, lamentatus est.

CAOIN-DÚTHRACHT, devotion. *càon-dùthracht*, id.

CAOIN-NASGAR, a garrison.

CAOIR-TINNIGHE, a thunderbolt, from *caor*, & *tinnighe*, fiery, blazing.

CAOIR-BHEARTACH, bearing berries.

CAOIRA, a sheep.

CAOIRE, sheep, also a sheep, & more properly written *círe*, has a natural affinity with the Gr. verb *cheiro*, to shear sheep, &c.

CAOIRLE, a club; also a reed, dim. *caoirín*. quare an hinc *caoirleach*, rather than *caoinleach*, stubbles or stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

CAOIS, a furrow.

CAOIS, sometimes written for *céis*, a young pig. vid. *céis*.

CAOL, slender, small.

CAOL, a calling.

CAOLAM, to lessen, to make slender.

CAOLAÍN, the small guts. Gr. *cholas* signifies the bowels or interior parts of either man or Beast.

CAOL-GHOTHACH, shrill.

CAOL-MHA'OR, an apparitor.

CAOMH, gentle, mild, handsome.

CAOMH, little, small.

CAOMHA, skill, knowledge; also nobility. ex. *a chàomha uile clàir chùinn*, all ye nobles of leath-cuin.

CAOMHAIM, to keep or preserve; also to spare *caomhuin sinn a Thiarra*, protect us o Lord. *niór chàomhuin a milleadh*, he spared not their destruction. vid. *caomhnaim*.

CA'OMHA'N, the diminut. of *caomh*, it is the proper name of many great men amongst the old Irish, particularly of one of the Princes of Leinster, from whom are descended the *o Cavanachs*.

CA'OMDHA, Poetry, verification.

CAOMH-LOISE, i. e. *caomhlaisir* a moderate fire, or small blaze.

CAOMHNA, a friend.

CAOMHNA, protection, defence.

CAOMHNACHA, to be able: *ta-inig soillse mòr ann, go nà caomhnachar neach a fheàchad*. L. B. there appeared such a blaze of light that the earth was *not able* to bear it long, & that no body's eyes could bear to look at it.

CAOMHNAIM, to keep, defend protect or maintain. also to spare. *do caomhnadh beagàn*, a few were saved, or spared.

Note that this verb. *caomhnaim* & the above *caomhaim*, are one & the same verb, being distinguished only by one Letter, & always bearing the same different senses.

CAOMHNA'IDHE, a companion, a bedfellow.

CAOMHTHA, society, or association.

CAOMHTHACH, an associate, comrade.

CAOMH-THEACHT, i. e. *coimhdeacht*, a company, hence, *bean-chaoimhdeachta*, a waiting-maid or woman companion.

CAOM-NASGAR, defence.

CAOM-SAIDHEOIR, a Rehearser.

CAONAIM, to resemble.

CAONAIM, to hide, or conceal.

CAON-BHUIDHE, gratitude.

CAON-DÚTHRACHT, devotion, also fidelity.

CAONACH, moss.

CAONTA, private, hid, secret.
CAOR, a sheep. pl. *caòire* Gr. *crios*,
aries.

CAOR, a berry, also a cluster of
grapes or other fruit. *tugadar a ttri-
opaill caora apuighe uatha*, their
bunches bore ripe berries. Gen. 40.
v. 10.

CAORA, uvæ, vel Botri, the
grains of raisins whilst on the vine
or bunch, clusters, &c.

CAOR, a flash of light, or flame.
caòr thintighe. a thunder-bolt.

CAOR-LA'N, a sheep-fold. Bri-
tish *corlàn*, ovile.

CAORTHAIN, the quicken tree.
cuaille caorthain, stakes of quick
beam. S. Wel. *Kerdin*. hence *bruig-
hean chaorthain*, an enchanted ca-
stle built all with quickbeam. vid.
*Mémoire de M. de C. Journal des Sa-
vans* 1764.

CAOTHRUA'DH, milldew.

CAP, a cart.

CAPA & *capàn*, a cup.

CAPALL, a horse. Gr. *caballès* &
Lat. *caballus*: in some parts of Ire-
land *capall* is used to signify also a
mare, wel. *Kephyl*, dimin. *capuillin*.

CAPAM, to renounce, disown.

CAR, brittle, smart.

CAR, care.

CARA, a leg, a hanch: *cara
muice*, a gammon of bacon.

CARA, a friend or dear person.
Lat. *charus* & Gr. *charieis*, gratio-
sus. plural. *càirde*: as, *càirde dìong-
mhàla*, near or trusty friends. *ca-
rad* & *cairid* has the same significa-
tion. vid. *cairde*. in the welsh it is
Kàr.

CARADACH, well befriended,
powerful in friends & allies.

CARADAIM, to befriend.

CARADAS, alliance, friendship.

CARAIID or *carad*, a friend. vid.
cara.

CARAITHEACHT, a debate, or
dispute, a struggling.

CADHRA'IGHHEAS, lent. Lat. qua-
dragesima wel. *Grauis*.

CARAIM, to love, to affect: *car*,
love thou, *do charas*, I have loved:
in the welsh *Kerais* I have loved,
Kara & *Kar*, love thou.

CARA'ISTE, baggage, carriage.

CARA'N, the crown of the head.

CARB, a basket. Germ. *Horb* &
Belg. *Korf*.

CARB, a chariot, or litter.

CARBAD, a coach, waggon,
chariot, or bier. hence *carbaddir*,
a coachman; also a coach-maker
wel. *Kerbyd*.

CARBAD, the jaw. *fiàcla carbaid*,
the cheek-teeth. Quære if it be
not rather *carbal*.

CARBAL, the palate of the mouth,
a làr a charbail or *charabail*, in the
midst of his palate.

CARBH, a ship.

CARBHANACH, the Master of a
ship, a Captain of a ship.

CAR-BHODAIGH, clowns.

CARBHÚS, intemperance, extra-
vagant feasting, &c. ex. *Diùgha
gàcha cèirde an carbhus*. intemperan-
ce is the worst of all bad habits. this
word is of the same root with the
Irish *craos*.

CARCAR & *carcair*, a prison, a
goal. Lat. *carcer*.

CARCAR, a coffer. Lat. *arca*.

CA'RDA, or *càirdios críof*, a
Gossip.

CARDAIS, to set or lay.

CARDIM, to send.

CARLAMH, excellent.

CARMAN, the ancient name of Wexford, now called in Irish *Lochgarman*.

CAR-MHOGAL, a carbuncle.

CARN, a Province.

CARN, a heap or pile of stones, wood or any other thing. *càrn abailigh*, a Dunghill. & commonly called *càrnadile*. *carn-ail* a heap of stones. *carn-ail cuinn*. i, e, *carn-cloch cuinn*. it is remarkable that on the summets of most of the hills & mountains of Ireland, the *carns* or piles of stones on which the Druids offered their sacrifices are still to be seen, even at a considerable distance. It was on those *carns* the Druids lighted their solemn fires in honour of Belus on May-day which we still call *lá Beil-teine*, as above remarked.

CARNA, flesh; Lat. *carnis*, *carni*, of *caro*.

CARNACH, a heathenish Priest so called from the *carns*, or stone piles on which they offered sacrifices.

CARNADH, riddance.

CARNAIM, to pile, or heap up, hence the participle *carnta*, heaped up, or piled.

CA'RNA'N, dimin. of *carn* a heap.

CARR & *carra*, a cart, or drag. Gr. *carron* & Lat. *carrum*.

CARR, a spear.

CARRA & *carraidhe*, the scall, or scaldhead, a scabby distemper that settles in the skin of the head, is exceeding sore, & hard to cure. Gr. *charo fut. 2. of cheiro*, scindo & *chaldaicé charah* ægrotum esse. as, *carraidhe thirim*, is adry scall. Lev. 13. 30.

CARRA, bran.

CARRACH, stony or rocky.

CARRAIG, a great stone pitched on the end. wel. *Karreg*.

CARRAN, a weed.

CARRA'N, a reaping-hook.

CARSUGHADH, punishment.

CART or *cort*, the bark or rind of a tree. Lat. *cortex*. vid. *cairt* & *coirt*, idem.

CARTACH, made of bark.

CARTACH, a cart load.

CARTACHA, Deeds, charters.

CARTHANACH, charitable.

CARTHANACHT, charity, brotherly love.

CARTOIT, devour.

CAS, money or cash.

CA's, fear. also a case, accident.

CAS, the hair of the head.

CAS, wreathed or twisted.

CAS, *gur chas sé air*, that he met him. *do chas sé*, he went back.

CAS, passionate: in haste. *a ngais*, immediately.

CASACH, an ascent.

CASACHDACH, a coughing.

CASACHDAIGHE, the herb colt's-foot.

CASACHDAS, a cough.

CASADH & *casaim*, to bend, wind, twist.

CASADH, a bending winding, twisting, spinning, &c. also a wrinkle. *gan casadh in éadan*, without a wrinkle in his face. *gan casadh dionsuidhe Joruaidh*, without returning to Herod.

CASAID, a cause or action, a process.

CASA'IN, paths.

CASAIR, a kind of glimmering light or brightness, issuing from certain pieces of old rotten timber when carried to a dark place. it is commonly called *Teine ghealain*.

CASAIR, a thorn or prickle, a clasp.

CASAIR, a shower. wal. Kefer, hail.

CASAM, to wind or turn. vid. *casadh*.

CASAM, to scorn, to slight, or disdain.

CASAN, a path; also a thorn.

CASAR & *casarach*, slaughter, havock, carnage, has a close affinity with the Heb. *casar*, *caro*, flesh. vid. *opitius's Lexic.*

CASAOID, a complaint, accusation, a smart or severe remonstrance.

CASAOIDIM, to complain. *ag casaoid liom*, remonstrating to me.

CASAR, a path.

CASARMANACH, free.

CASARNACH; Lightning, a flame or flash of fire.

CASBHA'IRNEACH, a kind of small shell-fish, called periwinkle, other wise called Bàirneach.

CASCAR, a drinking cup.

CASDA & *casta*, wrapped, also twisted, braided.

CASDHLA'OI, curl-haired.

CASLA & *casto*, frizzled wool.

CASLACH, children.

CASRACH, havock, vid. *casar*.

CASSAL, a storm.

CAST, chaste, undefiled: old parch. Lat. *castus*.

CASTEARBHA'N, or *caisearbhan*, succory. Latine *fichorium*. *castearbhan na muc*, Dandelion. Lat. *Taraxacum*.

CASTHOR, a curled lock.

CAS-ÚRLA, a curled lock.

CAT, pro *cad*, what? an interrogative.

CAT, a cat. Gr. vulg. *Katis*, *gatos*, *Kata*. Lat. *Catus*. It. & Hisp. *Gato*. Fr: *chat*. Bel: *Katte*. Russ:

Kote. Arm: *Kas*. Wel: & Cor: *Kath* & in the Turkisk language, *Keti*.

CATAIDH, generosity.

CATAIGHIM, to honour, revere, or reverence.

CATH, a fight, pitched battle: also an Irish Battalion or Regiment consisting of three thousand men; hence the Lat. *Caterva*. w. *Kad*.

CA'THADH & *catham*, to winnow, *ag cathadh* winnowing. vid. *càith*.

CATHAGHADH or *cathùghadh*, temptation.

CATHAID, to wear. ex. *cathaid na huisgeadha na clocha*, the waters wear out the stones. vid. *caitheadh*.

CATHAIGHIM, to battle, to fight, also to prove or try.

CATHAIR, pronounced *Cahir*, a town, or city. plur. *Cathracha*; & in its inflections *Cathraigh*. Brit. *Kaer*. schythice, *Car*. antiq. Saxon. *Caerten*. Goth. *Gards*, Cantabr. *Caria*. Breton. *Ker*. Hebr. *Kariah*, or *Kiriah*, & *Karth*; Phænicé & punice *Kartha*, Chaldaicé *Kartha*; & Syriacé *Karitita*. Græcè *Karak*.

N. B. Malec-karthus, or mel-karthus, i. e. king of the City, was an appellative of the Phænician Hercules, said to be the founder of the city of *Tire*.

CATHAIS, a guard, or centinel. ex. *rò bhi doirseoreacht dubh-rois an ro-chathais*, their watch-guards or centinels guarded the passes of the gloomy wood. vid. *Caithréim Thoir-dhealbhaicc*.

CATHAISEACH, brave, stout, clever, *fear cathaiseach*, a brave able man.

CA'THAM, to winnow. vid. *càith*.

CATHA'OIR, a chair: *cathàoir Eas-*

puic, a Bishop's see. Lat. *Cathedra*.

CATHARDHA & *cathardhach*, a Citizen. pl. *cathardhaigh*. *do chùadhar cathardhaigh an bhaile i ccomhairle* consilium iniverunt cives. antiq. membran.

CATH-BHA'RR, a helmet.

CATH-BHARRÙN, a Commander or Officer in an Army. ex. *idir chnìocht agus cath-bharrùn*, both Soldiers & Officers.

CATH-FHIR, warriors.

CATHFIDH, vid. *caithfidh*, ye must. *caithfe mé*, I must.

CATH-LABHAIR, or *cath-labhra*, a military speech, or harangue of a General to his Army before a battle.

CATH-MÍLEADH, Colonels, or Officers of distinction.

CATOLICE, Catholic. *an cràbh-
adh catoilice*, the Catholic Religion.

CAITHRUIGHTHÉOIR, a Citizen.

CATHÚGHADH, fighting, rebelling, also temptation, *do chathuigh sé*, he fought or rebelled, *saor sin o chathùghad*, deliver us from temptation.

C E

CÉ, the Earth. Gr. *Gé*, terra, hence Geometria.

CÉ, night.

CÉ, a spouse.

CEACH, each, every. in old parchments written for *gach*, qd. vid.

CEACHAING & *do-ching*, or *do-chéimnigh*, hard to march or travel in, inaccessible.

CEACHAIR, dirt, filth; also penury.

CEACHARDHA, or *ceachardhach*, dirty, stingy, penurious.

CEACHARDHCHT, penury, misery, stinginess.

CEACHDAR, each, any, either; *ceachdar diobh*, any of them. vid. *ceachtar*.

CEACHLAIM, to dig. *rò cheachladar*, they dug.

CEACHLADH & *ceachlaim*, to hackle, destroy, violate.

CEACHOIR, a wetting, or moistening.

CEACHT, a lesson. rectius *leacht*, Lat. *lectio*, hence *aicleacht* a lesson.

CEACHT, Power.

CÉACHTA, a plow, a plowshare. hence *camchéachta*, the seven stars that rowl about the pole, so called in Irish because they lye in a position which resembles a plowshare.

CEACHTAR, either, any, each, also one of two. Latine *uter, uterque*.

CEAD, leave permission, licence.

CÉAD, an hundred; anciently written *céat* & pronounced *ecéat* or *acéad*. Gr. *ecaton*, centum.

CÉAD, the first.

CEADACH, cloth.

CEADACH, talkative.

CEADAIGH, a sitting or session.

CEADAIGHIM, to permit, or give consent: also to dismiss or discharge.

CEADAL, a narrative or story. N. Wel. Chuedel.

CEADAL, malicious invention, detraction, deceit. *gan cam gan ceadal*, without injustice or deceit, also a conflict, battle, or duel.

CÉADAMAS, in the first place, first of all. imprimis.

CEAD-AOIN, wednesday; a corruption of *Dia-Gueden*. vid. *Dia-
cead-aoin a Luathre*, ash wednesday.

CÉADFADH, an opinion, thought or conjecture.

CÉADFADH *corpordha*, the senses.

CEADFAIGHEAS, beastliness, sensuality.

CEADHAL, blistered, full of sores.

CEADHLAIM, to blister.

CEA-DRUIDHEACHT, Geomancy, a sort of divination by means of small points made on paper at random, & by considering the various figures which lines drawn from these points represent, a ridiculous judgment is formed & the future success of an action is declared.

CÉADHNA, sameness, identity. *agus ceadhna*, & in like manner. *mar an cceadhna*, also, likewise.

CÉAD-NA'DHBHAR, an element, so called from it's being the first or primary ingredient in corporeal beings.

CÉAD-TOMAILT, a break-fast.

CÉAD-TUISMEADH, the firstling.

CÉAD-TÚS, an element, a beginning.

CÉAD-UA'IR, at first, the first time.

CEADÚGHADH, a permission.

CEADUIGHTHEACH, allowable, lawful.

CEAL, use; also forgetfulness. *tar ceal*, out of mind.

CEAL, concealing, Latin. *Celo* vid. *ceil* & *ceilt* infra.

CEAL, Heaven, Lat. *Cælum*. Gall. *Ciel*.

CEAL, Death.

CEAL-AIRM, a hiding place, a place of refuge.

CEALAM, to eat.

CEAL-FHÚATH, a private grudge or pique.

CEALG, treachery, conspiracy, *a cceilg*, in insidiis, in ambush.

CEALG, a sting or prickle. aliter, *dealg*.

CEALG, deceit malice, spite.

CEALGACH, malicious, spitefull.

CEALGAIDHE, more spitefull, more crafty.

CEALGAIM, to lye in ambush, to ensnare, *mà chealgan duine*, if a man ensnare: also to sting, *do cealgadh ris an mac-caomh*, the youth was stung by it, also to allure, entice, spur on, or provoke to do a thing. also to seduce or turn a subject from his duty to his Prince by bribery or promises of great consequence. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal*; *ró chealg sé o Conchúbhair & o Lochluinn tar ceann da Chorcarmuadh*. he (Turlogh) seduced o Connor & o Loughlin from their allegiance & adherence to their Prince Donogh son of Brien Ruadh, by promising them the two districts called the two Corcamruadhs.

CEALGAIRE, a cheat, a knave.

CEALGAIREACHT, a cheating; also tricks or pranks.

CEALGAONADH, dissimulation.

CEA'LL, a church, & in it's inflexions *cill*, plur. *cealla*. Lat. *cella*: for the word *ceall* doth properly signify a cell, or Hermites cave, tho' now commonly used to signify a church. hence *ceall-phort* means a Cathedral church. vid. *ceall-phort* infra. plur. *cealla*.

CEALLA, (*o cealla*) the family-name of the *o Kelly's*, whose Chiefs were Dynasts or Lords of the Country called *ua maine*, or *J MA'INE* in Conaught. other chiefs of the same name, *o Kelly*, but of different stocks, are mentioned in the Topographical poems of *o Dubhagáin & mac Feargail*, as Toparchs of different territories both in Lin-

ster & Ulster. vid. Cambrensis ever-
sus, from pag. 26. to pag. 29.

CEALLACH, the proper name of
several great men of the old Irish.
ceallach mac aodh, mac maoil-iosa,
was the name of a holy Archbishop
of Ardmagh an 1106, who died at
Ardpatrick in the County of Lime-
rick, & was buried at Lismore in
1129.

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the family name of the o Callaghans
descended from *ceallachan-caisil*
King of munster, an. 936. they were
Dynasts of the country called *pobul*
I cheallachàin in the County of
Cork untill Cromwel's time.

CEALLACH, War, debate, strife.

CEALLADH, custody.

CEALLOIR, muck, dung.

CEALLOIR, the Superiour of a
Cell or Monastery: ex. *nì ceallòir*
nà Sub-cheallòir thù. you are neither
Superior nor vicar.

CEAL-MHUIN, an Oracle, or
prophecy whether good or bad;
probably compounded of *ceall* &
mùnadh, instruction, admonishment,
Latin. moneo, because the Pagan
Oracles were delivered from cells
or grottoes.

CEALL-PHORT, a Cathedral church,
or an Episcopal see.

CEAL-STOL, a close stool.

CEALT, apparell, raiment, clothes.
hence.

CEALTAIR, the same. *cealtair*
Druidheachta, a magic dress.

CEALTACH, a Celt, or Gaul.

CEALTAIR, a cause or matter.

CEALTAIR, a castle, a fine seat.

CEALTAIR, a spear. a lance.

CEALT-MHUILEOIR, a fuller.

CEAN, anciently written for *gan*,
without gallicé sans. Lat. sine. ex,

cean nimh, cean maithimh, sine fel-
le, sine Relaxatione, vel intemif-
sione. vid. infra in verbo maithem-
amh.

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transgression, or crime, plur. *ceanta*
or *cionta*; as, *maith dùinn àr cci-
onta*, dimitte nobis debita nostra.

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céana, the same person. *mar an*
cceàna, in like manner.

CEANA, even, lo, behold.

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vertheless, howbeit.

CEANA, favour, affection, the
genitive of *cean*, love respect, fon-
dness.

CEANACH, buying, also a Re-
ward; a covenant.

CEANAIGHIM, to buy. vid. *cean-
naighim*.

CEANAIR, a hundred.

CEANAMHAIL, fond, beloved:
go ceanamhail, fondly, much esteem-
ed.

CEANANN, white or bald-faced.
rectius *ceanfshion*.

CEANANNAS, a remarkable Town
of the County of Meath, now cal-
led Kells, where a national Coun-
cil of the Clergy of Ireland was
held towards the Year 1152; in
which Council Cardinal Papyron,
gave the first Pallia to the four
Arch-bishops of Ardmagh, Cashel,
Dublin, & Tuam, & also another re-
markable town near Kilkenny.

CEAN-BURGAIRE, the head of a
Burgh, a Burgo-master.

CEAN-CHAOMH, a pair of tables
to play with.

CEAN-CHATHAIR, a Metropolis.

CEAN-CORA, the Royal Residence
of the great Brien Boirbhe King of
Ireland, near Killalloe in the County
of

of Clare, otherwise called Baile an Borúmhá, whence sprung the stream called áth na Bóirbhe. from hence he had the surname of Brian-Bóirbhe, or Brian-Borúmhá.

CEAN-CHLAON, steep, headlong, &c.

CEÁNDA, id. qd. *ceàna*.

CEANDACHT, identity, likeness.

CEANDA'IL, lice.

CEAN-DA'NA, headstrong, impudent.

CEAN-FIONA'N, white headed.

CEAN-FINE, the head or chief representative of a tribe, or family.

CEANGAIL, a band, *L. cingulum*.

CEANGAILTE, tied, bound.

CEANGAL, a restraint: a bond or covenant, a league; also a bunch, as of grapes.

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ceangòla tu, thou shalt tye up. *ro ceangladh an naoi*, the Infant was swaddled.

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CEANNACH, a buying or purchasing.

CEANNACH, a reward, or retribution.

CEANNACH, i. e. *contra*, a covenant, or league.

CEANN-ACHTRACH, the upper part of the throat.

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CEANNASACH, powerful, mighty.

CEANNRACH, a fillet; also a halter, or a horse-collar.

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CEANN-SA'ILE, the town now called Kinsale in the south of the county of corke, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, & protected by a strong fort, called Charles-fort.

CEANNTAR, a cantred, the side of a country. Wel *Kant*, an hundred.

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CEAP, a block, or stocks. *ceap-*

CAIRTEOIR, a waggoner, a carter.

CAIRTIM, to clear out, pack off or cleanse. rectius *cartaim*.

CA'IS & gen. *càise*, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

CA'IS, a regard, *ni bhfil càis agam ann*, I do not regard it. rectius *càs*. Gallicè, *càs*, eodem sensu.

CA'IS, a cause, a reason. vid. *cùis*. Lat. *causa*.

CAIS or *Caise*, hatred, dislike, enmity; wel. *Kas*, hatred.

CAIS or *Caise*, love, regard, Esteem. It may seem extraordinary that any one word could at the same time bear two directly opposite significations, such as this word doth, according to the Irish verse following: *caise mioscais, caise se-arc: do rèir na leabhar làn-cheart*; but there are several examples of the kind in different languages even in the Hebrew; wherein *Kadasch* signifies both *sacred* & *execrable*, as does *hagios* in Greek. *al* in heb. Lat. *altus* signifies either high or low, or height & depth; & so does *altitudo* in Latin; as the *o altitudo* of the apostle, is the same as *o profunditas*. *af, ef* in heb. means *air*, *water*, or *fire*. *Caph, cap* in heb: signifies either convex or concave. all ideas as opposite to each other as Love & hatred.

CAISA'N, hoarseness.

CAISCHIAMH, curled hair.

CAISCIA'MHACH, that hath curled locks.

CA'ISE, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

CAISE, a stream of water or other fluid. pl. *caisidhe*. *caisidhe fo-la*, streams of blood.

CAISE, a wrinkle.

CAISEAL, vid. *caisiol*, a bulwark or wal. any great rock.

CA'ISE or *càisc*, Easter; corruptè pro *Paise* Gr. & Lat. *Pascha*, & Chaldaicè idem; a *Pasah*, Heb. i. e. *transiit*; quia angelus Ægyptiorum primogenitos occidens, Israelitarum domos sanguine agni conspersas & signatas transivit, illisque percipit.

CAISIOI, the foundation of a wall or building. also any stone building.

CAISIOI or *Caiseal*, the town of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, anciently the Metropolis of Munster, being the Regal Residence of the Kings of that Province, & the Archiepiscopal see of it's Metropolitans.

CAISIOI, *Ciosail*, i. e. *ail an chiosa*, a Toll-stone, or stone whereon tribute was paid.

CAISLEA'N, a Castle, garnison, or fortress. it seems to be a derivative of *Caiseal* or *Caisiol*. quasi *Caisiolàn*.

CAISLEOIR, a Projector or maker of Castles or towers.

CAISREABHACHT, juggling, or the art of leger-de-main.

CAISSIOLACHT, a battlement.

CAIT, a sort, or kind.

CA'IT, where? whither? compounded of *cà* what, & *ait* a place. *c'ait-as*, whence?

CA'ITE, winnowed. *luchd càite*, winnowers of corn, &c.

CA'ITEACH & *Càiteag*, a sort of basket; also a mat, or cloath on which corn is winnowed.

CA'ITEACH, Chaff, or the winnowing of corn.

CAITEACH, expensive; *duine caiteach*. an expensive, prodigal person.

CAITEACHAS, prodigality.

CAITEOG, butter.

CAITETHÉIR, a spendthrift a
Lavisher.

CA'ITH, chaff.

CA'ITHIM, to winnow, *noch do
càitheadh*, which was winnowed.
càithfe tú iad, thou shall winnow
or fan them,

CAITHIM, to consume or wear
out. *do chaith sé a lón*, he consu-
med his store, also to fling or cast.

CAITHFIDH, it becomes, it be-
hoves, an impersonal verb. *an ccaith-
thfe mé*, must I?

CAITHIOCHD AIMSIRE, a pass-ti-
me, *caitheamh aimsire*, idem.

CA'ITHLEACH, chaff, husks, &c.

CAITHRÉIM, sway in fight, tri-
umph. vid. *Réim*.

CAITHRÉIMEACH & *Caith-réim-
eamhail*, triumphant, victorious.

CAITHRÉIMIUGHADH, to triumph,
exult, &c.

CAITIN, shag, villus. Pl.

CAITITH & CARTAIT, a bodkin.

CAITTE, how; after what man-
ner?

CAL, caleworts or cabbage,
cales.

CAL, sleep or slumbering.

CAL, to keep safe, to preserve,
surround, or comprehend. Heb.
Cal, complexus est.

CALA, hard; also frugal, thrif-
ty, wel. *Kaled*. & arm. *Kalet*. Gr.
Chalepos.

CALA, a ferry, a harbour, port
or haven. Lat. *Cala* & *Cale*, hence
Caletum, Calais: *Burdi-cala* or *Bur-
digalla*, Bourdeaux. vid. *Caleith*.

CALAINN, a couch, a bed place.

CALA'ISTE, a College.

CALAITH, vid. *Cala*. a ferry. har-
bour or passage. Lat. *Cala*.

CALAIM, to sleep. vid. *colaim*
quod rectius est.

CALB, the head. ex. *do Chalb re
cloich cruideala* your head upon a
hard stone. Lat. *Calvaria*.

CALBH, hardness, &c.

CALBH, bald, bald-pated, Lat.
calvus. chaldaicè *chalaph*, decorti-
care, & Hebraicè *chalal* tersus, po-
litus. vid. Ezech. c. i. v. 7.

CALBHACH, a proper name of
man, derived from *Calbh*, Bald.

CALBHACHT, a Baldness, or ba-
re-headedness. Lat. *calvities*.

CALBHTHAS, Lat. *cothurnus*; a
buskin.

CALC or *Cailc*, chalk or Lime.
Lat. *calx*, *calcis*: & the Irish *cailc*,
makes *cailce* in it's genitive.

CALCADH & *Calcaighim*, to har-
den, to grow hard, *do chalcuigh sé
na chion*, he fastened or hardened
in his guilt.

CALCAIGHTHE, hardened; obdu-
rate.

CALCUGHADH, obduracy, ob-
stinacy.

CALETH, a ferry. hence *Caletum*
Calais. also a harbour, port. vid.
Cala.

CALG, a sword. rectius *colg*.

CALG, a prick or sting.

CALGACH, sharp-pointed, pric-
kly; also angry, peevish: the same
as *calgach*.

CALGHAOIS, cheat; CALGHAOI-
SEACH, a cheater.

CALLA, a veil, or hood.

CALLACH, i. e. *feascar-luch*, a Bat.
Lat. *glis*. also a boar.

CALLA'IDHE, a partner.

CALLAIN, a town & territory in
the county of Killkenny, which an-
ciently belonged to the o Gloher-
nys, & a tribe of the Céalys.

CALLA'IN, the Calends or first

CACHT, a maid servant, bond-woman.

CACHT, the body: *ró luidh go hainglibh as a chacht* he quitted the prison of his body; i, e, he retired from this world into the converse of Angels. vid. chron. scot.

CACHT, as, *fà chacht*, generally.

CACHT, a fasting, fast, &c.

CACHTA, hunger.

CACHTAMHAIL, of or belonging to a servant.

CAD, is an interrogative & signifies WHAT: as, *cad do rinne tú*, what hast thou done? *cad Chuige*, what for? Latiné quid, quod.

CADAIM, a fall, also hap, chance. Latin. *cado*. wel. CODUM, a fall.

CADAD, an eclipsis, or suppression of a Letter which happens, when the radical Letter is not pronounced, tho written in the beginning of a word.

CA'DARUS, i. e. CA'TURUS whether? which way.

CADA's, cotton, also the cotton plant, called Bombast,

CADHAL, a basin.

CADHAL, a skin, or hide.

CA'DHAS, friendship, honour, privilege. K.

CA'DHASACH, respectful, honourable.

CADHLA, i. e. CABHAR a goat.

CADHLA, delightful, charming.

CADHLA, the small guts.

CAD-LUIBH, the herb cudworth.

CADNAMA, equal, alike.

CADRANTA & CADRANSA, stubborn, obstinate.

CAECH, blind Lat. caecus, vid. *caoch*.

CAEMH, a feast or entertainment.

CA'G, a Jackdaw.

CAGAILT, profit, advantage.

CAGAL, the herb cockle.

CAGALAIM, to spare, *cagal an arbhair* to spare the corn. *cagail sinn a Thiarna* spare us o Lord.

CAGALT, frugality.

CAGALTACH, frugal, sparing.

CAGAR & COGAR, a whisper, a secret.

CAGAIDH, legal, just.

CAGNAIM & COGNAIM, to chew, to mange.

CAI or CAOI, a way, or road.

CA'I, i. e. cuach, the cuckow. ex. *do gnèdis càì cuchiaireacht air bheannaibh na mbò*; i. e. the cuckows used to sing perched on the horns of the cows.

CAIBHDEAN, a number, or multitude.

CAIBHDEAN, a Harlot or prostitute, also any depraved or debauched person.

CAIBHNE, friendship.

CAIBIDIL, a chapter, Lat. Capitulum.

CAIBINNEACHT, talkativeness, prating.

CAICMHE, a kind of neck-ornament. Pl.

CAID, a Rock.

CAID, vid. CUID, a part or share.

CAIDCHE, fine calm weather.

CAIDE, where, wherefore?

CA'IDH, i. e. *geanamnuigh*, chaste, pure, unspotted. it is generally pronounced *càig*, in the province of munster.

CAIDH, order, also a manner or fashion.

CAIDHÉ, i. e. *ca é?* who is he?

CAIDHE, dirt, also a blemish.

CAIDHEACH, polluted.

CA'IDHEAMHAIL, becoming, decent.

CAIDHIDHE, hides, skins.

C A

CAIDIOL, a sun-dial.

CAIDREABH, or *coidreabh*, acquaintance, friendship.

CAIDREADH, fellowship in traffick.

CAIDREAMHACH, conversant, acquainted; also a companion.

CAIGNE, the inflexions of CAIN-GEAN, quod vid.

CAIGNEA'N, a van to winnow withal.

CA'IL, a condition or state; also quality.

CA'IL & CAILIDHEACTH, good Disposition, the quality of a thing, or person. *a dheagh chàil*, his good name or good quality, *a dheagh-chàilidheachta*. id.

CA'IL & A CCA'IL, behind.

CAIL, a spear, a Javelin.

CAIL, an appearance.

CAILBHE, a mouth, an orifice.

CAIL-BHEARB, a cow-herd, from *cail* to keep, & *fearb* a cow.

CAILC, a buckler.

CAILC, chalk, or lime Lat. calx, calcis. & Græcè, chalyx, Lapis ex quo cæmentum fit.

CAILCEAMHAIL, chalky.

CAILCEANTA, hard.

CAILCIN, a little shield.

CAILCIN, a disorder which affects the Eyes.

CAILE, a country-woman, whence the diminutive CAILIN, a marriageable girl, a young woman. it is analogous to the Greek *calé*, pulchra & the Hebrew *calla*, sponsa, nurus.

CAILEACH, a cock. wel. *Keiliog*, this Irish word forms CUILIG in the plur. Lat. *Gallus*. & Gr. *Callos*.

CAILEASADH, a Lethargy.

CAILC, vid. cealg, a sting.

C A

75

CAILGEAMHAIL, pungent, pricking.

CA'ILIDHEACTH, a qualification: also a quality.

CAILIN, a girl. vid. *caile*.

CAILL, loss. *aimsir re caill & aimsir le faghail*, a time to get, & a time to lose. *caill na mabine*, confiscation of goods.

CAILLCHU'LA, i. e. CAILLETHU'MHLA: *sgéala cailletheamhla*, old wife's tales.

CAILLE or CALLA, a veil or cowl given to a nun or monk. ex. *fo hùair mac-Caille caille uàs ceann naomh Brighde*. Latine, posuit Maccalaus velum super caput sanctæ Brigidæ.

CAILLEACH, an old woman. *cailleach dubh*, a nun of the Order of S. Benedict, & others, who wore black hoods & habits, now passes as a common name for nuns of any Order. *cailleacha dubha* in the plur.

CAILLEACHAS, dotage.

CAILLEASG or CUILLIOSG, a horse or mare.

CAILLEAMHAIN, loss or damage.

CAILIM, to lose, to destroy.

CAILLIM, to geld. *caillte*, gelded, also ruined, destroyed.

CAILLTEA'NACH, an Eunuch.

CAILLTEARNACH, a place where shrubs grow.

CAILMHION, a helmet.

CAILLIOG & CAILEAMHAIN, loss.

CAILPHIGH, a sort of bottle or jug. F.

CAILTE or CAILLTE, lost, ruined.

CA'IM, a fault, stain, or blemish. *gan chàim gan locht*, without stain or blemish.

CAIME, crookedness. also the comparat. degree of *cam*, more crooked.

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CAIME, crookedness. also the comparat. degree of *cam*, more crooked.

CA'IMEAN, reproved, blemished.

CAIMHDEAN, a throng or multitude.

CAIMIS, a shirt.

CAIMPEAR, a champion. wel. *Kampiur*. armor. *kimper*.

CA'IMSE, a shirt, shift or smock, the genitive case of *caimis*, Lat. *chamisia*. Gal. *chemise*.

CAIMSEOG or *camóg*, falshood, equivocation.

CAIN, chast, undefiled, as, a *Mhuire a Mhàthair chain*: *Maria Mater intemerata*; also devout, religious: *ro bhí sé cain na crhreidíomh*; likewise sincere, faithful; *bás chongail ceirtbhreathach cain*. Lat. *candidus*.

CAIN, dearly beloved, choice, &c.

CA'IN, a Rent or King's tax, or amercement; *gan chain*, without duties. *cuirfidh siad cain*, they will amerce. vid. *Cànach*. it makes *càna* in it's genitive case. ex. *tré coill a chàna dàr ccéad - athair Adaimh*, thro' our first Parent's violation of the commandment. here *cain* signifies a precept or commandment.

CA'INEADH, a dispraising, or reproving. wal. *Kuyn*, complaint.

CAINFICIM, to fine, or amerce.

CAINDIGHEACHT, quantity.

CAINGEAL, i. e. *cliath*, a hurdle.

CAINGEAN, a rule, cause, or reason.

CAINGEAN, a supplication or petition. ex. *do ràdh liom caingean nàch gann do dheànamh*, he desired me to make no poor or sparing petition. vid. *beatha margréat*.

CAINGEAN, a compact, covenant, league or confederacy. ex. *do rinne mé caingean rém Shùilibh*, *pepigi fædus cum oculis meis*. Job.

CAINGEAN, in its inflexions ma-

kes *caigne*, as may be seen in the competition between *Leath mógh*, & *Leath-cúinn*.

CA'INIM, to dispraise, or traduce; ex. *do chain agus do aoir sé iad*, he dispraised & satyrized them.

CAINNEAL, a channel.

CAINNEAL, a candle. *potius cain deal*. Lat. *candela*.

CA'INSEOIR, a bitter scolding person.

CA'INSEORACHT, scolding & cursing.

CAINSI, no *caoinse*, the face, or countenance.

CAINT, speech. *réim' chaint*, with my speech, *ag caint* speaking or talking. Lat. *canto*. are.

CAINTEACH, talkative, prattling.

CAINTEOIR, a babbler, a talkative person. *cainteoir maith*, a good speaker.

CAINTIC, a song or canticle.

CAIR, the gum.

CAIR, an image.

CAIRBHIM, to shake or quiver.

CAIRBRE, the name of several Princes among the old Irish, the same as Charibert, the name of one of the Kings of France. it is also the name of different territories; as, *cairbre gabhra*, or Carbury in the County of Meath, antiently belonging to the *o Rónáins*. *Cairbre-aodhbha* in the county of Limerick, now called Kenry, the original country of the *o Donovans*, & *o Cuileáns*, or Collins. also *cairbreacha* in the west of the county of Cork, first called *Corca-Luidhe*, extending from Bandon to Crook-haven & to the river of Kin-mare, antiently possessed by the *o Driscots*, the *o Baires*, *o Learys*, *o Henagáins*, *o Flain*, *o Co-*

*whigs, o Fihilla, ò Déada, o Hea,
o Kiervic, &c.*

CAIRCEACH, pleasant, agreeable.

CAIRCHEAS, a twist or turn, as of a Rope.

CA'IRDE, the plur. of. *cara* a friend, a bosom friend Gr. *cardia*, the heart or bosom. *càirde gàoil*, Kindred, relations.

CA'IRDE, *càirdeas* or *càirdios*, friendship, amity.

CA'IRDE, respite of time *gan chàirde air bith*. without any delay. *do chuir sé air càirde*. he prolonged or delayed.

CA'IRDEAS, or *Càirdios*, a Gossip, *Càirdios-Crìost*, a sponsor to one's child at baptism.

CA'IRDEAMHAIL, friendly, favourable.

CA'IRDIOCH, friendly. Wel. *Kar-redig*.

CAIREAMHAIN, shoe-makers.

CAIR-FHIADH, a hart or stag. Ar-mor. *Karo*.

CAIRGHIOS, rectius *cadhraigheas*, Lent. from *quadragesima*.

CAIRGHIM, to forbid, to prohibit, to abstain. *cairin féoil gan tsaill*, abstaining from unsalted meat.

CAIRLIM, to beat, to strike, &c.

CAIRNEACH, stony. *saxatilis*: *Jas-caire Cairneach*, is translated in the Bible, an Asprey, commonly called the King's Fisher.

CAIRNEACH, (*Sagart*) quasi *Coròineach*, *òn ccoròin bhios uim a chionn*, a Priest, thus Clery. but the true origin of the word *Cairneach*, is from *Carn* a heap of stones, &c. on which the Druids or Pagan Priests offered sacrifices to Belus, whence the armorics have the word *Belec*, to signify a Priest.

CAIRRIGHIM, to amend, to correct.

CAIREAIC or *Carraice*, a Rock, or bulwark. Gr. *charax*, vallum; in it's oblique cases *characos*, *characi*: it corresponds with the oblique cases of this Irish word, to wit, *caraice* or *caraicce*, Wel. *Kar-reg*. & cornish *carrag*.

CARRAIGEACH & *Carraiceeamhail*, Rocky, full of Rocks. *carraigeamhail* idem. it is pronounced *car-raighiùil*.

CAIRRPTHEOIR, a charioteer, also a victor or conquerour.

CAIRRSE, a Club.

CAIRT or *Coirt*, the bark or rind of a tree; from this celtic word the Latin word *cortex* is visibly derived; & *charta*, paper, seems to be more properly derived from it than from the Gr. *chairò*, quoniam *salutatrix*, or the Gr. *charasso*, *sculpo*, especially as it is allowed that the ancients wrote upon the bark & rind of trees, before the invention of parchment. N. B. the Irish word *cairt* signifies paper, or any piece of writing, or a book: as the Latin *liber*, properly signifying the inward rind or bark of a tree, used by the ancients instead of paper, for the same reason means a book: & as the Greek *Biblos* also signifies a book, because the Greeks & Egyptians anciently wrote upon the bark of the Egyptian tree *Biblos* or *Bublos*, which was otherwise called *Papyrus*, Paper.

CAIRT, a charter, deed, bond, or indenture, plur. *cairteana*. also a card, plur. *càrtaigh*. & plur. *cartacha*, deeds, bonds, or indentures.

CAIRT, a Rock or stone.

CAIRTE or *Cairt*, a chariot or cart.

CAIRT-CHEAP, the nave of a cart-wheel.

CAIRTEOIR, a waggoner, a carter.

CAIRTIM, to clear out, pack off or cleanse. rectius *cartaim*.

CA'IS & gen. *càise*, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

CA'IS, a regard, *ni bhfil càis agam ann*, I do not regard it. rectius *càs*. Gallicè, *càs*, eodem sensu.

CA'IS, a cause, a reason. vid. *cùis*. Lat. *causa*.

CAIS or *Caise*, hatred, dislike, enmity; wel. *Kas*, hatred.

CAIS or *Caise*, love, regard, Esteem. It may seem extraordinary that any one word could at the same time bear two directly opposite significations, such as this word doth, according to the Irish verse following: *caise mioscais, caise searc: do rèir na leabhar làn-cheart*: but there are several examples of the kind in different languages even in the Hebrew; wherein *Kadasch* signifies both *sacred* & *execrable*, as does *hagios* in Greek. *al* in heb. Lat. *altus* signifies either high or low, or height & depth; & so does *altitudo* in Latin; as the *o altitudo* of the apostle, is the same as *o profunditas*. *af, ef* in heb. means *air*, *water*, or *fire*. *caph, cap* in heb: signifies either convex or concave. all ideas as opposite to each other as Love & hatred.

CAISA'N, hoarseness.

CAISCHIAMH, curled hair.

CAISCIA'MHACH, that hath curled locks.

CA'ISE, cheese, Lat. *caseus*.

CAISE, a stream of water or other fluid. pl. *caisidhe*. *caisidhe folá*, streams of blood.

CAISE, a wrinkle.

CAISEAL, vid. *caisiol*, a bulwark or wal. any great rock.

CA'ISG or *càisc*, Easter; corruptè pro *Paisc* Gr. & Lat. *Pascha*, & Chaldaicè idem; a *Pasah*, Heb. i. e. *transiit*; quia angelus Ægyptiorum primogenitos occidens, Israelitarum domos sanguine agni conspersas & signatas transivit, illisque percipit.

CAISIOI, the foundation of a wall or building. also any stone building.

CAISIOI or *Caiseal*, the town of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, anciently the Metropolis of Munster, being the Regal Residence of the Kings of that Province, & the Archiepiscopal see of it's Metropolitans.

CAISIOI, *Ciosail*, i. e. *ail an chiosa*, a Toll-stone, or stone whereon tribute was paid.

CAISLEA'N, a Castle, garnison, or fortress. it seems to be a derivative of *Caiseal* or *Caisiol*. quasi *Caisiolàn*.

CAISLEOIR, a Projector or maker of Castles or towers.

CAISREABHACHT, juggling, or the art of leger-de-main.

CAISSIOLACHT, a battlement.

CAIT, a sort, or kind.

CA'IT, where? whither? compounded of *cà* what, & *ait* a place. *c'ait-as*, whence?

CA'ITE, winnowed. *luchd càite*, winnowers of corn, &c.

CA'ITEACH & *Càiteag*, a sort of basket; also a mat, or cloath on which corn is winnowed.

CA'ITEACH, Chaff, or the winnowing of corn.

CAITEACH, expensive; *duine caiteach*. an expensive, prodigal person.

CAITEACHAS, prodigality.

CAITEOG, butter.

C A

CAITETHEOIR, a spendthrift a Lavisher.

CA'ITH, chaff.

CA'ITHIM, to winnow, *noch do caitheadh*, which was winnowed. *càithfe tú iad*, thou shall winnow or fan them.

CAITHIM, to consume or wear out. *do chaith sé a lón*, he consumed his store, also to fling or cast.

CAITHFIDH, it becomes, it behoves, an impersonal verb. *an ccaithfe mé*, must I?

CAITHIOCHD AIMSIRE, a past-time, *caitheamh aimsire*, idem.

CA'ITHLEACH, chaff, husks, &c.

CAITHRÉIM, sway in fight, triumph. vid. *Réim*.

CAITHRÉIMEACH & *Caith-réimcamhail*, triumphant, victorious.

CAITHREIMIUGHADH, to triumph, exult, &c.

CAITIN, shag, villus. Pl.

CAITITH & CARTAIT, a bodkin.

CAITTE, how; after what manner?

CAL, caleworts or cabbage, cales.

CAL, sleep or slumbering.

CAL, to keep safe, to preserve, surround, or comprehend. Heb. *Cal*, complexus est.

CALA, hard; also frugal, thrifty, wel. *Kaled*. & arm. *Kalet*. Gr. *Chalepos*.

CALA, a ferry, a harbour, port or haven. Lat. *Cala* & *Cale*, hence *Caletum*, Calais: *Burdi-cala* or *Bur-digalla*, Bourdeaux. vid. *Caleith*.

CALAINN, a couch, a bed place.

CALA'ISTE, a College.

CALAITH, vid. *Cala*. a ferry. harbour or passage. Lat. *Cala*.

CALAIM, to sleep. vid. *colaim* quod rectius est.

C A

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CALB, the head. ex. *do Chalb re cloich cruideala* your head upon a hard stone. Lat. *Calvaria*.

CALBH, hardness, &c.

CALBH, bald, bald-pated, Lat. *calvus*. chaldaicè *chalaph*, decorticare, & Hebraicè *chalal* tersus, politus. vid. Ezech. c. i. v. 7.

CALBHACH, a proper name of man, derived from *Calbh*, Bald.

CALBHACHT, a Baldness, or bare-headedness. Lat. *calvities*.

CALBHTHAS, Lat. *cothurnus*; a buskin.

CALC or *Cailc*, chalk or Lime. Lat. *calx*, *calcis*: & the Irish *cailc*, makes *cailce* in it's genitive.

CALCADH & *Calcaighim*, to harden, to grow hard, *do chalcuigh sé na chion*, he fastened or hardened in his guilt.

CALCAIGHTHE, hardened; obdurate.

CALCUGHADH, obduracy, obstinacy.

CALEITH, a ferry. hence *Caletum* Calais. also a harbour, port. vid. *Cala*.

CALG, a sword. rectius *colg*.

CALG, a prick or sting.

CALGACH, sharp-pointed, prickly; also angry, peevish: the same as *calgach*.

CALGHAOIS, cheat; CALGHAOISEACH, a cheater.

CALLA, a veil, or hood.

CALLACH, i. e. *feascar-luch*, a Bat. Lat. *glis*. also a boar.

CALLA'IDHE, a partner.

CALLAIN, a town & territory in the county of Killkenny, which anciently belonged to the o Glohernys, & a tribe of the Céalys.

CALLA'IN, the Calends or first

day of a month. *Callàin Béilteine*, the Calends of may.

CALLAIRE, i. e. *Bollsaire*, no fear *garma*, a Cryer. wel. *calur*, is one that cries. gr. *caleo*, voco. *call* in English is of the same origin.

CALLEAREACHT, a constant calling.

CALLA'N, prating, babbling.

CALLA'N, the highest mountain of Clare, belonging anciently to the district of *aoibh ccoramaic*, which was the Patrimony of the *o Hehirs*.

CALLA'NACH, clamorous, noisy.

CALLÒID, a wrangling noise, an outcry.

CALMA, brave, valiant. *fear calma*, a brave man.

CALMACHT & *Calmas*, courage, bravery.

CAM, a duel or combat.

CAM, crooked, Gr. *campto* incurvo. in barbarous Lat. *camus*, a, um.

CAM, deceit, injustice, *fear gan cham*, a just man, a plain dealer.

CAMADH, to crooken, make crooked: Gr. *campto* incurvo, flecto.

CAMAILTE, rubbed, from *cumailt*. vid.

CAMCHOSACH, bow legged. wel. *Kamgoes* bandy-leggd.

CA'MÉD, how much: how many?

CAMHACH, power.

CAMAL & *Camhail*, a Camel. Heb. *Gamal*, the Irish word *Gamal*, a fool, a stupid person, is exactly like this Heb. *Gamal*, in sound, Letters & almost in meaning, because the Camel is known to be the most stupid of Beasts.

CAMHAÒIR, the first light or appearance of day; & is compounded of *caomh* beautiful, & *oir*, the east. Lat. *oriens*.

CAMHNA'IDHE, a building, or edifice.

CAMLOIRGNEACH, bow-legged.

CAM-MHUGARLACH, club-footed.

CAMMHUIN, the bird wry-peck.

CAMÒG, a bay, a turn or winding. Lat. *sinus*: also a comma in writing.

CAMÒGACH, crooked, curled, winding, also quibbling; also meandering as a River. *fear camògach*, a sophister or quibbler.

CAMÒIG, the Temples of the head.

CAMPA, a camp, or encampment.

CAN, whilst that, when. Lat. *quando*, &c.

CAN, what place, *can as*, from what place?

CAN, pro *gan*, without, *can chial*, senseless without reason. Lat. *sine*.

CAN, a lake.

CAN, i. e. *leasfar*, bad butter.

CA'NA, a whelp or puppy. Lat. *canis*.

CA'NA, a moth.

CANACH, standing water.

CA'NACH, tribute. & *Càna* the same, is like the Hebrew *Canas*, collegit, congregavit.

CA'NACH, cotton, bombast.

CANADH & *Canaim*, to sing. ex. *do chan sé*, he sung. Latinè *cano*.

CANAIB, hemp. Gr. & Lat. *cana-bis*.

CANAIGHE, dirt, filth, &c.

CANBHA'S, canvas.

CANMHUIN, pronounciation, accent, also an epithet.

CANMHUIN, a Dialect.

CANNA, moths, otherwise called *cù fionna*.

CANÒIN, a rule or canon Gr. *canon* regula: *canún*, idem.

CANNRA'N, to mutter or grumble:

ble : it is of the same force with the French word *bouder*.

CANTA, a lake or puddle.

CANTA'IGHÉAR, an accent. Pl.

CANTA'IL, auction, or a cant.

CANTAIREACHT, a singing by note, or in Chorus, Lat. *Cantare*.

CANTA'LAIM, to sell by auction.

CANTACH, dirty, filthy.

CANTAÓIR, a press. *cantaóir fió-na*, a wine press.

CANTE, as, *crann canthe*, the Quince-tree : *úbhal canthe*. the fruit thereof.

CANTIC,, a Song, or Canticle.

CANUR, & *caonar*, cotton.

CAOB, a clod.

CAOBA'N, a prison.

CAOBH, a bough, a branch.

CAOCH, blind. Lat. *cæcus*. vid. *caech*.

CAOCHA; & *Caochaim*, to blind, also to blast. ex. *toradh na fineamhna ar na ccáocha*, the fruit of the vineyard blasted.

CAOCÍOS, or *caoicídhiós*, a fortnight, or fourteenth night.

CAODE, how?

CAODAM, to come.

CA'OGA, or *caógad*, fifty. ex. *cúig deich trí caógad cniocht*, an hundred & fifty foot soldiers.

CAOI, a visitation, a visit.

CAOI, lamentation, mourning.

CAOICHE, blindness.

CAOIM, to lament, to grieve or mourn : commonly written *caoidhim*. *do cháoi mise go mór*. I lamented grievously.

CAOIL, from *caol*, small.

CAOIL, the waist. *a tímpchiol a cháoil*, about his loins.

CAOILE, smallness.

CAOILLE, Land.

CAOIMH, gentle, mild, clean,

from *caómh*. hence the family-name *o caóimh*, or the *o Keeffes*. wel. *Ky* is dear or well beloved.

CAOIMHEACHAS, Society.

CAOIMH-SGIAITH, a Buckler, a Shield; also a Skutcheon. *Scutum*.

CAOIMHTHEACH, strange, also a stranger.

CAOIMHTHEACHAS, strangeness.

CAOIMHTHEAIGHT, a County.

CAOIMIN, the murrain, a noxious distemper of the same nature & contagion among cattle, especially Kine & oxen, with the Plague among men.

CAOIN, gentle, mild, sweet-tempered.

CAOINE, the Irish lamentation or cry for the dead, according to certain loud & mournful notes & verses, wherein the Pedigree, Land-property, generosity, & good actions of the deceased person & his ancestors, are diligently & harmoniously recounted, in order to excite pity & compassion in the hearers, & to make them sensible of their great loss in the death of the person whom they lament.

Note. this Irish word, written by our late Grammarians CAOINE, but anciently & properly CINE, is almost equal in Letters & pronunciation to the Hebrew word *cina*, which signifies lamentation, or crying with clapping of hands, *lamentatio*, *planctus*, *ploratus*. vid. 2. sam. 1. v. 17. & in it's plur. *cinim* lamentationes vid. Ez. 2. 10. Wel. *Kuyn* is a complaint.

CAOINLEACH, stubbles, or stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. vid. *caoirle*.

CAOINIM, potius *cinim*, to lament with clapping of hands &

other formalities. *do chaoín*, *no chinsi a bhàs*, she lamented his death. Heb. *chín*, lamentatus est. vid. Henricus opitius's Lexicon. *do chín*, lamentatus est.

CAOIN-DÚTHRACHT, devotion. *cáon-dúthracht*, id.

CAOIN-NASGAR, a garrison.

CAOIR-TINNIGHE, a thunderbolt, from *caor*, & *tinnighe*, fiery, blazing.

CAOIR-BHEARTACH, bearing berries.

CAOIRA, a sheep.

CAOIRE, sheep, also a sheep, & more properly written *círe*, has a natural affinity with the Gr. verb *cheiro*, to shear sheep, &c.

CAOIRLE, a club; also a reed, dim. *caoirín*. quare an hinc *caoirleach*, rather than *caoinleach*, stubbles or stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

CAOIS, a furrow.

CAOIS, sometimes written for *céis*, a young pig. vid. *céis*.

CAOL, slender, small.

CAOL, a calling.

CAOLAM, to lessen, to make slender.

CAOLAIN, the small guts. Gr. *cholas* signifies the bowels or interior parts of either man or Beast.

CAOL-GHOTHACH, shrill.

CAOL-MHA'OR, an apparitor.

CAOMH, gentle, mild, handsome.

CAOMH, little, small.

CAOMHA, skill, knowledge; also nobility. ex. *a chaomha uile clàir chùinn*, all ye nobles of leath-cuin.

CAOMHAIM, to keep or preserve; also to spare *caomhuin sinn a Thiarra*, protect us o Lord. *niór chaomhuin a milleadh*, he spared not their destruction. vid. *caomhnaim*.

CA'OMHA'N, the diminut. of *caomh*, it is the proper name of many great men amongst the old Irish, particular of one of the Princes of Leinster, from whom are descended the *o Cavanachs*.

CA'OMDHA, Poetry, verification.

CAOMH-LOISE, i. e. *caomhlaisir* a moderate fire, or small blaze.

CAOMHNA, a friend.

CAOMHNA, protection, defence.

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Note that this verb. *caomhnaim* & the above *caomhaim*, are one & the same verb, being distinguished only by one Letter, & always bearing the same different senses.

CAOMHNA'IDHE, a companion, a bedfellow.

CAOMHTHA, society, or association.

CAOMHTHACH, an associate, comrade.

CAOMH-THEACHT, i. e. *coimhdeacht*, a company, hence, *bean-chaomhdeachta*, a waiting-maid or woman companion.

CAOM-NASGAR, defence.

CAOM-SAIDHEOIR, a Rehearser.

CAONAIM, to resemble.

CAONAIM, to hide, or conceal.

CAON-BHUIDHE, gratitude.

CAON-DÚTHRACHT, devotion, also fidelity.

CAONACH, moss.

CAONTA, private, hid, secret.
CAOR, a sheep. pl. *cadire* Gr. *crios*,
aries.

CAOR, a berry, also a cluster of
grapes or other fruit. *tugadar a ttri-*
opaill caora apuighe uatha, their
bunches bore ripe berries. Gen. 40.
y. 10.

CAORA, uvæ, vel Botri, the
grains of raisins whilst on the vine
or bunch, clusters, &c.

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cudille caorthain, stakes of quick
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hean chaorthain, an enchanted ca-
stle built all with quickbeam. vid.
Mémoire de M. de C. Journal des Sa-
vans 1764.

CAOTHRUA'DH, mildew.

CAP, a cart.

CAPA & *capàn*, a cup.

CAPALL, a horse. Gr. *caballès* &
Lat. *caballus*: in some parts of Ire-
land *capall* is used to signify also a
mare, wel. *Kephyl*, dimin. *capuillin*.

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muice, a gammon of bacon.

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love thou, *do charas*, I have loved:
in the welsh *Kerais* I have loved,
Kara & *Kar*, love thou.

CARA'ISTE, baggage, carriage.

CARA'N, the crown of the head.

CARB, a basket. Germ. *Horb* &
Belg. *Korf*.

CARB, a chariot, or litter.

CARBAD, a coach, waggon,
chariot, or bier. hence *carbaddir*,
a coachman; also a coach-maker
wel. *Kerbyd*.

CARBAD, the jaw. *fiàcla carbaid*,
the cheek - teeth. Quære if it be
not rather *carbal*.

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a làr a charbail or *charabail*, in the
midst of his palate.

CARBH, a ship.

CARBHANACH, the Master of a
ship, a Captain of a ship.

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Gossip.

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CARDIM, to send.

CARLAMH, excellent.

puic, a Bishop's see. Lat. Cathedra.

CATHARDHA & *cathardhach*, a Citizen. pl. *cathardhaigh*. *do chùadar cathardhaigh an bhaile i ccomhairle* consilium iniverunt cives. antiq. membran.

CATH-BHA'RR, a helmet.

CATH-BHARRÙN, a Commander or Officer in an Army. ex. *idir chnìocht agus cath-bharrùn*, both Soldiers & Officers.

CATH-FHIR, warriors.

CATHFIDH, vid. *caithfidh*, ye must. *caithfe mé*, I must.

CATH-LABHAIR, or *cath-labhra*, a military speech, or harangue of a General to his Army before a battle.

CATH-MÍLEADH, Colonels, or Officers of distinction.

CATOLICE, Catholic. *an cràbh-adh catoilice*, the Catholic Religion.

CAITHRUIGHTHEOIR, a Citizen.

CATHÚGHADH, fighting, rebelling, also temptation, *do chathuigh sé*, he fought or rebelled, *saor sin o chathùghad*, deliver us from temptation.

C E

CÉ, the Earth. Gr. *Gé*, terra, hence Geometria.

CE, night.

CÉ, a spouse.

CEACH, each, every. in old parchments written for *gach*, qd. vid.

CEACHAING & *do-ching*, or *do-chéimnigh*, hard to march or travel in, inaccessible.

CEACHAIR, dirt, filth; also penury.

CEACHARDHA, or *ceachardhach*, dirty, stingy, penurious.

CEACHARDHCHT, penury, misery, stinginess.

CEACHDAR, each, any, either; *ceachdar diobh*, any of them. vid. *ceachtar*.

CEACHLAIM, to dig. *rò cheachladar*, they dug.

CEACHLADH & *ceachlaim*, to hackle, destroy, violate.

CEACHOIR, a wetting, or moistening.

CEACHT, a lesson. rectius *leacht*. Lat. *lectio*, hence *aicleacht* a lesson.

CEACHT, Power.

CÉACHTA, a plow, a plowshare. hence *camchéachta*, the seven stars that rowl about the pole, so called in Irish because they lye in a position which resembles a plowshare.

CEACHTAR, either, any, each, also one of two. Latine *uter, utervis*.

CEAD, leave permission, licence.

CÉAD, an hundred; anciently written *céat* & pronounced *ecéat* or *acéad*. Gr. *ecaton*, *centrum*.

CÉAD, the first.

CEADACH, cloth.

CEADACH, talkative.

CEADAIGH, a sitting or session.

CEADAIGHIM, to permit, or give consent: also to dismiss or discharge.

CEADAL, a narrative or story. N. Wel. Chuedel.

CEADAL, malicious invention, detraction, deceit. *gan cam gan ceadal*, without injustice or deceit, also a conflict, battle, or duel.

CÉADAMAS, in the first place, first of all. *imprimis*.

CEAD-AOIN, wednesday; a corruption of *Dia-Gueden*. vid. *Dia*. *cead-aoin a Luathre*, ash wednesday.

CÉADFADH, an opinion, thought or conjecture.

CÉADFADH *corpordha*, the senses.

CEADFAIGHEAS, beastliness, sensuality.

CEADHAL, blistered, full of sores.

CEADHLAIM, to blister.

CEA-DRUIDHEACHT, Geomancy, a sort of divination by means of small points made on paper at random, & by considering the various figures which lines drawn from these points represent, a ridiculous judgment is formed & the future success of an action is declared.

CÉADHNA, sameness, identity. *agus ceadhna*, & in like manner. *mar an ccéadhna*, also, likewise.

CÉAD-NA'DHBHAR, an element, so called from it's being the first or primary ingredient in corporeal beings.

CÉAD-TOMAILT, a break-fast.

CÉAD-TUISMEADH, the firstling.

CÉAD-TÚS, an element, a beginning.

CÉAD-UA'IR, at first, the first time.

CEADÚGHADH, a permission.

CEADUIGHTHEACH, allowable, lawful.

CEAL, use; also forgetfulness. *tar ceal*, out of mind.

CEAL, concealing, Latin. *Celo* vid. *ceil* & *ceilt* infra.

CEAL, Heaven, Lat. *Cælum*. Gall. *Ciel*.

CEAL, Death.

CEAL-AIRM, a hiding place, a place of refuge.

CEALAM, to eat.

CEAL-FHÚATH, a private grudge or pique.

CEALG, treachery, conspiracy, *a ceilg*, in insidiis, in ambush.

CEALG, a sting or prickle. aliter, *dealg*.

CEALG, deceit malice, spite.

CEALGACH, malicious, spitefull.

CEALGAIDHE, more spitefull, more crafty.

CEALGAIM, to lye in ambush, to ensnare, *mà chealgan duine*, if a man ensnare: also to sting, *do cealgadh ris an mac-caomh*, the youth was stung by it, also to allure, entice, spur on, or provoke to do a thing. also to seduce or turn a subject from his duty to his Prince by bribery or promises of great consequence. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal*; *ró chealg sé o Conchúbhair & o Lochluinn tar ceann da Chorcarmuadh*. he (Turlogh) seduced o Connor & o Loughlin from their allegiance & adherence to their Prince Donogh son of Brien Ruadh, by promising them the two districts called the two Corcamruadhs.

CEALGAIRE, a cheat, a knave.

CEALGAIREACHT, a cheating; also tricks or pranks.

CEALGAONADH, dissimulation.

CEALL, a church, & in it's inflexions *cill*, plur. *cealla*. Lat. *cella*: for the word *ceall* doth properly signify a cell, or Hermites cave, tho' now commonly used to signify a church. hence *ceall-phort* means a Cathedral church. vid. *ceall-phort* infra. plur. *cealla*.

CEALLA, (*o cealla*) the family-name of the *o Kelly's*, whose Chiefs were Dynasts or Lords of the Country called *ua maine*, or *J MA'INE* in Conaught. other chiefs of the same name, *o Kelly*, but of different stocks, are mentioned in the Topographical poems of *o Dubhagáin & mac Feargail*, as Toparchs of different territories both in Lin-

ster & Ulster. vid. Cambrensis ever-
sus, from pag. 26. to pag. 29.

CEALLACH, the proper name of
several great men of the old Irish.
ceallach mac aodh, mac maoil-iosa,
was the name of a holy Archbishop
of Ardmagh an 1106, who died at
Ardpatrick in the County of Lime-
rick, & was buried at Lismore in
1129.

CEALLACHA'N, (*o ceallachàin*)
the family name of the o Callaghans
descended from *ceallachan-caisil*
King of munster, an. 936. they were
Dynasts of the country called *pobul*
J cheallachàin in the County of
Cork untill Cromwel's time.

CEALLACH, War, debate, strife.

CEALLADH, custody.

CEALLOIR, muck, dung.

CEALLOIR, the Superiour of a
Cell or Monastery: ex. *nì ceallòir*
nà Sub-cheallòir thù. you are neither
Superior nor vicar.

CEAL-MHUIN, an Oracle, or
prophecy whether good or bad;
probably compounded of *ceall* &
mùnadh, instruction, admonishment,
Latin. *moneo*, because the Pagan
Oracles were delivered from cells
or grottoes.

CEALL-PHORT, a Cathedral church,
or an Episcopal see.

CEAL-STOL, a close stool.

CEALT, apparell, raiment, clothes.
hence.

CEALTAIR, the same. *cealtair*
Bruidheachta, a magic dress.

CEALTACH, a Celt, or Gaul.

CEALTAIR, a cause or matter.

CEALTAIR, a castle, a fine seat.

CEALTAIR, a spear. a lance.

CEALT-MHUILEOIR, a fuller.

CEAN, anciently written for *gan*,
without gallicé sans. Lat. *sine*. ex,

cean nimh, cean maithimh, sine fel-
le, sine Relaxatione, vel intemif-
sione. vid. *infra* in verbo *maithe-*
amh.

CEAN, or *cion*, a debt a fault,
transgression, or crime, plur, *ceanta*
or *cionta*; as, *maith duiinn ar cci-*
onta, dimitte nobis debita nostra.

CEANA, alike, the same, *an fear*
céana, the same person. *mar an*
cceàna, in like manner.

CEANA, even, lo, behold.

CEANA, already. *acht ceana*, ne-
vertheless, howbeit.

CEANA, favour, affection, the
genitive of *cean*, love respect, fon-
dness.

CEANACH, buying, also a Re-
ward; a covenant.

CEANAIGHIM, to buy. vid. *cean-*
naighim.

CEANAIR, a hundred.

CEANAMHAIL, fond, beloved:
go ceanamhail, fondly, much esteem-
ed.

CEANANN, white or bald-faced.
rectius ceanfion.

CEANANNAS, a remarkable Town
of the County of Meath, now cal-
led Kells, where a national Coun-
cil of the Clergy of Ireland was
held towards the Year 1152; in
which Council Cardinal Papyron,
gave the first Pallia to the four
Arch-bishops of Ardmagh, Cashel,
Dublin, & Tuam, & also another re-
markable town near Kilkenny.

CEAN-BURGAIRE, the head of a
Burgh, a Burgo-master.

CEAN-CHAOMH, a pair of tables
to play with.

CEAN-CHATHAIR, a Metropolis.

CEAN-CORA, the Royal Residence
of the great Brien Boirbhe King of
Ireland, near Killalloe in the County
of

of Clare, otherwise called Baile an Borúmhá, whence sprung the stream called áth na Bóirbhe. from hence he had the surname of Brian-Bóirbhe, or Brian-Borúmhá.

CEAN-CHLAON, steep, headlong, &c.

CEÁNDA, id. qd. *ceàna*.

CEANDACHT, identity, likeness.

CEANDA'IL, lice.

CEAN-DA'NA, headstrong, impudent.

CEAN-FIONA'N, white headed.

CEAN-FINE, the head or chief representative of a tribe, or family.

CEANGAIL, a band, L. *cingulum*.

CEANGAILTE, tied, bound.

CEANGAL, a restraint: a bond or covenant, a league; also a bunch, as of grapes.

CEAN-GHARBH, rough, rugged.

CEANGLAIM, to bind, to join.

ceangla tu, thou shalt tye up. *ro ceangladh an naoi*, the Infant was swaddled.

CEANN, the head; also the upper part in building, &c. also an end or limit, as *ceann-tíre*, a headland or a Promontory. *na chean so*, moreover. *ceann-feadbna*, a Captain, a Demagogue. in it's genitive case it makes *Cinn*, as, *bathas mo chinn*, the crown of my head, hence the English *King*, being the head of his People or subjects. vid. Luyd's British etymol. pag. 279. col. 3. the Kan of the Tartarians & other asiatick nations is of the same radical. origin with the Irish *cean*.

CEANNACH, a buying or purchasing.

CEANNACH, a reward, or retribution.

CEANNACH, i. e. *contra*, a covenant, or league.

CEANN-ACHTRACH, the upper part of the throat.

CEANN-ADHAIRT, a Bolster. *ex bà cairt a cheann-adhairt*, his bolster was a stone or rock. speaking of S. Patrick's self-mortification. vid. *adhart*.

CEANNAIDHE, a merchant, also any Dealing or trafficking person. Pl. *ceannaighthe*.

CEANNAIGHEACHT, merchandizing, trafficking, trading. *tír cheannuigheachta*, a trading Land.

CEANNA'IGHIM, to buy, or purchase.

CEANNAS, authority, power.

CEANNASACH, powerful, mighty.

CEANNRACH, a fillet; also a halter, or a horse-collar.

CEANN-REIDHTIG, propitiation, mercy.

CEANNSA, mild, gentle.

CEANNSACHT, lenity, mildness.

CEANNSAT, they went.

CEANNSA'IGHIM & *ceannsùghadh*, to appease, to mitigate.

CEANNSALAIDHE, a President or Governour.

CEANN-SA'ILE, the town now called Kinsale in the south of the county of corke, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, & protected by a strong fort, called Charles-fort.

CEANNTAR, a canthred, the side of a country. Wel *Kant*, an hundred.

CEANN-TÌR, a headland, a promontory.

CEANN-TROM, sluggish, heavy, drowsy.

CEANNÚAISGNEACH, rash, thoughtless, precipitate.

CEAP, a block, or stocks. *ceap-*

misle, a stumbling block. *annsna cip*, no *annsna ceapaibh*, in the stocks.

CEAP, a head, Lat. caput.

CEAP, the head or stock of a tribe or family. ex. *ceap na craoibhe Eògan*, Eugene is the stock of the branch.

CEAPACHÚINN, the town of Capperquin, in the county of Waterford on the bank of the black water, to which place it is navigable from youghall.

CEAPA'N, a stump.

CEAPA'NTA, niggardly. also stiff & wrong-headed.

CEAP-SGAÖILIM, to propagate.

CEAR, Offspring, or progeny.

CEAR & *ceara*, blood; also red, ruddy. Welsh Guyar, like the English *goar*.

CEARACHADH, wandering, or straying.

CEARB, money, silver.

CEARB, a cutting, or slaughtering, havock or massacre. hence the name of *Dàire-cearb* an Irish Prince of the Eugenic Race.

CEARB, a Rag.

CEARBACH, ragged.

CEARB-CHNA'ID, a severe reflection.

CEARBHALL, massacre, carnage.

CEARC, a hen: *cearc Fhranncach*, a turkey hen or more properly *cearc Indhiach*, an Indian hen. plur. *cearca* & *circ*.

CEARCALL, a hoop, Lat. circulus.

CEARCHALL, a block, like that of a Carpenter.

CEARCHALL, a bed, or bolster.

CEARC-LOC, a hen-roost.

CEARC-MHANRACH, a pen or coup, wherein poultry are fed.

CEARD, an Artist, or Mechanic,

also an art or trade. *ceard* sometimes signifies a Tinker or Refiner. *ceard-oir* a gold-smith. *cearda*, no *ceardcha foghlomtha*, Ingenious or skillful Artists, in it's inflexions of the singular number it forms *ceird* & *ceirde* & in the plur. *ceardcha* & *cearda*. this Irish word *ceard* signifying a Tinker, or a man in any base or low Employ, is like the Latin *Cerdo*, which means a Cobler, a Currier, a Tanner, a Tinker, a Smith, or like Artisan that uses a base trade for gain, & it is not unlike the Gr. *cerdos*, which signifies gain, profit, lucre: & hence it is that the Greeks call the fox, *cerdo*, from his ingenuity, & artfulness to provide for himself. *ceard* is any art, trade or profession ex. *Rath na nil-ceard neagsamhuil* a place of all sorts of trades & *fear ilcheardach*, Jack of all trades. welsh. Kerdh, a trade.

CEARDA'IGHE, a tradesman, or Artist. plur. *Ceardaighie*.

CEARDACHT, a low or base trade as above in *ceard*.

CEARDAMHAIL, ingenious, artificial. well wrought.

CEARDAMHLACHT, a being ingenious.

CEARDCHA, a shop, a forge, in its inflexions *ceardchain*, pronounced *cearduin*, &c.

CEARACHUR, a grave.

CEARMA, the old name of Wicklow a town & County in the Province of Leinster, *Dun Cearma*, the Town of Wicklow.

CEARMNA: *Dùn-Cearmna*, now called the old head of Kinsale, a famous promontory in the south of the county of corke.

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GEARMNAS, a lye, invention or trick.

CEARN, a man.

CEARN, a victory.

CEARN, expence.

CEARNA, a corner.

CEARNABHAN, a hornet.

CEARNACH, four-square, put for *ceatharnach*.

CEARNACH, victorious, hence the famous champion *conall cearnach* had his surname of *cearnach*.

CEARN-AIRRDHE, a trophy of victory.

CEARN-DÚAIS, a prize given in any game of activity, as running, wrestling, &c.

CEARN-LÚACH, the same as *cearn-dúais*.

CEARR & *cearadh*, to kill, to slaughter or destroy. also to dye or perish. *do chear sé*; he died.

CEARRBHACH, spoil.

CEARRBHACH, a gamester at cards, dice & such other games.

CEARRBHACHAS, a gaming at cards, &c.

CEARRÚCA'N, a skiret.

CEART, just, right, true, genit. *cirt*. Lat. *certus*.

CEART, a subst. justice, right, equity, genit. *cirt*. *ceart-Beirthe*, primogeniture.

CEART & *ceirteach*, a Rag, old garment, or piece of old cloth.

CEART, little, small: *ceart a lochta*: i, e, *beag a lochta*.

CEARTAIGHIM & *ceartúghadh*, to pare or shave: also to dress, prepare, or put in order, also to correct or chastise.

CEARTAIGHTHEOIR, a corrector, a regulator, &c.

CEARTAIGHIM, to cut or prune.

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CEART-LA'N, a house of correction.

CEART-LA'R, the center or middle point.

CEARTÚGHADH, a correction or chastisement.

CEARTÚGHADH, vid. *ceartaighim*.

CEAS, obscurity, darkness.

CEAS, irksomeness.

CEAS, grief, sorrow, sadness.

CEAS, i, e, *ad choncas*, I saw.

CÉASA, punishment, suffering; hence.

CÉASDA, or *ceasta*, punished, put to death. *aoine an chéasta*, good fryday, on which Christ suffered death.

CEASACHT, finding fault with, a grumbling, also a curse. ex. *mo cheasacht air*, my curse upon him.

CEASACHT, an excuse or apology.

CEASACHTACH, grumbling, dissatisfied, also giving excuses.

CÉASADH, a passion or suffering: ex. *ceásadh ar ttiarna*, the passion of our Lord.

CÉASADH & *ceásaim*, to vex to torment, to crucify, &c. *do ceásadh ar an crois*, that suffered or was tortured on the cross.

CÉASADOIR, a tormenter.

CEASD & *ceisd*, a question, an ænigma. plur. *ceasdan*. doubts, or queries.

CEASG, to ask or enquire about.

CEASLA, an oar.

CEASLACH, the coarse wool on the legs, tail, & hinder parts of sheep.

CEASNA, a great want or necessity.

CEASNA'IGHEACHT & *ceasnàighil*, complaint, anxiety.

CEASNA'IGHIM & *ceasnàghadh*, to

enquire, to be anxious or solicitous; also to expostulate, to complain.

CEASNACH, or *ceasnaightheach*, complaining, sad, necessitous. *go ceasnaightheach critheaglach*. in fear & necessity.

CEASTAIGHIM, to amend, to correct or chastise.

CEASTA'NACH, a tormenter.

CEAT, to sing, or celebrate: ex. *ro cheat Beanan mar leannas*. Beanan sung as follows.

CEAT, one hundred.

CEATA-CAM, rather *ceachta cam* the Seven Stars or Charles' wain, called from their appearance by the Irish, *ceachta cam*, or *cam-cheachta* i, e., the crooked Plow-share.

CEATAL, a singing, or composing.

CEATFADACHT, Lust.

CEA'TEADH, an opinion, or conjecture, also a maxim or system. *ceatfadh na Heaglaise*, a maxim of the church. also a sense. vid. *cead-fadh*.

CEA'TFADHACH, sensible; judicious, reasonable.

CEATH, a sheep, & *ceathnaid* the same.

CEATHA & *cith*, a shower as of Rain, hail or snow.

CEATHAIR, four in number. Lat. quatuor. *ceathar* & *ceithre* the same.

CEATHAIR-BHEANNACH, quadrangular, four square.

CEATHAR-CHOSACH, quadruped, four footed.

CEATHAR-CHUINNEACH, quadrangular.

CEATHARDHA, of or belonging to four. ex. *an cruinne ceathardha*, the world or terraqueous globe, so named from the four elements.

CEATHARDHUIL, the world, the

universe from *ceathair* four, & *dùil*, an element.

CEATHARBH, a troop, a company or multitude. Latin. caterva. hence *ceatharnach*.

CEATHARNACH, a Soldier, a Guardsman; an Attendant. Lat. Satellites. *ceatharnach coille*, a Tory because of frequenting woods to conceal & lye hid in.

CEATHNAID, a sheep.

CEATHRA, four footed beasts, any kind of cattle.

CEATHRACHA, *ceathrachad*, forty in number.

CEATHRAMANACH, of a cubical figure.

CEATHRAMH & *ceathramhan*, pronounced *ceathrugh* a fourth part, a quarter, hence it signifies the leg & thigh, because they constitute the fourth part of a man, but it mostly passes for the thigh alone. also the quartan of a verse, sometimes expressed to signify the whole verse consisting of four quartans.

CEATHRAMHA, a trencher. also the fourth. as *an ceathramha bliàghan*.

CEATHRAR, four men or women.

CECHT, power, might, strenght.

CECHT, vulg. *ceacht*, a lesson, or lecture; this word was originally *lecht*, the celtic root of the Latin *lectio*, the initial (l) being changed into c by vulgar pronunciation. and as to the aspirate h it is but a late invention.

CED, to shun, avoid, &c.

CED & *cead*, an hundred.

CED, or *cead*; first.

CEDACH, a mantle, veil, or garment.

CEDACH, stripes, also striking.

CEDAIDH, to sit down, or rest. hisp. queda.

- CÉDAS, at first, first of all.
 CED-GHEIN, the first born.
 CED-LUDH, beginning, also non-performance.
 CED-LUTH, the first shout or applause.
 CEDUDH, a bed.
 CÉHAM, when, at what time.
 CÉHUAIR, the same.
 CÉID, first, former, often used in compound words. as, *ceid-rìgh*, the former King. *ceid-reathùighe*, the fore-runner.
 CEIDE, a market or fair.
 CEIDE, a green or plain.
 CEIDE, a hillock, a compact kind of hill, smooth & plain on the top.
 CEID-GHRINNEACHT, ripeness of age.
 CEIDHCHE, or *chàidhche*, till night. quasi *go hoidhche*; most commonly understood to signify *Ever*, or *at all*. as: *ni rachad ann eoidhche*, I never will go thither.
 CEIDIL, a duel, conflict or battle.
 CÉIDIN, a hillock, or little hill.
 CEIGH, a kay or warf.
 CEIL, or *ceilt*, hiding, concealing, Lat. celatio.
 CÉIL, or *céill*, sense or reason. *da chur a ccéil*, demonstrating, or putting in mind. *do réir céille*, according to the tenour. it is the oblique case of *cial*.
 CEILE, a spouse, a husband or wife.
 CÉILE, a servant. hence *céile-dé*, Colideus or Coli-Dei, an Order of Religious formerly subsisting in Ireland, England & Wales, so called from being the servants of God. they were called *culdees* in great Britain.
 CEILE, together, also each other.

- dà chéile* to each other. *ò chéile*, a sunder.
 CEILEABHRADH, leave, farewell. *do rinne ceileabhradh dòibh* he bid them adieu.
 CEILEABHRADH & *ceileabhraim*, to bid farewell, or adieu, to take leave of. *ceileabhras sé*, he took leave.
 CEILEABHRADH, a festivity or Solemnization. Lat. Celebratio. ex. *ceileabhradh an Aifrinn diadha*, the Celebration of the holy Mass.
 CEILEABHRADH & *ceileabhraim*, to celebrate, to solemnize. Lat. celebrare, ex. *ar trì fathaibh ceileabhartar solamuin do S. Michéal*, the festivity of S. Michael is solemnized for three reasons. old parchment.
 CEILG, vid. cealg.
 CEIL-GHEALLAIM, to betroth.
 CÉILIGHE, sober, sensible, *go ceilighe* sensibly.
 CEILIM, to hide or conceal. *ceil*, hide you. *ceilsiom*, we shall conceal. Lat. celo.
 CEILIUBHRA, a concealment.
 CEILL or *cill* from *ceall*, a church or cell.
 CÉILLE, of or belonging to sense, or reason.
 CEILT & *ceilte*, hid, secret.
 CÉIM, a step, or degree. also gradation in any Employ of Life. *deich ceimiona*, ten steps. *cruaidh-chéim*, an adventurous act. Wel. Kam.
 CÉIMH-DHEALG, rectius *ciamh-dhealg* a crisping pin, a hair-bodkin.
 CEIMHEASAS, Geometry, from *ce* the Earth & *measaim*, to survey.
 CÉIMHIN, a fillet or hair-lace.
 CÉIMHLEOG, a garret, fillet, or hair-ribband.

day of a month. *Callàin Béilteine*, the Calends of may.

CALLAIRE, i. e. *Bollsaire*, no fear *garma*, a Cryer. wel. *calur*, is one that cries. gr. *caleo*, voco. *call* in English is of the same origin.

CALLEAREACHT, a constant calling.

CALLA'N, prating, babbling.

CALLA'N, the highest mountain of Clare, belonging anciently to the district of *aoibh ccoramaic*, which was the Patrimony of the *o Hehirs*.

CALLA'NACH, clamourous, noisy.

CALLOID, a wrangling noise, an outcry.

CALMA, brave, valiant. *fear calma*, a brave man.

CALMACHT & *Calmas*, courage, bravery.

CAM, a duel or combat.

CAM, crooked, Gr. *campto* incurvo. in barbarous Lat. *camus*, a, um.

CAM, deceit, injustice, *fear gan cham*, a just man, a plain dealer.

CAMADH, to crooken, make crooked: Gr. *campto* incurvo, flecto.

CAMAILTE, rubbed, from *cumailt*. vid.

CAMCHOSACH, bow legged. wel. *Kamgoes* bandy-legged.

CA'MÉD, how much: how many?

CAMHACH, power.

CAMAL & *Camhail*, a Camel. Heb. *Gamal*, the Irish word *Gamal*, a fool, a stupid person, is exactly like this Heb. *Gamal*, in sound, Letters & almost in meaning, because the Camel is known to be the most stupid of Beasts.

CAMHAÓIR, the first light or appearance of day; & is compounded of *caomh* beautiful, & *oir*, the east. Lat. *oriens*.

CAMHNA'IDHE, a building, or edifice.

CAMLOIRGNEACH, bow-legged.

CAM-MHUGARLACH, club-footed.

CAMMHUIN, the bird wry-peck.

CAMÓG, a bay, a turn or winding. Lat. *sinus*: also a comma in writing.

CAMÓGACH, crooked, curled. winding, also quibbling; also meandering as a River. *fear camógach*, a sophister or quibbler.

CAMÓIG, the Temples of the head.

CAMPA, a camp, or encampment.

CAN, whilst that, when. Lat. *quando*, &c.

CAN, what place, *can as*, from what place?

CAN, pro *gan*, without, *can chial*, senseless without reason. Lat. *sine*.

CAN, a lake.

CAN, i. e. *leastar*, bad butter.

CA'NA, a whelp or puppy. Lat. *canis*.

CA'NA, a moth.

CANACH, standing water.

CA'NACH, tribute. & *Càna* the same, is like the Hebrew *Canas*, *collegit*, *congregavit*.

CA'NACH, cotton, bombast.

CANADH & *Canaim*, to sing. ex. *do chan sé*, he sung. Latine *cano*.

CANAIB, hemp. Gr. & Lat. *cannabis*.

CANAIGHE, dirt, filth, &c.

CANBHA's, canvas.

CANMHUIN, pronunciation, accent, also an epithet.

CANMHUIN, a Dialect.

CANNA, moths, otherwise called *cù fionna*.

CANOIN, a rule or canon Gr. *canon* regula: *canún*, idem.

CANNRA'N, to mutter or grumble:

ble : it is of the same force with the French word *bouder*.

CANTA, a lake or puddle.

CANTA'IGHÉAR, an accent. Pl.

CANTA'IL, auction, or a cant.

CANTAIREACHT, a singing by note, or in Chorus, Lat. *Cantare*.

CANTA'LAIM, to sell by auction.

CANTACH, dirty, filthy.

CANTAÓIR, a press. *cantaóir fió-na*, a wine press.

CANTE, as, *crann canthe*, the Quince-tree : *úbhal canthe*. the fruit thereof.

CANTIC, a Song, or Canticle.

CANUR, & *caonar*, cotton.

CAOB, a clod.

CAOBA'N, a prison.

CAOBH, a bough, a branch.

CAOCH, blind. Lat. *cæcus*. vid. *caech*.

CAOCHA; & *Caochaim*, to blind, also to blast. ex. *toradh na fineamhna ar na ccàocha*, the fruit of the vineyard blasted.

CAOCÍOS, or *caoicídhiós*, a fortnight, or fourteenth night.

CAODE, how?

CAODAM, to come.

CA'OGA, or *caògad*, fifty. ex. *cùig deich trì caògad cniocht*, an hundred & fifty foot soldiers.

CAOI, a visitation, a visit.

CAOI, lamentation, mourning.

CAOICHE, blindness.

CAOIM, to lament, to grieve or mourn : commonly written *caoidhim*. do *cháoi mise go mór*. I lamented grievously.

CAOIL, from *caol*, small.

CAOIL, the waist. *a tímpchiol a cháoil*, about his loins.

CAOILE, smallness.

CAOILLE, Land.

CAOIMH, gentle, mild, clean,

from *caòmh*. hence the family-name *o caòimh*, or the *o Keeffes*. wel. *Ky* is dear or well beloved.

CAOIMHEACHAS, Society.

CAOIMH-SGIAITH, a Buckler, a Shield; also a Skutcheon. Scurum.

CAOIMHTHEACH, strange, also a stranger.

CAOIMHTHEACHAS, strangeness.

CAOIMHTHEAHT, a County.

CAOIMIN, the murrain, a noxious distemper of the same nature & contagion among cattle, especially Kine & oxen, with the Plague among men.

CAOIN, gentle, mild, sweet-tempered.

CAOINE, the Irish lamentation or cry for the dead, according to certain loud & mournful notes & verses, wherein the Pedigree, Land-property, generosity, & good actions of the deceased person & his ancestors, are diligently & harmoniously recounted, in order to excite pity & compassion in the hearers, & to make them sensible of their great loss in the death of the person whom they lament.

Note. this Irish word, written by our late Grammarians CAOINE, but anciently & properly CINE, is almost equal in Letters & pronunciation to the Hebrew word *cina*, which signifies lamentation, or crying with clapping of hands, lamentatio, planctus, ploratus. vid. 2. sam. i. v. 17. & in it's plur. *cinim* lamentationes vid. Ez. 2. 10. Wel. *Kuyn* is a complaint.

CAOINLEACH, stubbles, or stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. vid. *caoirle*.

CAOINIM, potius *cinim*, to lament with clapping of hands &

other formalities. *do chaoín*, *no chinsi a bhàs*, she lamented his death. Heb. *chín*, lamentatus est. vid. Henricus opitius's Lexicon. *do chìn*, lamentatus est.

CAOIN-DÚTHRACHT, devotion. *cáon-dúthracht*, id.

CAOIN-NASGAR, a garrison.

CAOIR-TINNIGHE, a thunderbolt, from *caor*, & *tinnighe*, fiery, blazing.

CAOIR-BHEARTACH, bearing berries.

CAOIRA, a sheep.

CAOIRE, sheep, also a sheep, & more properly written *círe*, has a natural affinity with the Gr. verb *cheiro*, to shear sheep, &c.

CAOIRLE, a club; also a reed, dim. *caoirín*. quare an hinc *caoirleach*, rather than *caoinleach*, stubbles or stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

CAOIS, a furrow.

CAOIS, sometimes written for *céis*, a young pig. vid. *céis*.

CAOL, slender, small.

CAOL, a calling.

CAOLAM, to lessen, to make slender.

CAOLAIN, the small guts. Gr. *cholas* signifies the bowels or interior parts of either man or Beast.

CAOL-GHOTHACH, shrill.

CAOL-MHA'OR, an apparitor.

CAOMH, gentle, mild, handsome.

CAOMH, little, small.

CAOMHA, skill, knowledge; also nobility. ex. *a chaomha uile clàir chùinn*, all ye nobles of leath-cuin.

CAOMHAIM, to keep or preserve; also to spare *caomhuin sinn a Thiarra*, protect us o Lord. *niór chaomhuin a milleadh*, he spared not their destruction. vid. *caomhnaim*.

CA'OMHA'N, the diminut. of *caomh*, it is the proper name of many great men amongst the old Irish, particularly of one of the Princes of Leinster, from whom are descended the *o Cavanachs*.

CA'OMDHA, Poetry, verification.

CAOMH-LOISE, i. e. *caomhlaisir* a moderate fire, or small bláze.

CAOMHNA, a friend.

CAOMHNA, protection, defence.

CAOMHNACHA, to be able: *tainig foillse mór ann, go ná caomhnachar neach a fheàchad*. L. B. there appeared such a blaze of light that the earth was not able to bear it long, & that no body's eyes could bear to look at it.

CAOMHNAIM, to keep, defend protect or maintain. also to spare. *do caomhnadh beagán*, a few were saved, or spared.

Note that this verb. *caomhnaim* & the above *caomhaim*, are one & the same verb, being distinguished only by one Letter, & always bearing the same different senses.

CAOMHNA'IDHE, a companion, a bedfellow.

CAOMHTHA, society, or association.

CAOMHTHACH, an associate, comrade.

CAOMH-THEACHT, i. e. *coimhdeacht*, a company, hence, *beanchaoimhdeachta*, a waiting-maid or woman companion.

CAOM-NASGAR, defence.

CAOM-SAIDHEOIR, a Rehearser.

CAONAIM, to resemble.

CAONAIM, to hide, or conceal.

CAON-BHUIDHE, gratitude.

CAON-DÚTHRACHT, devotion, also fidelity.

CAONACH, moss.

CAONTA, private, hid, secret.
CAOR, a sheep. pl. *cadire* Gr. *crios*,
aries.

CAOR, a berry, also a cluster of
grapes or other fruit. *tugadar a tri-
opaill caora apuighe uatha*, their
bunches bore ripe berries. Gen. 40.
v. 10.

CAORA, uvæ, vel Botri, the
grains of raisins whilst on the vine
or bunch, clusters, &c.

CAOR, a flash of light, or flame.
cadir thintighe. a thunder-bolt.

CAOR-LA'N, a sheep-fold. Bri-
tish *corlan*, ovile.

CAORTHAIN, the quicken tree.
cudille caorthain, stakes of quick
beam. S. Wel. *Kerdin*. hence *bruig-
hean chaorthain*, an enchanted ca-
stle built all with quickbeam. vid.
*Mémoire de M. de C. Journal des Sa-
vans* 1764.

CAOTHRUA'DH, milldew.

CAP, a cart.

CAPA & *capàn*, a cup.

CAPALL, a horse. Gr. *caballès* &
Lat. *caballus*; in some parts of Ire-
land *capall* is used to signify also a
mare, wel. *Kephyl*, dimin. *capuillin*.

CAPAM, to renounce, disown.

CAR, brittle, smart.

CAR, care.

CARA, a leg, a hanch: *cara
muice*, a gammon of bacon.

CARA, a friend or dear person.
Lat. *charus* & Gr. *charieis*, gratio-
sus. plural. *càirde*: as, *càirde dìong-
mhàla*, near or trusty friends. *ca-
rad* & *cairid* has the same significa-
tion. vid. *cairde*. in the welsh it is
Kàr.

CARADACH, well befriended,
powerful in friends & allies.

CARADAIM, to befriend.

CARADAS, alliance, friendship.

CARAID or *carad*, a friend. vid.
cara.

CARAITHEACHT, a debate, or
dispute, a struggling.

CADHRA'IGHHEAS, lent. Lat. qua-
dragesima wel. *Grauis*.

CARAIM, to love, to affect: *car*,
love thou, *do charas*, I have loved:
in the welsh *Kerais* I have loved,
Kara & *Kar*, love thou.

CARA'ISTE, baggage, carriage.

CARA'N, the crown of the head.

CARB, a basket. Germ. *Horb* &
Belg. *Korf*.

CARB, a chariot, or litter.

CARBAD, a coach, waggon,
chariot, or bier. hence *carbaddir*,
a coachman; also a coach-maker
wel. *Kerbyd*.

CARBAD, the jaw. *fiàcla carbaid*,
the cheek - teeth. Quære if it be
not rather *carbal*.

CARBAL, the palate of the mouth,
a làr a charbail or *charabail*, in the
midst of his palate.

CARBH, a ship.

CARBHANACH, the Master of a
ship, a Captain of a ship.

CAR-BHODAIGH, clowns.

CARBHÚS, intemperance, extra-
vagant feasting, &c. ex. *Diùgha
gàcha cèirde an carbhus*. intemperan-
ce is the worst of all bad habits. this
word is of the same root with the
Irish *craos*.

CARCAR & *carcair*, a prison, a
goal. Lat. *carcer*.

CARCAR, a coffer. Lat. *arca*.

CA'RDA, or *càirdios críof*, a
Gossip.

CARDAIS, to set or lay.

CARDIM, to send.

CARLAMH, excellent.

CARMAN, the ancient name of wexford, now called in Irish *Lock-garman*.

CAR-MHOGAL, a carbuncle.

CARN, a Province.

CARN, a heap or pile of stones, wood or any other thing. *càrn aóiligh*, a Dunghill. & commonly called *càrnadile*. *carn-ail* a heap of stones. *carn-ail cuinn*. i, e, *carn-cloch cuinn*. it is remarkable that on the summets of most of the hills & mountains of Ireland, the *carns* or piles of stones on which the Druids offered their sacrifices are still to be seen, even at a considerable distance. It was on those *carns* the Druids lighted their solemn fires in honour of Belus on May-day which we still call *lá Beil-teine*, as above remarked.

CARNA, flesh; Lat. *carnis*, *carni*, of *caro*.

CARNACH, a heathenish Priest so called from the *carns*, or stone piles on which they offered sacrifices.

CARNADH, riddance.

CARNAIM, to pile, or heap up, hence the participle *carnta*, heaped up, or piled.

CA'RNA'N, dimin. of *carn* a heap.

CARR & *carra*, a cart, or drag. Gr. *carron* & Lat. *carrum*.

CARR, a spear.

CARRA & *carraidhe*, the scall, or scaldhead, a scabby distemper that settles in the skin of the head, is exceeding sore, & hard to cure. Gr. *charo* fut. 2. of *cheiro*, scindo & *chaldaicé charah* ægrotum esse. as, *carraidhe thirim*, is adry scall. Lev. 13. 30.

CARRA, bran.

CARRACH, stony or rocky.

CARRAIG, a great stone pitched on the end. wel. *Karreg*.

CARRAN, a weed.

CARRA'N, a reaping-hook.

CARSUGHADH, punishment.

CART or *cort*, the bark or rind of a tree. Lat. *cortex*. vid. *cairt* & *coirt*, idem.

CARTACH, made of bark.

CARTACH, a cart load.

CARTACHA, Deeds, charters.

CARTHANACH, charitable.

CARTHANACHT, charity, brotherly love.

CARTOIT, devout.

CAS, money or cash.

CA's, fear. also a case, accident.

CAS, the hair of the head.

CAS, wreathed or twisted.

CAS, *gur chas se air*, that he met him. *do chas se*, he went back.

CAS, passionate: in haste. *a ngais*, immediately.

CASACH, an ascent.

CASACHDACH, a coughing.

CASACHDAIGHE, the herb colt's-foot.

CASACHDAS, a cough.

CASADH & *casaim*, to bend, wind, twist.

CASADH, a bending winding, twisting, spinning, &c. also a wrinkle. *gan casadh in éadan*, without a wrinkle in his face. *gan casadh dionsuidhe Joruaidh*, without returning to Herod.

CASAID, a cause or action, a process.

CASA'IN, paths.

CASAIR, a kind of glimmering light or brightness, issuing from certain pieces of old rotten timber when carried to a dark place. it is commonly called *Teine ghealain*.

CASAIR, a thorn or prickle, a clasp.

CASAIR, a shower. wal. Kefer, hail.

CASAM, to wind or turn. vid. *casadh*.

CASAM, to scorn, to slight, or disdain.

CASA'N, a path; also a thorn.

CASAR & *casarach*, slaughter, havock; carnage, has a close affinity with the Heb. *casar*, *caro*, flesh. vid. *opitius's Lexic.*

CASAOID, a complaint, accusation, smart or severe remonstrance.

CASAOIDIM, to complain. *ag casaoid liom*, remonstrating to me.

CASAR, a path.

CASARMANACH, free.

CASARNACH; Lightning, a flame or flash of fire.

CASBHA'IRNEACH, a kind of small shell-fish, called periwinkle, other wise called *Bàirneach*.

CASCAR, a drinking cup.

CASDA & *casta*, wrapped, also twisted, braided.

CASDHLA'OI, curl-haired.

CASLA & *caslo*, frizzled wool.

CASLACH, children.

CASRACH, havock, vid. *casar*.

CASSAL, a storm.

CAST, chaste, undefiled: old parch. Lat. *castus*.

CASTEARBHA'N, or *caisearbhan*, succory. Latine *fichorium*. *castearbhan na muc*, Dandelion. Lat. *Taraxacum*.

CASTHOR, a curled lock.

CAS-URLA, a curled lock.

CAT, pro *cad*, what? an interrogative.

CAT, a cat. Gr. vulg. *Katis*, *gatos*, *Kata*. Lat. *Catus*. It. & Hisp. *Gato*. Fr: *chat*. Bel: *Katte*. Rus:

Kote. Arm: *Kas*. Wel: & Cor: *Kath* & in the Turkisk language, *Keti*.

CATAIDH, generosity.

CATAIGHIM, to honour, revere, or reverence.

CATH, a fight, pitched battle: also an Irish Battalion or Regiment consisting of three thousand men; hence the Lat. *Caterva*. w. *Kad*.

CA'THADH & *catham*, to winnow, *ag cathadh* winnowing. vid. *càith*.

CATHAGHADH or *cathughadh*, temptation.

CATHAID, to wear. ex. *cathaid na huisgeadha na clocha*, the warrers wear out the stones. vid. *càithheadh*.

CATHAIGHIM, to battle, to fight, also to prove or try.

CATHAIR, pronounced *Cahir*, a town, or city. plur. *Cathracha*; & in its inflections *Cathraigh*. Brit. *Kaer*. schythice, *Car*. antiq. Saxon. *Caerten*. Goth. *Gards*, Cantabr. *Caria*. Breton. *Ker*. Hebr. *Kariah*, or *Kiriah*, & *Karth*; Phænicé & punice *Kartha*, Chaldaicé *Kartha*; & Syriacé *Karitita*. Græcè *Karak*.

N. B. *Malec-karthus*, or *mel-karthus*, i. e. king of the City, was an appellative of the Phænician Hercules, said to be the founder of the city of *Tire*.

CATHAIS, a guard, or sentinel. ex. *ro bhi d'oirseoreacht dubh-rois an ro-chathais*, their watch-guards or centinels guarded the passes of the gloomy wood. vid. *Caithréim Thoir-dhealbhaicc*.

CATHAISEACH, brave, stout, clever, *fear cathaiseach*, a brave able man.

CA'THAM, to winnow. vid. *càith*.

CATHA'OIR, a chair: *cathàoir Eas-*

puic, a Bishop's see. Lat. Cathedra.

CATHARDHA & *cathardhach*, a Citizen. pl. *cathardhaigh*. *do chùadhar cathardhaigh an bhaile i ccomhairle* consilium iniverunt cives. antiq. membran.

CATH-BHA'RR, a helmet.

CATH-BHARRÙN, a Commander or Officer in an Army. ex. *idir chnìocht agus cath-bharrùn*, both Soldiers & Officers.

CATH-FHIR, warriors.

CATHFIDH, vid. *caithfidh*, ye must. *caithfe mé*, I must.

CATH-LABHAIR, or *cath-labhra*, a military speech, or harangue of a General to his Army before a battle.

CATH-MÍLEADH, Colonels, or Officers of distinction.

CATOLICE, Catholic. *an cràbh-adh catoilice*, the Catholic Religion.

CAITHRUIGHTHEOIR, a Citizen.

CATHÚGHADH, fighting, rebelling, also temptation, *do chathuigh sé*, he fought or rebelled, *saor sin o chathùghad*, deliver us from temptation.

C E

CÉ, the Earth. Gr. *Gé*, terra, hence Geometria.

CE, night.

CÉ, a spouse.

CEACH, each, every. in old parchments written for *gach*, qd. vid.

CEACHAING & *do-ching*, or *do-chéimnigh*, hard to march or travel in, inaccessible.

CEACHAIR, dirt, filth; also penury.

CEACHARDHA, or *ceachardhach*, dirty, stingy, penurious.

CEACHARDHCHT, penury, misery, stinginess.

CEACHDAR, each, any, either; *ceachdar dìobh*, any of them. vid. *ceachtar*.

CEACHLAIM, to dig. *rò cheachladar*, they dug.

CEACHLADH & *ceachlaim*, to hackle, destroy, violate.

CEACHOIR, a wetting, or moistening.

CEACHT, a lesson. rectius *leacht*. Lat. *lectio*, hence *aicleacht* a lesson.

CEACHT, Power.

CÉACHTA, a plow, a plowshare. hence *camchéachta*, the seven stars that rowl about the pole, so called in Irish because they lye in a position which resembles a plowshare.

CEACHTAR, either, any, each, also one of two. Latine *uter, uter-vis*.

CEAD, leave permission, licence.

CÉAD, an hundred; anciently written *céat* & pronounced *ecéat* or *acéad*. Gr. *ecaton*, centum.

CÉAD, the first.

CEADACH, cloth.

CEADACH, talkative.

CEADAIGH, a sitting or session.

CEADAIGHIM, to permit, or give consent: also to dismiss or discharge.

CEADAL, a narrative or story. N. Wel. Chuedel.

CEADAL, malicious invention, detraction, deceit. *gan cam gan ceadal*, without injustice or deceit, also a conflict, battle, or duel.

CÉADAMAS, in the first place, first of all. imprimis.

CEAD-AOIN, wednesday; a corruption of *Dia-Gueden*. vid. *Dia-cead-aoin a Luathre*, ash wednesday.

CÉADFADH, an opinion, thought or conjecture.

CÉADFADH *corpordha*, the senses.

CEADFAIGHEAS, beastliness, sensuality.

CEADHAL, blistered, full of sores.

CEADHLAIM, to blister.

CEA-DRUIDHEACHT, Geomancy, a sort of divination by means of small points made on paper at random, & by considering the various figures which lines drawn from these points represent, a ridiculous judgment is formed & the future success of an action is declared.

CÉADHNA, sameness, identity. *agus ceadhna*, & in like manner. *mar an cceadhna*, also, likewise.

CÉAD-NA'DHBHAR, an element, so called from it's being the first or primary ingredient in corporeal beings.

CÉAD-TOMAILT, a break-fast.

CÉAD-TUISMEADH, the firstling.

CÉAD-TÚS, an element, a beginning.

CÉAD-UA'IR, at first, the first time.

CEADÚGHADH, a permission.

CEADUIGHTHEACH, allowable, lawful.

CEAL, use; also forgetfulness. *tar ceal*, out of mind.

CEAL, concealing, Latin. *Celo* vid. *ceil* & *ceilt* infra.

CEAL, Heaven, Lat. *Cælum*. Gall. *Ciel*.

CEAL, Death.

CEAL-AIRM, a hiding place, a place of refuge.

CEALAM, to eat.

CEAL-FHÚATH, a private grudge or pique.

CEALG, treachery, conspiracy, *a cceilg*, in insidiis, in ambush.

CEALG, a sting or prickle. aliter, *dealg*.

CEALG, deceit malice, spite.

CEALGACH, malicious, spitefull.

CEALGAIDHE, more spitefull, more crafty.

CEALGAIM, to lye in ambush, to ensnare, *mà chealgan duine*, if a man ensnare: also to sting, *do cealgadh ris an mac-caomh*, the youth was stung by it, also to allure, entice, spur on, or provoke to do a thing. also to seduce or turn a subject from his duty to his Prince by bribery or promises of great consequence. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal*; *ró chealg sé o Conchúbhair & o Lochluinn tar ceann da Chorcarmuadh*. he (Turlogh) seduced o Connor & o Loughlin from their allegiance & adherence to their Prince Donogh son of Brien Ruadh, by promising them the two districts called the two Corcamruadhs.

CEALGAIRE, a cheat, a knave.

CEALGAIREACHT, a cheating; also tricks or pranks.

CEALGAONADH, dissimulation.

CEA'LL, a church, & in it's inflexions *cill*, plur. *cealla*. Lat. *cella*: for the word *ceall* doth properly signify a cell, or Hermites cave, tho' now commonly used to signify a church. hence *ceall-phort* means a Cathedral church. vid. *ceall-phort* infra. plur. *cealla*.

CEALLA, (*o cealla*) the family-name of the *o Kelly's*, whose Chiefs were Dynasts or Lords of the Country called *ua maine*, or J MA'INE in Conaught. other chiefs of the same name, *o Kelly*, but of different stocks, are mentioned in the Topographical poems of *o Dubhagáin* & *mac Feargail*, as Toparchs of different territories both in Lin-

ster & Ulster. vid. Cambrensis ever-
sus, from pag. 26. to pag. 29.

CEALLACH, the proper name of
several great men of the old Irish.
ceallach mac aodh, mac maoil-iosa,
was the name of a holy Archbishop
of Ardmagh an 1106, who died at
Ardpatrick in the County of Lime-
rick, & was buried at Lismore in
1129.

CEALLACHA'N, (*o ceallachàin*)
the family name of the o Callaghans
descended from *ceallachan-caisil*
King of munster, an. 936. they were
Dynasts of the country called *pobul*
J cheallachàin in the County of
Cork untill Cromwel's time.

CEALLACH, War, debate, strife.

CEALLADH, custody.

CEALLOIR, muck, dung.

CEALLOIR, the Superiour of a
Cell or Monastery: ex. *nì ceallòir*
nà Sub-cheallòir thù. you are neither
Superior nor vicar.

CEAL-MHUIN, an Oracle, or
prophecy whether good or bad;
probably compounded of *ceall* &
mùnach, instruction, admonishment,
Latin. moneo, because the Pagan
Oracles were delivered from cells
or grottoes.

CEALL-PHORT, a Cathedral church,
or an Episcopal see.

CEAL-STOL, a close stool.

CEALT, apparell, raiment, clothes.
hence.

CEALTAIR, the same. *cealtair*
Druidheachta, a magic dress.

CEALTACH, a Celt, or Gaul.

CEALTAIR, a cause or matter.

CEALTAIR, a castle, a fine seat.

CEALTAIR, a spear. a lance.

CEALT-MHUILEOIR, a fuller.

CEAN, anciently written for *gan*,
without gallicé sans. Lat. sine. ex,

cean nimh, cean maithimh, sine fel-
le, sine Relaxatione, vel intemif-
sione. vid. infra in verbo maithem-
amh.

CEAN, or *cion*, a debt a fault,
transgression, or crime, plur. *ceanta*
or *cionta*; as, *maith dùinn àr cci-
onta*, dimitte nobis debita nostra.

CEANA, alike, the same, *an fear*
céana, the same person. *mar an*
cceàna, in like manner.

CEANA, even, lo, behold.

CEANA, already. *acht ceana*, ne-
vertheless, howbeit.

CEANA, favour, affection, the
genitive of *cean*, love respect, fon-
dness.

CEANACH, buying, also a Re-
ward; a covenant.

CEANAIGHIM, to buy. vid. *cean-
naighim*.

CEANAIR, a hundred.

CEANAMHAIL, fond, beloved:
go ceanamhail, fondly, much esteem-
ed.

CEANANN, white or bald-faced,
rectius *ceanfion*.

CEANANNAS, a remarkable Town
of the County of Meath, now cal-
led Kells, where a national Coun-
cil of the Clergy of Ireland was
held towards the Year 1152; in
which Council Cardinal Papyron,
gave the first Pallia to the four
Arch-bishops of Ardmagh, Cashel,
Dublin, & Tuam, & also another re-
markable town near Kilkenny.

CEAN-BURGAIRE, the head of a
Burgh, a Burgo-master.

CEAN-CHAOMH, a pair of tables
to play with.

CEAN-CHATHAIR, a Metropolis.

CEAN-CORA, the Royal Residence
of the great Brien Boirbhe King of
Ireland, near Killalloe in the County
of

of Clare, otherwise called Baile an Borúmhá, whence sprung the stream called áth na Bóirbhe. from hence he had the surname of Brian-Bóirbhe, or Brian-Borúmhá.

CEAN-CHLAON, steep, headlong, &c.

CÉANDA, id. qd. *ceàna*.

CÉANDACHT, identity, likeness.

CEANDA'IL, lice.

CEAN-DA'NA, headstrong, impudent.

CEAN-FIONA'N, white headed.

CEAN-FINE, the head or chief representative of a tribe, or family.

CEANGAIL, a band, L. *cingulum*.

CEANGAILTE, tied, bound.

CEANGAL, a restraint: a bond or covenant, a league; also a bunch, as of grapes.

CEAN-GHARBH, rough, rugged.

CEANGLAIM, to bind, to join.

ceangla tu, thou shalt tye up. *ro ceangladh an naoi*, the Infant was swaddled.

CEANN, the head; also the upper part in building, &c. also an end or limit, as *ceann-tíre*, a headland or a Promontory. *na chean so*, moreover. *ceann-feadhna*, a Captain, a Demagogue. in it's genitive case it makes *Cinn*, as, *bathas mo chinn*, the crown of my head, hence the English *King*, being the head of his People or subjects. vid. Luyd's British etymol. pag. 279. col. 3. the Kan of the Tartarians & other asiatick nations is of the same radical. origin with the Irish *cean*.

CEANNACH, a buying or purchasing.

CEANNACH, a reward, or retribution.

CEANNACH, i. e. *contra*, a covenant, or league.

CEANN-ACHTRACH, the upper part of the throat.

CEANN-ADHAIRT, a Bolster. *ex bà cairt a cheann-adhairt*, his bolster was a stone or rock. speaking of S. Patrick's self-mortification. vid. *adhart*.

CEANNAIDHE, a merchant, also any Dealing or trafficking person. Pl. *ceannaighthe*.

CEANNA'IGHEACHT, merchandizing, trafficking, trading. *tír cheannuigheachta*, a trading Land.

CEANNA'IGHIM, to buy, or purchase.

CEANNAS, authority, power.

CEANNASACH, powerful, mighty.

CEANNRACH, a fillet; also a halter, or a horse-collar.

CEANN-REIDHTIG, propitiation, mercy.

CEANNSA, mild, gentle.

CEANNSACHT, lenity, mildness.

CEANNSAT, they went.

CEANNSA'IGHIM & *ceannsuighadh*, to appease, to mitigate.

CEANNSALAIDHE, a President or Governour.

CEANN-SA'ILE, the town now called Kinsale in the south of the county of corke, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, & protected by a strong fort, called Charles-fort.

CEANNTAR, a canthred, the side of a country. Wel *Kant*, an hundred.

CEANN-TÍR, a headland, a promontory.

CEANN-TROM, sluggish, heavy, drousy.

CEANNÚAISGNEACH, rash, thoughtless, precipitate.

CEAP, a block, or stocks. *ceap-*

uisle, a stumbling block. *annsna cip, no annsna ceapaibh*, in the stocks.

CEAP, a head, Lat. caput.

CEAP, the head or stock of a tribe or family. ex. *ceap na craoibhe Eògan*, Eugene is the stock of the branch.

CEAPACHÚINN, the town of Capperquin, in the county of Waterford on the bank of the black water, to which place it is navigable from youghall.

CEAPA'N, a stump.

CEAPA'NTA, niggardly. also stiff & wrong-headed.

CEAP-SGAOILIM, to propagate.

CEAR, Offspring, or progeny.

CEAR & *ceara*, blood; also red, ruddy. Welsh Guyar, like the English *goar*.

CEARACHADH, wandering, or straying.

CEARB, money, silver.

CEARB, a cutting, or slaughtering, havock or massacre. hence the name of *Dàire-cearb* an Irish Prince of the Eugenic Race.

CEARB, a Rag.

CEARBACH, ragged.

CEARB-CHNA'ID, a severe reflection.

CEARBHALL, massacre, carnage.

CEARC, a hen: *cearc Fhranncach*, a turkey hen or more properly *cearc Indhiach*, an Indian hen. plur. *cearca & circ*.

CEARCALL, a hoop, Lat. circulus.

CEARCHALL, a block, like that of a Carpenter.

CEARCHALL, a bed, or bolster.

CEARC-LOC, a hen-roost.

CEARC-MHANRACH, a pen or coup, wherein poultry are fed.

CEARD, an Artist, or Mechanic,

also an art or trade. *ceard* sometimes signifies a Tinker or Refiner. *ceard-oir* a gold-smith. *cearda*, no *ceardcha foghlomtha*, Ingenious or skillful Artists, in it's inflexions of the singular number it forms *ceird* & *ceirde* & in the plur. *ceardcha & cearda*. this Irish word *ceard* signifying a Tinker, or a man in any base or low Employ, is like the Latin *Cerdo*, which means a Cobler, a Currier, a Tanner, a Tinker, a Smith, or like Artisan that uses a base trade for gain, & it is not unlike the Gr. *cerdos*, which signifies gain, profit, lucre: & hence it is that the Greeks call the fox, *cerdo*, from his ingenuity, & artfulness to provide for himself. *ceard* is any art, trade or profession ex. *Rath na nil-ceard neagsamhuil* a place of all sorts of trades & *fear ilcheardach*, Jack of all trades. welsh. *Kerdh*, a trade.

CEARDA'IGHE, a tradesman, or Artist. plur. *Ceardaighie*.

CEARDACHT, a low or base trade as above in *ceard*.

CEARDAMHAIL, ingenious, artificial. well wrought.

CEARDAMHLACHT, a being ingenious.

CEARDCHA, a shop, a forge, in its inflexions *ceardchain*, pronounced *cearduin*, &c.

CEARACHUR, a grave.

CEARMA, the old name of wicklow a town & County in the Province of Leinster, *Dun Cearma*, the Town of Wicklow.

CEARMNA: *Dùn-Cearmna*, now called the old head of Kinsale, a famous promontory in the south of the county of cork.

C E

GEARMNAS, a lye, invention or trick.

CEARN, a man.

CEARN, a victory.

CEARN, expence.

CEARNA, a corner.

CEARNABHAN, a hornet.

CEARNACH, four-square, put for *ceatharnach*.

CEARNACH, victorious, hence the famous champion *conall cearnach* had his surname of *cearnach*.

CEARN-AIRRDHE, a trophy of victory.

CEARN-DÚAIS, a prize given in any game of activity, as running, wrestling, &c.

CEARN-LÚACH, the same as *cearn-dúais*.

CEARR & *cearadh*, to kill, to slaughter or destroy. also to dye or perish. *do chear sé*; he died.

CEARRBHACH, spoil.

CEARRBHACH, a gamester at cards, dice & such other games.

CEARRBHACHAS, a gaming at cards, &c.

CEARRÚCA'N, a skiret.

CEART, just, right, true, genit. *cirt*. Lat. *certus*.

CEART, a subst. justice, right, equity, genit. *cirt*. *ceart-Beirthe*, primogeniture.

CEART & *ceirteach*, a Rag, old garment, or piece of old cloth.

CEART, little, small: *ceart a lochta*: i, e, *beag a lochia*.

CEARTAIGHIM & *ceartúghadh*, to pare or shave: also to dress, prepare, or put in order, also to correct or chastise.

CEARTAIGHTHEOIR, a corrector, a regulator, &c.

CEARTAISGHIM, to cut or prune.

C E

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CEART-LA'N, a house of correction.

CEART-LA'R, the center or middle point.

CEARTÚGHADH, a correction or chastisement.

CEARTÚGHADH, vid. *ceartaighim*.

CEAS, obscurity, darkness.

CEAS, irksomeness.

CEAS, grief, sorrow, sadness.

CEAS, i, e, *ad choncas*, I saw.

CÉASA, punishment, suffering; hence.

CÉASDA, or *ceasta*, punished, put to death. *aoine an chéasta*, good fryday, on which Christ suffered death.

CEASACHT, finding fault with, a grumbling, also a curse. ex. *mo cheasacht air*, my curse upon him.

CEASACHT, an excuse or apology.

CEASACHTACH, grumbling, dissatisfied, also giving excuses.

CÉASADH, a passion or suffering: ex. *ceàsadh ar ttiarna*, the passion of our Lord.

CÉASADH & *ceàsaim*, to vex to torment, to crucify, &c. *do ceàsadh ar an ccrois*, that suffered or was tortured on the cross.

CÉASADOIR, a tormenter.

CEASD & *ceisd*, a question, an enigma. plur. *ceasdan*. doubts, or queries.

CEASG, to ask or enquire about.

CEASLA, an oar.

CIASLACH, the coarse wool on the legs, tail, & hinder parts of sheep.

CEASNA, a great want or necessity.

CEASNA'IGHEACHT & *ceasnàighil*, complaint, anxiety.

CEASNA'IGHIM & *ceasnàghadh*, to

Mij

enquire, to be anxious or solicitous; also to expostulate, to complain.

CEASNACH, or *ceasnaightheach*, complaining, sad, necessitous. *go ceasnaightheach critheaglach*, in fear & necessity.

CEASTAIGHIM, to amend, to correct or chastise.

CEASTA'NACH, a tormenter.

CEAT, to sing, or celebrate: ex. *ro cheat Beanán mar leannas*, Beanán sung as follows.

CEAT, one hundred.

CEATA-CAM, rather *ceachta cam*, the Seven Stars or Charles' wain, called from their appearance by the Irish, *ceachta cam*, or *cam-cheachta*, i, e, the crooked Plow-share.

CEATAL, a singing, or composing.

CEATFADACHT, Lust.

CEA'TEADH, an opinion, or conjecture, also a maxim or system. *ceatfadh na Heaglaise*, a maxim of the church. also a sense. vid. *cead-fadh*.

CEA'TPADHACH, sensible, judicious, reasonable.

CEATH, a sheep, & *ceathnaid*, the same.

CEATHA & *cith*, a shower as of Rain, hail or snow.

CEATHAIR, four in number. Lat. quatuor. *ceathar* & *ceithre* the same.

CEATHAIR-BHEANNACH, quadrangular, four square.

CEATHAR-CHOSACH, quadruped, four footed.

CEATHAR-CHÚINNEACH, quadrangular.

CEATHARDHA, of or belonging to four. ex. *an cruinne ceathardha*, the world or terraqueous globe, so named from the four elements.

CEATHARDHÚIL, the world, the

universe from *ceathair* four, & *dúil*, an element.

CEATHARBH, a troop, a company or multitude. Latin. caterva. hence *ceatharnach*.

CEATHARNACH, a Soldier, a Guardsman; an Attendant. Lat. Satelles. *ceatharnach coille*, a Tory because of frequenting woods to conceal & lye hid in.

CEATHNAID, a sheep.

CEATHRA, four footed beasts, any kind of cattle.

CEATHRACHA, *ceathrachad*, forty in number.

CEATHRAMANACH, of a cubical figure.

CEATHRAMH & *ceathramhan*, pronounced *ceathrugh* a fourth part, a quarter, hence it signifies the leg & thigh, because they constitute the fourth part of a man, but it mostly passes for the thigh alone. also the quartan of a verse, sometimes expressed to signify the whole verse consisting of four quartans.

CEATHRAMHA, a trencher. also the fourth. as *an ceathramha bliághan*.

CEATHRAR, four men or women.

CECHT, power, might, strenght.

CECHT, vulg. *ceacht*, a lesson, or lecture; this word was originally *lecht*, the celtic root of the Latin *lectio*, the initial (l) being changed into c by vulgar pronunciation. and as to the aspirate h it is but a late invention.

CED, to shun, avoid, &c.

CÉD & *cead*, an hundred.

CÉD, or *cead*, first.

CEDACH, a mantle, veil, or garment.

CÉDACH, stripes, also striking.

CEDAIDH, to sit down, or rest. hisp. queda.

C E

CÉDAS, at first, first of all.
CED-GHEIN, the first born.
CED-LUDH, beginning, also non-performance.
CED-LUTH, the first shout or applause.
CEDUDH, a bed.
CÉHAM, when, at what time.
CÉHUAIR, the same.
CÉID, first, former, often used in compound words, as, *ceid-righ*, the former King. *ceid-reathuighe*, the fore-runner.
CEIDE, a market or fair.
CEIDE, a green or plain.
CEIDE, a hillock, a compact kind of hill, smooth & plain on the top.
CEID-GHRINNEACHT, ripeness of age.
CEIDHCHE, or *chàidhche*, till night. quasi *go hoidhche*; most commonly understood to signify *Ever*, or *at all*. as: *ni rachad ann eoidhche*, I never will go thither.
CEIDIL, a duel, conflict or battle.
CÉIDIN, a hillock, or little hill.
CEIGH, a kay or warf.
CEIL, or *ceilt*, hiding, concealing, Lat. celatio.
CÉIL, or *céill*, sense or reason. *da chur a ccéil*, demonstrating, or putting in mind. *do réir céille*, according to the tenour. it is the oblique case of *cial*.
CÉILE, a spouse, a husband or wife.
CÉILE, a servant. hence *Céile-De*, Colideus or Coli-Dei, an Order of Religious formerly subsisting in Ireland, England & Wales, so called from being the servants of God. they were called *culdees* in great Britain.
CÉILE, together, also each other.

C E

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da chéile to each other. *ó chéile*, a sunder.
CEILEABHRADH, leave, farewell. *do rinne ceileabhradh dóibh* he bid them adieu.
CEILEABHRADH & ceileabhraim, to bid farewell, or adieu, to take leave of. *ceileabhras sé*, he took leave.
CEILEABHRADH, a festivity or Solemnization. Lat. Celebratio. ex. *ceileabhradh an Aifrinn diadha*, the Celebration of the holy Mass.
CEILEABHRADH & ceileabhraim, to celebrate, to solemnize. Lat. celebros, brare. ex. *ar trí fàthaibh ceileabharta solamuin do S. Michéal*, the festivity of S. Michael is solemnized for three reasons. old parchmt.
CEILG, vid. cealg.
CEIL-GHEALLAIM, to betroth.
CÉILIGHE, sober, sensible, *go ceilighe* sensibly.
CEILIM, to hide or conceal. *ceil*, hide you. *ceilsiom*, we shall conceal. Lat. celo.
CEILIBHRA, a concealment.
CEILL or *cill* from *ceall*, a church or cell.
CÉILLE, of or belonging to sense, or reason.
CEILT & ceilte, hid, secret.
CÉIM, a step, or degree. also gradation in any Employ of Life. *deich céimiona*, ten steps. *cruaidh-chéim*, an adventurous act. Wel. Kam.
CÉIMH-DHEALG, rectius *ciamh-dhealg* a crisping pin, a hair-bodkin.
CEIMHEASAS, Geometry, from *ce* the Earth & *measaim*, to survey.
CÉIMHIN, a fillet or hair-lace.
CÉIMHLEOG, a garret, fillet, or hair-ribband.

CEÌMHMHILEACH, a hair-bodkin.
 CÉIMH-PHION, the same as *ceimh-dhealg*.

CEIMNÌGHIM, to step, to go.

CÉIMNÌUGHADH, a path, step, &c.

CÉIN, whilst that, *an céin bhíad ann*, whilst that Jam, or have a being. vid. *cian. céin go ttaristear*, till he comes.

CÉIN: a *ccéin*, in foreign or remote parts. *a ccéin agus a bhfogus*, far & near.

CEIN-BHEART or *cin-bheart*, a helmet, also any head dress, as hat & wig.

CEINMHAER, oh happy! an interjection.

CEINMOTHA, besides, without, except. vide *màdh-beag*.

CEINNLIATH, gray-headed.

CEINNSEACHADH, to appease.

CÉIR, wax, *céir-bheach* Bees wax. Gr. *céros* Latin. & Hisp. *céra*. gal. *cire*.

CÉIR, corruptè pro *caor*, a berry or cluster.

CÉIREACH, of wax.

CEIRBHÉIREACHT, carving.

CÉIRD & *céirde*, occupation, a trade; *lucht céirde*, craftsmen.

CEIRD-THOSAIGHE, forcery, witchcraft.

CEIRÍN & *cerín*, a poltice or plaister.

CEIRIOCA'N: *crann-ceiriocáin*, water-Elder.

CEIRLTHIGHTHE, conglomerated, wound up like a bottom of yarn.

CEIRN, a dish or platter.

CEIRNÍN, a plate or trencher.

CEIRT or *cirt*, justice.

CEIRT, an apple tree.

CEIRT, a Rag. plur. *ceirteacha*. diminut. *ceirteoga*,

CEIRTEACH, ragged. *Préachán ceirteach*, a Kite.

CEIRTLE & *ceirtlín*, a bottom of thread or yarn.

CEIRT-MHEÓDHAN, the centre. *do chear an macaomh a cceirt-mheodhan na namhàd*, the youth expired in the centre of his foes, or of the enemy.

CEIS, a lance or spear.

CEIS, a loathing or want of appetite.

CEIS, a basket or pannier. hence *ceiseàn*, a small hampier.

CEIS, grumbling, murmuring.

CEIS, a furrow.

CÉIS, a sow, hence the diminutives *céisín* & *cciseóg*, a slip, or young pig. Hebr. *cebhes*, a Lamb.

CEISEÁN, a small basket; also a hurdle, *ceiseànach* or *ciseànach*, a way made through shaking bogs by laying down hurdles joyned together.

CÉISEÒG & *céisín*, a slip or youngling.

CEISNEAMH, a wheening, or grumbling of pretended poverty.

CEISNÌM, to complain of poverty & distress where there is no real want, to be always murmuring & grumbling.

CEIST, a question.

CEIST, *cur a cceist*, rectius *cist*, & *ciste* qd. vid. to hoard, or put up in store.

CEISTEAGHADH, examination.

CEISTNIUGHADH, to enquire, examine, &c. *ni cheistneochar mise*, I will not be examined.

CEITIM, and *ceiteadh*, a kind of vehicle or carriage made of osiers, or other Rods.

CEITHRE, four in number. *cei-*

C E

chre chéud four hundred. *vid. ceathair.*

CEL, the mouth.

CEL, a prophecy.

CENÉL, children. *vid. cinéal.*

CEO, a fog, mist or vapour. *Gr. chion, nix, snow.*

CEO, milk.

CEO & *scéò*, are of the same force with the Irish copulative, *agus*, and.

CEOACH, dark, misty, cloudy.

CEOACHT, darkness.

CEOBHACH, Drunkenness.

CEO-BHRAON, *vulg. ceóbhràn* a raining mist, or misling rain.

CEOBHRAIN, Dew. *Pl.*

CEODFADH, *vid. céadfadh.*

CEOL, musick, melody. *Lucht-ceoil* Musicians. *crutaire ceól-bhínn*, an harmonious harper.

CEOLA'N, a little bell.

CEOLMHAR, musical, harmonious.

CEOMHAR, misty, dewish.

CEOR, a lump, or mass.

CERIN & *ceirin*, a poultice, or plaster.

CEIRNINE, small plates or dishes. *ex. gan colt fòr crib ceirnine, i, e, gan Biadh go lùath air mhéistèibh.* without speedily serving meat on their small dishes.

CEITHEARNACH, a soldier, a sturdy fellow.

CÉUD, or *céut*, an hundred. *Lat. centum.*

CEÚD, the first.

CÉUNA, the same, also likewise.

CÉUSADH & *céusaim*, to vex, also to torture or crucify.

C I

CI, from *cim* to see. *mà chi sé*, if he see. *do chid siad orm*, they

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look upon me. *an uair do chifid sé*, when he shall see.

CI, to lament. *ex. a mhacàin na à*, lament not young men.

CI & *cia*, who, an interrogative answering exactly to the *Lat. Quis*, *cui*, the Letter Q & C being originally the same, & Q in the immediate inflexions of this word changed into C, as *quis*, *cujus*, *cui*. *cia* as, whence, *cia ga*, with whom.

CIA, a man, a husband.

CIA, what, whosoever.

CIABH, or *ciobh*, a lock of hair. *ciabhaibh casda*, curled or braided locks.

CIABHACH, bushy.

CIA'CH, mist, fog; also sorrow, concern.

CIA'L, Death.

CIA'LL, reason, sense, the meaning, cause, or motive of any thing. *ex. c'ead an ciall fàr*, &c. what reason or motive had you to, &c.

CIA'LLDHA, *ciallmhar*, *ciallmhach* & *ceillidhe*, rational, also of good sense or prudence.

CIALLÚGHAD, to interpret, also interpretation. *c'réd chiallúigheas tú*, what meanest thou?

CIA'MH, a lock of hair. *Lat. comma.*

CIA'MHAIRE, sad, weary.

CIA'MHBHACHALACH, curl-haired.

CÌAN, long, tedious, *ex. as cí-an léam go bhfaicfid tú*, I think it long till I see you.

CÌAN, long since.

CIA'NACHTA, a large tract of Land in the county of Derry, which was anciently the Patrimony of the o Cathanes & more extensively of the family of the o Conors distinguished by the title of o Conchú-

bhar ciànachta, being descended from *ciàn* son of *Olliololim*, king of the south half of all Ireland in the third century.

CIA'N-FHULLANG, longanimity, forbearance or perseverance.

CIA'N-FHULLANG, hard to be subdued, invincible, proof against.

CÌAN-MHARTHANACH, continual, perpetual.

CIA'PADH & *ciàpaim*, to vex, torment, or teize. *a tà fé ad chràdh agus ad chiàpadh*, he his teizing & tormenting you.

CIA'PA'IL, a debate, strife, or controversy. *ag ciàpail*, striving.

CIAPA'LACH, contentious, quarrelsome.

CIA'PA'LAIGHE, a quarrelsome person.

CIA'PA'LAIM, to encounter. to quarrel.

CIA'R, vid. *cír*, *ciar mheala*, a honey comb.

CIA'R, of a chestnut colour, dark. black. *don fòir co clòidheibh teineadh don chath friu ala ciara*. i, e, succurrat cum gladio ignito, in certamine contra Dæmones nigros. Brogan.

CIA'RAIDHE or *ciàruidhe*, Kerry, a county in the west of munster, comprehending a great part of the territory formerly called Desmond, was anciently ruled by the *o conors Kerry*.

CIA'RAIDHEACH, one from kerry. plur. *ciàràidhighe*.

CIA'RAIL, a quarrel strife or debate. Gall. *querelle*.

CIA'RA'LACH, perverse, froward.

CIA'RÒG, a kind of black reptile with many claws, called a chafer.

CIA'RSEACH, a thrush.

CIA'RSUÌR, a kerchief. & *ciar sin* the same.

CIARTA, waxed. *Bréid-ciarta*, a cerecloth.

CIA'SAIL, a dispute or quarrel.

CIB, a hand.

CICH, a grey-hound wel. cor & ar. *Ci*, a dog, bitch. &.

CICHIS, to complain.

CÌGH, a hind, or doe.

CÌGHIM, to see or behold. *cim* the same.

CÌLL, the grave, also death, *curtha san chil*, buried in the grave; but properly in the church or cell, the word *cill* or *ceill* being no more than the inflexion of *ceall*, Latin. *cella*, which signifies a cell, a church, church-yard, grave, death, &c.

N. B. numbers of towns & villages as also several Bishops sees in Ireland begin with this word *cill*, as *cill-chainne*, Killkenny. *cilldàluadh*, Killaloe. *cilfionabhra*, Killfenora both in the county of clare, *cillala*, *cillmacduagh*, both in con-naught.

CILL, partiality, prejudice, it is sometimes an adjective, & means partial, &c.

CILLÌN, the diminutive of *cill*. or *ceall*.

CIM, a drop.

CIM, money.

CIMCHEARTAÌGHIM, to raffle or pillage.

CIME & *cimeadh*, a captive or prisoner. *cimidh*, idem.

CIMIM, to captivate, to enslave.

CIN-BEIRT, a Ruler, or Governor.

CINCÌGHEAIS & *cincíghis* whitfuntide: Quinquagesima, Lat.

CINE,

CINE, a race, tribe, or family. Ang. Saxon. Kind & Kindred. Gr. *Genos* & Lat. Genus. also a nation or people; as, *Cine Scuit* the Scottish race. also a surname or descent.

CINEADH, vid. *cinnim*, infra.

CINÉAL; an offspring or progeny, generation or tribe of people. a sort or kind, also a family, a nation. wel. *Kenedl*. it is written *Cinél*, *Cinéul* & *Cinéil*.

N. B. several districts of Ireland have their ancient names from this word *Cinéal*, by adding thereto the distinguishing appellative & origin of the tribes that respectively inhabited them. of these the following were remarkable, which I describe according to the account given us in *O Dugan's* & *Mac Fearguill's* antient Topographical & Genealogical poems.

CINÉAL-AMHAILGE, a large territory in Ulster, the antient Patrimony of the *O Millanes* & the *O Murcha's*.

CINÉAL-AODHA, in the County of Gallway, the estate of the *O Shaghnaffys*.

CINEAL-AODHA, a Barony in the County of Corke, so called from one of the Ancestors of the *O Mahonys* whose country it antiently was, as well as another district called *Kineal mbéice*.

CINEAL-FEARA'DHAICC, in Ulster, the country of the *Mulpatricks*.

CINÉAL-FIACHRA, in the County of west-Meath, the Estate of the *Mac-Eochagans*.

CINÉAL-MBINNE, in the county of Tyrconnell, part of the Estate of the *O Donnels*.

CINÉAL-MBRACUIDHE, in Tyrconnell, the country of the *O Brodids* & the *Mulfavils*.

CINÉAL-NAONGUSA, in the county of Meath, the country of the *O Heóchas*.

CINÉAL-NEANGA, in the country of Orgialla, the Estate of the *O Gó-rans*, the *O Linsheaghans*, & the *O Breaflanes*.

CINÉAL NEANGA, in the county of Meath, the Country of the *Mac Ruarks*.

CINÉAL, a kindness, fondness, &c.

CINÉALTA, kind. affectionate.

CINÉALTUS, kindness, fondness.

CING, strong; also a Prince, or King. vid. *Cinn*.

CING, stepping, or going.

CINGEADH, courageous, brave.

CINGTHEACHT, courage, bravery.

CINID, inherent or peculiar to a family.

CINMHEATH, a consumption.

CINMHIOLA, a picture or Image.

CINN, the inflexion of the word, *Ceann*, the head. ex. *Bathas mo Chinn*, the crown of my head. hence the Anglo-sax. word *King*, because the King is head of his People or Subjects: the Irish *C* & English *K* being equivalent, as the two (nn) are to the English *ng*. vid. *ceann* supra.

CINN-BHEARTAS, sovereignty, Dominion.

CINN-BHEIRT, a helmet, a head band, & any sort of head-dress.

CINN-BHEIRTEADH, Dominion.

CINNEAMHUIN, an ominous accident, or destiny; also chance. *do Chinneamhuin*, by chance. genit. *cinneamhna*.

CINN-FHION, bald-pated; also whitehaired.

CINNIM, to agree to, assign or appoint. ex. *do chinneadar*, they appointed; *a tá sé cinnte*, it is decreed,

it is certain. also to establish; resolve or purpose. ex. *do cinneadh còmhairle aco*, they resolved in Council, also to excell, surpass. ex. *do chinn a sgéimh ar mhnáibh na Fódhla*, she surpassed all others in beauty. also to spring from or be born of; ex. *do chinn an macàomh O Riogaibh Caisiob*, the youth was sprung from the Kings of Cashel.

CINNIRE CARTACH, a Carter.

CINN-ITIR, a Capital Letter.

CINNMHIOLAIM; to paint.

CINN MHIRE, broken down.

CINN-MHIRE, Frenzy. also the vertigo.

CINNTE, formed from the above verb *Cinnim*, quod vid. certain, assigned or appointed. *go cinnte*, certainly, punctually. *am cinnte*, the appointed time, &c. also close, near, stingy. *a tà se cinnte*, it is certain.

CINNTEACHT, positiveness, poor-heartedness.

CINNTRÉUN, obstinate, stubborn.

CINTEACHT, confidence.

CINTEAGAL, a coarse cloak, or mantle.

CINTIGHIM, to appoint.

CIOBH, vid. *ciabh*, a lock of hair.

CIOCAR, a starved or hungry hound, hence *ciócras*, infra.

CIOCARACH & *ciócardha*, of a canine appetite, hungry as a dog, greedy, ravenous.

CIOCH, a woman's breast.

CIOCHLAIDHIM, to change.

CIOCHT, a Carver or Engraver, also a weaver.

CIOCHTADH & *Ciochtan*, engraved work.

CIOCRACH, vid. *Ciocarach*.

CIOCRAS, an earnest longing; greediness, covetousness, &c.

CIOCRASA'N, a hungry-fellow.

CIOCTAIM, to rake or scrape.

CIOD & *ciodh*, what? *ciodh méid* how many. Lat. *quid*.

CIODA'R, wherefore?

CIODHEA', wherefore?

CIOGAL, a spindle whirl, also a Cycle, ex. *Ciogal gríanda*, the Cycle of the sun. vid. *Duáin ui Dù-bhagáin*.

CIOL, an inclination, or propensity.

CIOL, Death.

CIOLA, moderné *giola*, a servant who leads or drives a horse, or conducts a blind man. Lat. *calo*, onis. vid. *giolla*.

CIOLARN, a vessel.

CIOLCACH, a reed. vid. *giolcach*.

CIOLOG, a hedge-sparrow.

CIOLRA'TAIM, to chatter.

CIOMA, a fault.

CIOMAIM, to card or comb.

CIOMBAL, a bell. Lat. *cymbalum*.

CIOMHAS, a border, brim, or Extremity of any thing.

CION, a fault, guilt, sin. pl. *cionnta*, & *ciontaibh*. *Cean*, & *ceanta*, the same. in the Turkish language, *Giunek*.

CIONASTAIM, to bear.

CIONCHORRA'N, a hook. Lat. *hamma*.

CIONDA, written for *céadhna*, the same. *go nait cionda*, to the same place.

CIONFA'THA, occasion, also a quarrel.

CIONMHAR, because.

CIONMHALCAIM, to bear.

CIONN: *do chionn gurab*, because, *ò chionn go chéile*, from one end to the other. *a ccion* unto, ex. *do fhil se a ccionn a ógánach*, he returned to his young men. *go Béilteine air a ccionn*, until next May.

CIONNSIR, a censor.

CIONNTA, iniquity, guilt, sin.

CIONNUS, how, after what manner? whereby? *cionnus riochtar*, what needeth it?

CIONOG, a kernel, Lat. *acinus*. hence it also signifies the smallest coin. & in the welsh, *Keiniog*, is a penny.

CION RADHARC, fate.

CION RADHARCACH, narrow-hearted, close, stingy.

CIONTACH, guilty, wicked.

CIONTAGHADH, a being guilty or accessory, also coition, copulation.

CIONTAIGHIM, to blame, to accuse, also to have criminal knowledge, to sin.

CIOR & *Cire*, the cud. *bò ag cog-nadh a cire*, a cow chewing her cud.

CIOR, a comb.

CIORAM, to comb.

CIORCAT, a circle.

CIOR-DHUBH, coal-black.

CIOR-GHAL, i, e, *gal-lamh*, feats of arms. the explication given by Cleiry of this word, shews that *ciòr*, in Irish is equivalent to *Lamh* a hand, & therefore like the Greek *Cheir*, manus.

CIORMAIRE, a fuller, also a Comber or Comb-maker. ex. *mac an Cìormaire gus an cheir*, the Comber's son to his Combs. proverb.

CIORRBADH & *Cìorr bain*, to mangle, to mortify, also to violate. ex. *Cìorrbadh cuil*, incest. rectius forsan *Corba Cuil*. vid. *Corbadh*.

CIORRBHADH, to become black. *do cìorrbadh a chorp*, his body was become black.

CIORRTHAMACH, lame, maimed.

Cios, rent, tribute, revenue. *fà chios*, tributary.

Cios, sin.

CIOSACH & *ciosachtach*, importunate, also slovenly, dirty.

CIOSA'L, nurse wages, i, e, the wages given to a nurse for nursing a child. from *cios* & *àl*, nursing,

Cios-CHA'IN, tribute, a tax or assessment.

Ciotach, left handed, awkward.

Ciota'n & *ciotóg*, the left hand. wel. *chuith* & *chuithigh*, sinister.

CIOTHRACH, mean, low, abject.

Ciotóg, the left hand.

Cir, a rank, or file in battle. pl. *cipeadha* & *cipe*. *deich cipe*, ten ranks or files.

Cir, a comb.

Cir, joined, united.

CIRA'N & *Cìrin*, a cock's comb, a crest, &c.

CIRB, swift, fleet, expeditions. hence it also signifies a warrior, or gallant champion, swiftness & agility being requisite for a champion.

CIRBSIRE, a Brewer.

CIRÉIB, a tumult, or insurrection. a great noise or rattling. genit. *círeipe* or *círeibe*.

CIRIN, a crest, or cock's comb.

CIRIREACH, crested.

CISCHEAR, a shepherd's crook.

CISDE & *ciste*, a treasury or treasure. the Latin word *Cista* signifies a strong box or coffer, very proper to preserve a treasure in.

CISDE, a cake.

CISDEAN & *Ciste anach*, a Kitchen.

CISEAL, Satan, ex. *do lódar uile ré ciseal*, they were all led by Satan. vid. *Hym. Phattraice*.

puic, a Bishop's see. Lat. *Cathedra*.

CATHARDHA & *cathardhach*, a Citizen. pl. *cathardhaigh*. *do chùadhar cathardhaigh an bhaile i ccomhairle* consilium iniverunt cives. antiq. membran.

CATH-BHA'RR, a helmet.

CATH-BHARRÙN, a Commander or Officer in an Army. ex. *idir chnìocht agus cath-bharrùn*, both Soldiers & Officers.

CATH-FHIR, warriors.

CATHFIDH, vid. *caithfidh*, ye must. *caithfe mé*, I must.

CATH-LABHAIR, or *cath-labhra*, a military speech, or harangue of a General to his Army before a battle.

CATH-MÍLEADH, Colonels, or Officers of distinction.

CATOLICE, Catholic. *an cràbhadh catoilice*, the Catholic Religion.

CAITHRUIGHTHÉOIR, a Citizen.

CATHÚGHADH, fighting, rebelling, also temptation, *do chathuigh sé*, he fought or rebelled, *saor sin o chathùghad*, deliver us from temptation.

C E

CÉ, the Earth. Gr. *Gé*, terra, hence Geometria.

Ce, night.

CÉ, a spouse.

CEACH, each, every. in old parchments written for *gach*, qd. vid.

CEACHAING & *do-ching*, or *do-chéimnigh*, hard to march or travel in, inaccessible.

CEACHAIR, dirt, filth; also penury.

CEACHARDHA, or *ceachardhach*, dirty, stingy, penurious.

CEACHARDHCHT, penury, misery, stinginess.

CEACHDAR, each, any, either; *ceachdar diobh*, any of them. vid. *ceachtar*.

CEACHLAIM, to dig. *rò cheachladar*, they dug.

CEACHLADH & *ceachlaim*, to hackle, destroy, violate.

CEACHOIR, a wetting, or moistening.

CEACHT, a lesson. rectius *leacht*, Lat. *lectio*, hence *aicleacht* a lesson.

CEACHT, Power.

CÉACHTA, a plow, a plowshare. hence *camchéachta*, the seven stars that rowl about the pole, so called in Irish because they lye in a position which resembles a plowshare.

CEACHTAR, either, any, each, also one of two. Latine *uter, uterque*.

CEAD, leave permission, licence.

CÉAD, an hundred; anciently written *céat* & pronounced *ecéat* or *acéad*. Gr. *ecaton*, *centrum*.

CÉAD, the first.

CEADACH, cloth.

CEADACH, talkative.

CEADAIGH, a sitting or session.

CEADAIGHIM, to permit, or give consent: also to dismiss or discharge.

CEADAL, a narrative or story. N. Wel. *Chuedel*.

CEADAL, malicious invention, detraction, deceit. *gan cam gan ceadal*, without injustice or deceit, also a conflict, battle, or duel.

CÉADAMAS, in the first place, first of all. *imprimis*.

CEAD-AOIN, wednesday; a corruption of *Dia-Gueden*. vid. *Dia-cead-aoin a Luathre*, ash wednesday.

CÉADFADH, an opinion, thought or conjecture.

CÉADFADH *corpordha*, the senses.

CEADFAIGHEAS, beastliness, sensuality.

CEADHAL, blistered, full of sores.

CEADHLAIM, to blister.

CEA-DRUIDHEACHT, Geomancy, a sort of divination by means of small points made on paper at random, & by considering the various figures which lines drawn from these points represent, a ridiculous judgment is formed & the future success of an action is declared.

CÉADHNA, sameness, identity. *agus ceadhna*, & in like manner. *mar an ccéadhna*, also, likewise.

CÉAD-NA'DHBHAR, an element, so called from it's being the first or primary ingredient in corporeal beings.

CÉAD-TOMAILT, a break-fast.

CÉAD-TUISMEADH, the firstling.

CÉAD-TÚS, an element, a beginning.

CÉAD-UA'IR, at first, the first time.

CEADÚGHADH, a permission.

CEADUIGHTHEACH, allowable, lawful.

CEAL, use; also forgetfulness. *tar ceal*, out of mind.

CEAL, concealing, Latin. *Celo* vid. *ceil* & *ceilt* infra.

CEAL, Heaven, Lat. *Cælum*. Gall. *Ciel*.

CEAL, Death.

CEAL-AIRM, a hiding place, a place of refuge.

CEALAM, to eat.

CEAL-FHÚATH, a private grudge or pique.

CEALG, treachery, conspiracy, *a cceilg*, in insidiis, in ambush.

CEALG, a sting or prickle. aliter, *dealg*.

CEALG, deceit malice, spite.

CEALGACH, malicious, spitefull.

CEALGAIDHE, more spitefull, more crafty.

CEALGAIM, to lye in ambush, to ensnare, *mà chealgan duine*, if a man ensnare: also to sting, *do cealgadh ris an mac-caomh*, the youth was stung by it, also to allure, entice, spur on, or provoke to do a thing. also to seduce or turn a subject from his duty to his Prince by bribery or promises of great consequence. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal*; *ró chealg sé o Conchúbhair & o Lochluinn tar ceann da chorcamruadh*. he (Turlogh) seduced o Connor & o Loughlin from their allegiance & adherence to their Prince Donogh son of Brien Ruadh, by promising them the two districts called the two Corcamruadhs.

CEALGAIRE, a cheat, a knave.

CEALGAIREACHT, a cheating; also tricks or pranks.

CEALGAONADH, dissimulation.

CEA'LL, a church, & in it's inflexions *cill*, plur. *cealla*. Lat. *cella*: for the word *ceall* doth properly signify a cell, or Hermites cave, tho' now commonly used to signify a church. hence *ceall-phort* means a Cathedral church. vid. *ceall-phort* infra. plur. *cealla*.

CEALLA, (*o cealla*) the family-name of the *o Kelly's*, whose Chiefs were Dynasts or Lords of the Country called *ua maine*, or *J MA'INE* in Conaught. other chiefs of the same name, *o Kelly*, but of different stocks, are mentioned in the Topographical poems of *o Dubhagáin & mac Feargail*, as Toparchs of different territories both in Lin-

ster & Ulster. vid. Cambrensis ever-
sus, from pag. 26. to pag. 29.

CEALLACH, the proper name of
several great men of the old Irish.
ceallach mac aodh, mac maoil-iosa,
was the name of a holy Archbishop
of Ardmagh an 1106, who died at
Ardpatrick in the County of Lime-
rick, & was buried at Lismore in
1129.

CEALLACHA'N, (*o ceallachain*)
the family name of the o Callaghans
descended from *ceallachan-caisil*
King of munster, an. 936. they were
Dynasts of the country called *pobul*
I cheallachain in the County of
Cork untill Cromwel's time.

CEALLACH, War, debate, strife.

CEALLADH, custody.

CEALLOIR, muck, dung.

CEALLOIR, the Superiour of a
Cell or Monastery: ex. *nì ceallóir*
nà Sub-cheallóir thú. you are neither
Superior nor vicar.

CEAL-MHUIN, an Oracle, or
prophecy whether good or bad;
probably compounded of *ceall* &
múnadh, instruction, admonishment,
Latin. moneo, because the Pagan
Oracles were delivered from cells
or grottoes.

CEALL-PHORT, a Cathedral church,
or an Episcopal see.

CEAL-STOL, a close stool.

CEALT, apparell, raiment, clothes.
hence.

CEALTAIR, the same. *cealtair*
Druidheachta, a magic dress.

CEALTACH, a Celt, or Gaul.

CEALTAIR, a cause or matter.

CEALTAIR, a castle, a fine seat.

CEALTAIR, a spear. a lance.

CEALT-MHUILEOIR, a fuller.

CEAN, anciently written for *gan*,
without gallicé sans. Lat. sine. ex,

cean nimh, cean maithimh, sine fel-
le, sine Relaxatione, vel intemif-
sione. vid. infra in verbo maithem-
amh.

CEAN, or *cion*, a debt a fault,
transgression, or crime, plur, *ceanta*
or *cionta*; as, *maith dúinn ár cci-
onta*, dimitte nobis debita nostra.

CEANA, alike, the same, *an fear*
céana, the same person. *mar an*
cceana, in like manner.

CEANA, even, lo, behold.

CEANA, already. *acht ceana*, ne-
vertheless, howbeit.

CEANA, favour, affection, the
genitive of *cean*, love respect, fon-
dness.

CEANACH, buying, also a Re-
ward; a covenant.

CEANAIGHIM, to buy. vid. *cean-
naighim*.

CEANAIR, a hundred.

CEANAMHAIL, fond, beloved:
go ceanamhail, fondly, much esteem-
ed.

CEANANN, white or bald-faced.
rectius ceanfion.

CEANANNAS, a remarkable Town
of the County of Meath, now cal-
led Kells, where a national Coun-
cil of the Clergy of Ireland was
held towards the Year 1152; in
which Council Cardinal Papyron,
gave the first Pallia to the four
Arch-bishops of Ardmagh, Cashel,
Dublin, & Tuam, & also another re-
markable town near Kilkenny.

CEAN-BURGAIRE, the head of a
Burgh, a Burgo-master.

CEAN-CHAOMH, a pair of tables
to play with.

CEAN-CHATHAIR, a Metropolis.

CEAN-CORA, the Royal Residence
of the great Brien Boirbhe King of
Ireland, near Killalloe in the County
of

of Clare, otherwise called Baile an Borúmhá, whence sprung the stream called áth na Bóirbhe. from hence he had the surname of Brian-Bóirbhe, or Brian-Borúmhá.

CEAN-CHLAON, steep, headlong, &c.

CÉANDA, id. qd. *ceàna*.

CÉANDACHT, identity, likeness.

CEANDA'IL, lice.

CEAN-DA'NA, headstrong, impudent.

CEAN-FIONA'N, white headed.

CEAN-FINE, the head or chief representative of a tribe, or family.

CEANGAIL, a band, L. *cingulum*.

CEANGAILTE, tied, bound.

CEANGAL, a restraint: a bond or covenant, a league; also a bunch, as of grapes.

CEAN-GHARBH, rough, rugged.

CEANGLAIM, to bind, to join.

ceangla tu, thou shalt tye up. *ro ceangladh an naoi*, the Infant was swaddled.

CEANN, the head; also the upper part in building, &c. also an end or limit, as *ceann-tíre*, a headland or a Promontory. *na chean so*, moreover. *ceann-feadbna*, a Captain, a Demagogue. in it's genitive case it makes *Cinn*, as, *bathas mo chinn*, the crown of my head, hence the English *King*, being the head of his People or subjects. vid. Luyd's British etymol. pag. 279. col. 3. the Kan of the Tartarians & other asiarick nations is of the same radical. origin with the Irish *cean*.

CEANNACH, a buying or purchasing.

CEANNACH, a reward, or retribution.

CEANNACH, i. e. *contra*, a covenant, or league.

CEANN-ACHTRACH, the upper part of the throat.

CEANN-ADHAIRT, a Bolster. *ex-bà cairt a cheann-adhairt*, his bolster was a stone or rock. speaking of S. Patrick's self-mortification. vid. *adhart*.

CEANNAIDHE, a merchant, also any Dealing or trafficking person. Pl. *ceannaighthe*.

CEANNAIGHEACHT, merchandizing, trafficking, trading. *tír cheannuigheachta*, a trading Land.

CEANNAIGHIM, to buy, or purchase.

CEANNAS, authority, power.

CEANNASACH, powerful, mighty.

CEANNRACH, a fillet; also a halter, or a horse-collar.

CEANN-REIDHTIG, propitiation, mercy.

CEANNSA, mild, gentle.

CEANNSACHT, lenity, mildness.

CEANNSAT, they went.

CEANNSAIGHIM & *ceannsùghadh*, to appease, to mitigate.

CEANNSALAIDHE, a President or Governour.

CEANN-SA'ILE, the town now called Kinsale in the south of the county of corke, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, & protected by a strong fort, called Charles-fort.

CEANNTAR, a canthred, the side of a country. Wel *Kant*, an hundred.

CEANN-TÌR, a headland, a promontory.

CEANN-TROM, sluggish, heavy, drowsy.

CEANNÚAISGNEACH, rash, thoughtless, precipitate.

CEAP, a block, or stocks. *ceap-*

nuisle, a stumbling block. *annsna cip*, no *annsna ceapaibh*, in the stocks.

CEAP, a head, Lat. caput.

CEAP, the head or stock of a tribe or family. ex. *ceap na craoibhe Eògan*, Eugene is the stock of the branch.

CEAPACHUINN, the town of Capperquin, in the county of Waterford on the bank of the black water, to which place it is navigable from youghall.

CEAPA'N, a stump.

CEAPA'NTA, niggardly. also stiff & wrong-headed.

CEAP-SGAOHLIM, to propagate.

CEAR, Offspring, or progeny.

CEAR & *ceara*, blood; also red, ruddy. Welsh Guyar, like the English goar.

CEARACHADH, wandering, or straying.

CEARB, money, silver.

CEARB, a cutting, or slaughtering, havock or massacre. hence the name of *Dàire-cearb* an Irish Prince of the Eugenic Race.

CEARB, a Rag.

CEARBACH, ragged.

CEARB-CHNA'ID, a severe reflection.

CEARBHALL, massacre, carnage.

CEARC, a hen: *cearc Fhranncach*, a turkey hen or more properly *cearc Indhiach*, an Indian hen. plur. *cearca & circ*.

CEARCALL, a hoop, Lat. circulus.

CEARCHALL, a block, like that of a Carpenter.

CEARCHALL, a bed, or bolster.

CEARC-LOC, a hen-roost.

CEARC-MHANRACH, a pen or coup, wherein poultry are fed.

CEARD, an Artist, or Mechanic,

also an art or trade. *ceard* sometimes signifies a Tinker or Refiner. *ceard-oir* a gold-smith. *cearda*, no *ceardcha foghlomtha*, Ingenious or skillful Artists. in it's inflexions of the singular number it forms *ceird* & *ceirde* & in the plur. *ceardcha* & *cearda*. this Irish word *ceard* signifying a Tinker, or a man in any base or low Employ, is like the Latin *Cerdo*, which means a Cocker, a Currier, a Tanner, a Tinker, a Smith, or like Artisan that uses a base trade for gain, & it is not unlike the Gr. *cerdos*, which signifies gain, profit, lucre: & hence it is that the Greeks call the fox, *cerdo*, from his ingenuity, & artfulness to provide for himself. *ceard* is any art, trade or profession ex. *Rath na nil-ceard neagsamhuil* a place of all sorts of trades & *fear ilcheardach*, Jack of all trades. welsh. *Kerdh*, a trade.

CEARDA'IGHE, a tradesman, or Artist. plur. *Ceardaighie*.

CEARDACHT, a low or base trade as above in *ceard*.

CEARDAMHAIL, ingenious, artificial. well wrought.

CEARDAMHLACHT, a being ingenious.

CEARDCHA, a shop, a forge, in its inflexions *ceardchain*, pronounced *cearduin*, &c.

CEARACHUR, a grave.

CEARMA, the old name of Wicklow a town & County in the Province of Leinster, *Dun Cearma*, the Town of Wicklow.

CEARMNA : *Dùn-cearmna*, now called the old head of Kinsale, a famous promontory in the south of the county of cork.

C E

CEARMNAS, a lye, invention or trick.

CEARN, a man.

CEARN, a victory.

CEARN, expence.

CEARNA, a corner.

CEARNABHAN, a hornet.

CEARNACH, four-square, put for *ceatharnach*.

CEARNACH, victorious, hence the famous champion *conall cearnach* had his surname of *cearnach*.

CEARN-AIRRDHE, a trophy of victory.

CEARN-DÚAIS, a prize given in any game of activity, as running, wrestling, &c.

CEARN-LÚACH, the same as *cearn-dúais*.

CEARR & *cearadh*, to kill, to slaughter or destroy. also to dye or perish. *do chear sé*; he died.

CEARRBHACH, spoil.

CEARRBHACH, a gamester at cards, dice & such other games.

CEARRBHACHAS, a gaming at cards, &c.

CEARRÚCA'N, a skiret.

CEART, just, right, true, genit. *cirt*. Lat. *certus*.

CEART, a subst. justice, right, equity, genit. *cirt*. *ceart-Beirthe*, primogeniture.

CEART & *ceirteach*, a Rag, old garment, or piece of old cloth.

CEART, little, small: *ceart a lochta*: i, e, *beag a lochta*.

CEARTAIGHIM & *ceartúghadh*, to pare or shave: also to dress, prepare, or put in order, also to correct or chastise.

CEARTAIGHTHEOIR, a corrector, a regulator, &c.

CEARTAISGHIM, to cut or prune.

C E

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CEART-LA'N, a house of correction.

CEART-LA'R, the center or middle point.

CEARTÚGHADH, a correction or chastisement.

CEARTÚGHADH, vid. *ceartaighim*.

CEAS, obscurity, darkness.

CEAS, irksomeness.

CEAS, grief, sorrow, sadness.

CEAS, i, e, *ad choncas*, I saw.

CEASA, punishment, suffering; hence.

CEASDA, or *ceasta*, punished, put to death. *aoine an chéasta*, good fryday, on which Christ suffered death.

CEASACHT, finding fault with, a grumbling, also a curse. ex. *mo cheasacht air*, my curse upon him.

CEASACHT, an excuse or apology.

CEASACHTACH, grumbling, dissatisfied, also giving excuses.

CEASADH, a passion or suffering: ex. *ceàsadh ar ttiarna*, the passion of our Lord.

CEASADH & *ceàsaim*, to vex to torment, to crucify, &c. *do ceàsadh ar an ccrois*, that suffered or was tortured on the cross.

CEASADOIR, a tormenter.

CEASD & *ceisd*, a question, an ænigma. plur. *ceasdan*. doubts, or queries.

CEASG, to ask or enquire about.

CEASLA, an oar.

CEASLACH, the coarse wool on the legs, tail, & hinder parts of sheep.

CEASNA, a great want or necessity.

CEASNA'IGHEACTH & *ceasnàighil*, complaint, anxiety.

CEASNA'IGHIM & *ceasnàghadh*, to

Mij

enquire, to be anxious or solicitous; also to expostulate, to complain.

CEASNACH, or *ceasnaightheach*, complaining, sad, necessitous. go *ceasnaightheach critheaglach*. in fear & necessity.

CEASTAIGHIM, to amend, to correct or chastise.

CEASTA'NACH, a tormenter.

CEAT, to sing, or celebrate: ex. *ro cheat Beanan mar leannas*. Beanan sung as follows.

CEAT, one hundred.

CEATA-CAM, rather *ceachta cam* the Seven Stars or Charles' wain, called from their appearance by the Irish, *ceachta cam*, or *cam-cheachta* i, e., the crooked Plow-share.

CEATAL, a singing, or composing.

CEATFADACHT, Lust.

CEA'TEADH, an opinion, or conjecture, also a maxim or system. *ceatfadh na Heaglaise*, a maxim of the church. also a sense. vid. *cead-fadh*.

CEA'TFADHACH, sensible, judicious, reasonable.

CEATH, a sheep, & *ceathnaid* the same.

CEATHA & *cith*, a shower as of Rain, hail or snow.

CEATHAIR, four in number. Lat. quatuor. *ceathar* & *ceithre* the same.

CEATHAIR-BHEANNACH, quadrangular, four square.

CEATHAR-CHOSACH, quadruped, four footed.

CEATHAR-CHUINNEACH, quadrangular.

CEATHARDHA, of or belonging to four. ex. *an cruinne ceathardha*, the world or terraqueous globe, so named from the four elements.

CEATHARDHUIL, the world, the

universe from *ceathair* four, & *dùil*, an element.

CEATHARBH, a troop, a company or multitude. Latin. caterva. hence *ceatharnach*.

CEATHARNACH, a Soldier, a Guardsman; an Attendant. Lat. Satellites. *ceatharnach coille*, a Tory because of frequenting woods to conceal & lye hid in.

CEATHNAID, a sheep.

CEATHRA, four footed beasts, any kind of cattle.

CEATHRACHA, *ceathrachad*, forty in number.

CEATHRAMANACH, of a cubical figure.

CEATHRAMH & *ceathramhan*, pronounced *ceathrugh* a fourth part, a quarter, hence it signifies the leg & thigh, because they constitute the fourth part of a man, but it mostly passes for the thigh alone. also the quartan of a verse, sometimes expressed to signify the whole verse consisting of four quartans.

CEATHRAMHA, a trencher. also the fourth. as *an ceathramha bliàghan*.

CEATHRAR, four men or women.

CECHT, power, might, strenght.

CECHT, vulg. *ceacht*, a lesson, or lecture; this word was originally *lecht*, the celtic root of the Latin *lectio*, the initial (l) being changed into c by vulgar pronunciation. and as to the aspirate h it is but a late invention.

CED, to shun, avoid, &c.

CED & *cead*, an hundred.

CED, or *cead*; first.

CEDACH, a mantle, veil, or garment.

CEDACH, stripes, also striking.

CEDAIDH, to sit down, or rest. hisp. queda.

CÉDAS, at first, first of all.
 CED-GHEIN, the first born.
 CED-LUDH, beginning, also non-performance.
 CED-LUTH, the first shout or applause.
 CEDUDH, a bed.
 CÉHAM, when, at what time.
 CÉHUAIR, the same.
 CÉID, first, former, often used in compound words, as, *ceid-righ*, the former King. *ceid-reathuighe*, the fore-runner.
 CEIDE, a market or fair.
 CEIDE, a green or plain.
 CEIDE, a hillock, a compact kind of hill, smooth & plain on the top.
 CEID-ghrinneacht, ripeness of age.
 CEIDHCHE, or *chàidhche*, till night. *quasi go hoidhche*; most commonly understood to signify *Ever*, or *at all*, as: *ni rachad ann eoidhche*, I never will go thither.
 CEIDIL, a duel, conflict or battle.
 CÉIDIN, a hillock, or little hill.
 CEIGH, a kay or warf.
 CEIL, or *ceilt*, hiding, concealing, Lat. celatio.
 CÉIL, or *céill*, sense or reason. *dá chur a ccéil*, demonstrating, or putting in mind. *do réir céille*, according to the tenour. it is the oblique case of *cial*.
 CEILE, a spouse, a husband or wife.
 CEILE, a servant. hence *céile-de*, Colideus or Coli-Dei, an Order of Religious formerly subsisting in Ireland, England & Wales, so called from being the servants of God: they were called *culdees* in great Britain.
 CEILE, together, also each other.

dá chéile to each other. *ó chéile*, a sunder.
 CEILEABHRADH, leave, farewell. *do rinne ceileabhradh dóibh* he bid them adieu.
 CEILEABHRADH & *ceileabhráim*, to bid farewell, or adieu, to take leave of. *ceileabhras sé*, he took leave.
 CEILEABHRADH, a festivity or Solemnization. Lat. Celebratio. ex. *ceileabhradh an Aifrinn diadha*, the Celebration of the holy Mass.
 CEILEABHRADH & *ceileabhráim*, to celebrate, to solemnize. Lat. celebrare, brare. ex. *ar trí fathaibh ceileabhartar solamuin do S. Michéal*, the festivity of S. Michael is solemnized for three reasons. old parchment.
 CEILG, vid. cealg.
 CEIL-GHEALLAIM, to betroth.
 CÉILIGHE, sober, sensible, go *ceilighe* sensibly.
 CEILIM, to hide or conceal. *ceil*, hide you. *ceilsíom*, we shall conceal. Lat. celo.
 CEILIUBHRA, a concealment.
 CEILL or *cill* from *ceall*, a church or cell.
 CÉILLE, of or belonging to sense, or reason.
 CEILT & *ceilte*, hid, secret.
 CÉIM, a step, or degree. also gradation in any Employ of Life. *deich ceimiona*, ten steps. *cruaidh-chéim*, an adventurous act. Wel. Kam.
 CÉIMH-DHEALG, rectius *ciamh-dhealg* a crisping pin, a hair-bodkin.
 CEIMHEASAS, Geometry, from *ce* the Earth & *measaim*, to survey.
 CÉIMHIN, a fillet or hair-lace.
 CÉIMHLEOG, a garret, fillet, or hair-ribband.

CEÌMHMHILEACH, a hair-bodkin.
CEÌMH-PHION, the same as *ceimh-dhealg*.

CEIMNÌGHIM, to step, to go.

CEIMNÌUGHADH, a path, step, &c.

CEIN, whilst that, *an cèin bhiad ann*, whilst that Jam, or have a being. vid. *cian*. *cèin go ttaristear*, till he comes.

CEIN : a *ccèin*, in foreign or remote parts. *a ccèin agus a bhfogus*, far & near.

CEIN-BHEART or *cin-bheart*, a helmet, also any head dress, as hat & wig.

CEINMHAER, oh happy! an interjection.

CEINMOTHA, besides, without, except. vide *màdh-beag*.

CEINNLIATH, gray-headed.

CEINNSEACHADH, to appease.

CEIR, wax, *cèir-bheach* Bees wax. Gr. *céros* Latin, & Hisp. *céra*. gall. *cire*.

CEIR, corruptè pro *caor*, a berry or cluster.

CEIREACH, of wax.

CEIRBHÉIREACHT, carving.

CEIRD & *céirde*, occupation, a trade; *lucht céirde*, craftsmen.

CEIRD-THOSAIGHE, sorcery, witchcraft.

CEIRIN & *cerin*, a poltice or plaister.

CEIRIOCA'N : *crann-ceiriocáin*, water-Elder.

CEIRLTHIGHTHE, conglomerated, wound up like a bottom of yarn.

CEIRN, a dish or platter.

CEIRNIN, a plate or trencher.

CEIRT or *cirt*, justice.

CEIRT, an apple tree.

CEIRT, a Rag. plur. *ceirteacha*. diminut. *ceirteoga*,

CEIRTEACH, ragged. *Préachàn ceirteach*, a Kite.

CEIRTLE & *ceirtlin*, a bottom of thread or yarn.

CEIRT-MHEÒDHAN, the centre. *do chear an macaomh a cceirt-mheòdhan na namhàd*, the youth expired in the centre of his foes, or of the enemy.

CEIS, a lance or spear.

CEIS, a loathing or want of appetite.

CEIS, a basket or pannier. hence *ceiseàn*, a small hampier.

CEIS, grumbling, murmuring.

CEIS, a furrow.

CEIS, a sow, hence the diminutives *cèisín* & *cciseóg*, a slip, or young pig. Hebr. *cebhes*, a Lamb.

CEISEÁN, a small basket; also a hurdle, *ceiseànach* or *ciseànach*, a way made through shaking bogs by laying down hurdles joyned together.

CEISEÒG & *cèisín*, a slip or youngling.

CEISNEAMH, a wheening, or grumbling of pretended poverty.

CEISNÌM, to complain of poverty & distress where there is no real want, to be always murmuring & grumbling.

CEIST, a question.

CEIST, *cur a cceist*, rectius *cist*, & *ciste* qd. vid. to hoard, or put up in store.

CEISTEAGHADH, examination.

CEISTNÌUGHADH, to enquire, examine, &c. *ni cheistneochar mise*, I will not be examined.

CEITIM, and *ceiteadh*, a kind of vehicle or carriage made of osiers, or other Rods.

CEITHRE, four in number. *cei-*

C E

chre chéud four hundred. *vid. ceathair.*

CEL, the mouth.

CEL, a prophecy.

CENÉL, children. *vid. cinéal.*

CEO, a fog, mist or vapour. *Gr. chion, nix, snow.*

CEO, milk.

CEO & *sceò*, are of the same force with the Irish copulative, *agus*, and.

CEOACH, dark, misty, cloudy.

CEOACHT, darkness.

CEOBHACH, Drunkenness.

CEO-BHRAON, *vulg. ceóbhràn* a raining mist, or misling rain.

CEOBHRAIN, Dew. *Pl.*

CEODFADH, *vid. céadfadh.*

CEOL, musick, melody. *Lucht-ceoil* Musicians. *crutaire ceól-bhínn*, an harmonious harper.

CEOLA'N, a little bell.

CEOLMHAR, musical, harmonious.

CEOMHAR, misty, dewish.

CEOR, a lump, or mass.

CERIN & *ceirin*, a poultice, or plaister.

CEIRNINE, small plates or dishes. *ex. gan colt fòr crib ceirnine, i, e, gan Biadh go lùath air mhéisinibh.* without speedily serving meat on their small dishes.

CEITHEARNACH, a soldier, a sturdy fellow.

CÉUD, or *céut*, an hundred. *Lat. centum.*

CEÚD, the first.

CÉUNA, the same, also likewise.

CÉUSADH & *céusaim*, to vex, also to torture or crucify.

C I

CI, from *cim* to see. *mà chi sé*, if he see. *do chid stad orm*, they

C I

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look upon me. *an uair do chifid sé*, when he shall see.

CI, to lament. *ex. a mhacàin na* ci, lament not young men.

CI & *cia*, who, an interrogative answering exactly to the *Lat. Quis*, cui, the Letter Q & C being originally the same, & Q in the immediate inflexions of this word changed into C, as *quis*, *cujus*, *cui*. *cia* as, whence, *cia ga*, with whom.

CIA, a man, a husband.

CIA, what, whosoever.

CIABH, or *ciobh*, a lock of hair. *ciabhaibh casda*, curled or braided locks.

CIABHACH, bushy.

CIA'CH, mist, fog; also sorrow, concern.

CIA'L, Death.

CIA'LL, reason, sense, the meaning, cause, or motive of any thing. *ex. c'ead an ciall fàr*, &c. what reason or motive had you to, &c.

CIA'LLDHA, *ciallmhar*, *ciallmhach* & *ceillidhe*, rational, also of good sense or prudence.

CIALLÚGHAD, to interpret, also interpretation. *c'réd chiallúigheas tú*, what meanest thou?

CIA'MH, a lock of hair. *Lat. coma.*

CIA'MHAIRE, sad, weary.

CIA'MHBHACHALACH, curl-haired.

CÌAN, long, tedious, *ex. as cí-an léam go bhfaicfid tú*, I think it long till I see you.

CÌAN, long since.

CIA'NACHTA, a large tract of Land in the county of Derry, which was anciently the Patrimony of the o Cathanes & more extensively of the family of the o Conors distinguished by the title of o Conchúir.

bhar ciànachta, being descended from *ciàn* son of *Olliololim*, king of the south half of all Ireland in the third century.

CIA'N-FHULLANG, longanimity, forbearance or perseverance.

CIA'N-FHULLANG, hard to be subdued, invincible, proof against.

CÌAN-MHARTHANACH, continual, perpetual.

CIA'PADH & *ciàpaim*, to vex, torment, or teize. *a tà fé ad chràdh agus ad chiàpadh*, he his teizing & tormenting you.

CIA'PA'IL, a debate, strife, or controversy. *ag ciàpàil*, striving.

CIAPA'LACH, contentious, quarrelsome.

CIA'PA'LAIGHE, a quarrelsome person.

CIA'PA'LAIM, to encounter. to quarrel.

CIA'R, vid. *cír*, *ciar mheala*, a honey comb.

CIA'R, of a chesnut colour, dark. black. *don fòir co clòidheibh teineadh don chath friu ala ciara*. i, e, *succurrat cum gladio ignito*, in certamine contra Dæmones nigros. Brogan.

CIA'RAIDHE or *ciàruidhe*, Kerry, a county in the west of munster, comprehending a great part of the territory formerly called Desmond, was anciently ruled by the *o conors Kerry*.

CIA'RAIDHEACH, one from kerry. plur. *ciàràidhighe*.

CIA'RAIL, a quarrel strife or debate. Gall. *querelle*.

CIA'RA'LACH, perverse, froward.

CIA'RÒG, a kind of black reptile with many claws, called a chafer.

CIA'RSEACH, a thrush,

CIA'RSUIR, a kerchief. & *ciarsín* the same.

CIARTA, waxed. *Bréid-ciarta*, a cerecloth.

CIA'SAIL, a dispute or quarrel.

CIB, a hand.

CICH, a grey-hound wel. cor & ar. *Ci*, a dog, birch. &.

CICHIS, to complain.

CÌGH, a hind, or doe.

CÌGHIM, to see or behold. *cím* the same.

CÌLL, the grave, also death, *curtha san chil*, buried in the grave; but properly in the church or cell, the word *cill* or *ceill* being no more than the inflexion of *ceall*, Latin. *cella*, which signifies a cell, a church, church-yard, grave, death, &c.

N. B. numbers of towns & villages as also several Bishops sees in Ireland begin with this word *cill*, as *cill-chainne*, Killkenny. *cilldàluadh*, Killaloe. *cilfionabhra*, Killfenora both in the county of clare, *cillala*, *cillmacduach*, both in con-naught.

CILL, partiality, prejudice, it is sometimes an adjective, & means partial, &c.

CILLÌN, the diminutive of *cill* or *ceall*.

CIM, a drop.

CIM, money.

CIMCHEARTAIGHIM, to raffle or pillage.

CIME & *cimeadh*, a captive or prisoner. *cimidh*, idem.

CIMIM, to captivate, to enslave.

CIN-BEIRT, a Ruler, or Governor.

CINCÌGHEAIS & *cincighis* whitfuntide: Quinquagesima, Lat.

CINE,

CINE, a race, tribe, or family. Ang. Saxon. Kind & Kindred. Gr. *Genos* & Lat. Genus. also a nation or people; as, *Cine Scuit* the Scottish race. also a surname or descent.

CINEADH, vid. *cinnim*, infra.

CINÉAL; an offspring or progeny, generation or tribe of people. a sort or kind, also a family, a nation. wel. *Kenedl*. it is written *Cinél*, *Cinéul* & *Cinéil*.

N. B. several districts of Ireland have their ancient names from this word *Cinéal*, by adding thereto the distinguishing appellative & origin of the tribes that respectively inhabited them. of these the following were remarkable, which I describe according to the account given us in *O Dugan's* & *Mac Fearguill's* antient Topographical & Genealogical poems.

CINÉAL-AMHAILGE, a large territory in Ulster, the antient Patrimony of the *O Millanes* & the *O Murcha's*.

CINÉAL-AODHA, in the County of Gallway, the estate of the *O Shaghnessys*.

CINEAL-AODHA, a Barony in the County of Corke, so called from one of the Ancestors of the *O Mahonys* whose country it antiently was, as well as another district called *Kineal mbéice*.

CINEAL-FEARA'DHAICC, in Ulster, the country of the *Mulpatricks*.

CINÉAL-FIACHRA, in the County of west-Meath, the Estate of the *Mac-Eochagans*.

CINÉAL-MBINNE, in the county of Tyrconnell, part of the Estate of the *O Donnels*.

CINÉAL-MBRACUIDHE, in Tyrconnell, the country of the *O Brodids* & the *Mulfavils*.

CINÉAL-NAONGUSA, in the county of Meath, the country of the *O Heóchas*.

CINÉAL-NEANGA, in the country of Orgialla, the Estate of the *O Góráns*, the *O Linsheaghans*, & the *O Breaslánes*.

CINÉAL NEANGA, in the county of Meath, the Country of the *Mac Ruarks*.

CINÉAL, a kindness, fondness, &c.

CINÉALTA, kind, affectionate.

CINÉALTUS, kindness, fondness.

CING, strong; also a Prince, or King. vid. *Cinn*.

CING, stepping, or going.

CINGEADH, courageous, brave.

CINGTHEACHT, courage, bravery.

CINID, inherent or peculiar to a family.

CINMHEATH, a consumption.

CINMHIOLA, a picture or Image.

CINN, the inflexion of the word, *Ceann*, the head. ex. *Bathas mo Chinn*, the crown of my head. hence the Anglo-Sax. word *King*, because the King is head of his People or Subjects: the Irish *C* & English *K* being equivalent, as the two (nn) are to the English *ng*. vid. *ceann* supra.

CINN-BHEARTAS, sovereignty, Dominion.

CINN-BHEIRT, a helmet, a head band, & any sort of head-dress.

CINN-BHEIRTEADH, Dominion.

CINNEAMHUIN, an ominous accident, or destiny; also chance, *do Chinneamhuin*, by chance. genit. *cinneamhna*.

CINN-FHION, bald-pated; also whitehaired.

CINNIM, to agree to, assign or appoint. ex. *do chinneadar*, they appointed; *a tá sé cinnte*, it is decreed,

it is certain. also to establish, resolve or purpose. ex. *do cinneadh comhairle aco*, they resolved in Council, also to excell, surpass. ex. *do chinn a sgeimh ar mhnaibh na Fodhla*, she surpassed all others in beauty. also to spring from or be born of; ex. *do chinn an macaomh O Riogaibh Caisiol*, the youth was sprung from the Kings of Cashel.

CINNIRE CARTACH, a Carter.

CINN-ITIR, a Capital Letter.

CINNMHIOLAIM; to paint.

CINN MHIRE, broken down.

CINN-MHIRE, Frenzy. also the vertigo.

CINNTE, formed from the above verb *Cinnim*, quod vid. certain, assigned or appointed. *go cinnnte*, certainly, punctually. *am cinnnte*, the appointed time, &c. also close, near, stingy. *a tà sé cinnnte*, it is certain.

CINNTEACHT, positiveness, poor-heartedness.

CINNTRÉUN, obstinate, stubborn.

CINTEACHT, confidence.

CINTEAGAL, a coarse cloak, or mantle.

CINTIGHIM, to appoint.

CIOBH, vid. *ciabh*, a lock of hair.

CÍOCAR, a starved or hungry hound, hence *ciócras*, infra.

CÍOCARACH & *ciócardha*, of a canine appetite, hungry as a dog, greedy, ravenous.

CÍOCH, a woman's breast.

CÍOCHLAIDHIM, to change.

CÍOCHT, a Carver or Engraver, also a weaver.

CÍOCHTADH & *Cíochtán*, engraved work.

CÍOCRACH, vid. *Cíocarach*.

CÍOCRAS, an earnest longing; greediness, covetousness, &c.

CÍOCRASA'N, a hungry-fellow.

CÍOCTAIM, to rake or scrape.

CÍOD & *ciodh*, what? *ciodh méid* how many. Lat. *quid*.

CÍODA'R, wherefore?

CÍODHEA', wherefore?

CÍOGAL, a spindle whirl, also a Cycle, ex. *Cíogal grianda*, the Cycle of the sun. vid. *Duáin ui Dùbhagáin*.

CÍOL, an inclination, or propensity.

CÍOL, Death.

CÍOLA, moderné *giola*, a servant who leads or drives a horse, or conducts a blind man. Lat. *calo*, onis. vid. *giolla*.

CÍOLARN, a vessel.

CÍOLCACH, a reed. vid. *giolcach*.

CÍOLÓG, a hedge-sparrow.

CÍOLRA'TAIM, to chatter.

CÍOMA, a fault.

CÍOMAIM, to card or comb.

CÍOMBAL, a bell. Lat. *cymbalum*.

CÍOMHAS, a border, brim, or Extremity of any thing.

CÍON, a fault, guilt, sin. pl. *ci-onnta*, & *ciontaibh*. *Cean*, & *ceanta*, the same. in the Turkish language, *Giunek*.

CÍONASTAIM, to bear.

CÍONCHORRA'N, a hook. Lat. *hama*.

CÍONDA, written for *céadhna*, the same. *go náit cionda*, to the same place.

CÍONFA'THA, occasion, also a quarrel.

CÍONMHAR, because.

CÍONMHALCAIM, to bear.

CÍONN: *do chionn gurab*, because, *ò chionn go chéile*, from one end to the other. *a ccion* unto, ex. *do fhil sé a ccionn a ógánach*, he returned to his young men. *go Béilteine air a ccionn*, until next May.

CIONNSIR, a censor.

CIONNTA, iniquity, guilt, sin.

CIONNUS, how, after what manner? whereby? *cionnus riochtar*, what needeth it?

CIONOG, a kernel, Lat. *acinus*. hence it also signifies the smallest coin. & in the welsh, *Keiniog*, is a penny.

CIONRADHARC, fate.

CIONRADHARCACH, narrow-hearted, close, stingy.

CIONTACH, guilty, wicked.

CIONTAGHADH, a being guilty or accessory, also coition, copulation.

CIONTAIGHIM, to blame, to accuse, also to have criminal knowledge, to sin.

CÍOR & *Cire*, the cud. *bò ag cog-nadh a cire*, a cow chewing her cud.

CÍOR, a comb.

CÍORAM, to comb.

CÍORCAT, a circle.

CÍOR-DHUBH, coal-black.

CÍOR-GHAL, i, e, *gal-lámh*, feats of arms. the explication given by Cleiry of this word, shews that *cíor*, in Irish is equivalent to *Lámh* a hand, & therefore like the Greek *Cheir*, manus.

CÍORMAIRE, a fuller, also a Comber or Comb-maker. ex. *mae an Cíormaire gus an cheir*, the Comber's son to his Combs. proverb.

CÍORRBADH & *Cíorbaim*, to mangle, to mortify, also to violate. ex. *Cíorrbadh cuil*, incest. rectius forsan *Corba Cuil*. vid. *Corbadh*.

CÍORRBHADH, to become black. *do cíorrbhadh a chorp*, his body was become black.

CÍORRTHAMACH, lame, maimed.

CÍOS, rent, tribute, revenue. *fà chíos*, tributary.

CÍOS, sin.

CÍOSACH & *cíosachtach*, importunate, also slovenly, dirty.

CÍOSA'L, nurse wages, i, e, the wages given to a nurse for nursing a child. from *cíos* & *àl*, nursing.

CÍOS-CHA'IN, tribute, a tax or assessment.

CÍOTACH, left handed, awkward.

CÍOTA'N & *cíotóg*, the left hand. wel. *chuith* & *chuithigh*, finistet.

CÍOTHRAMACH, mean, low, abject.

CÍOTOG, the left hand.

CÍR, a rank, or file in battle. pl. *cípeadha* & *cípe*. *deich cípe*, ten ranks or files.

CÍR, a comb.

CÍR, joined, united.

CÍRA'N & *Círin*, a cock's comb, a crest, &c.

CÍRB, swift, fleet, expeditions. hence it also signifies a warrior, or gallant champion, swiftness & agility being requisite for a champion.

CÍRBSIRE, a Brewer.

CÍRÉIB, a tumult, or insurrection. a great noise or rattling. genit. *círéipe* or *círéibe*.

CÍRÍN, a crest, or cock's comb.

CÍRREACH, crested.

CISCHEAR, a shepherd's crook.

CISDE & *ciste*, a treasury or treasure. the Latin word *Cista* signifies a strong box or coffer, very proper to preserve a treasure in.

CISDE, a cake.

CISDEAN & *Cisteinach*, a Kitchen.

CISEAL, Satan, ex. *do lódar uile ré ciseal*, they were all led by Satan. vid. *Hym. Phattraiice*.

CISEA'N, a little chest or coffer, *ciséanach*, idem.

CISEL, low, as between two Waters. Cl.

CISIRE, a Romancer, a story teller.

CISTE, vid. *cisde* & *cisteanach*. vid. *cisdean*.

CISTEANADH, rioting.

CITEAR, o *chítear*, seeing that. *noch do chítear*, that appears. *mar do chítear dhuit*, as you please, as it seems unto thee.

CITH, a shower. pl. *ceatha*.

CITHÍ, vid. *ci. do chíthi*, you see.

CIUCALTOIR, a hearer, an Auditor.

CIUCHAING, to walk.

CIUCLATHAIR, *con ciùchlathair do chaingean*. i, e, your cause will be heard.

CIÚIL, Music, vid. *ceol. àdhba ciùil*, Instruments of Music.

CIÚIN, meek, still, quiet.

CIÙIN, a gentle gale, or blast of wind.

CIÚINE & *ciùineas*, tranquility, gentleness.

CIÚINÌGHIM, to appease, to mitigate, to quiet or silence. *ciùinigheas ùmhla*, submission pacifies.

CIÚMHAS, a selvage, also the border or extremity of any thing, the limits of a country, the extreme parts of a vessel, or of any other thing.

CIÚNAS & *ciunus*, silence, also a calm. *a cciúnas*, in quiet.

CIÚRA, merchantable.

CIÚRAM, to buy.

CIÚRTHA, bought or purchased.

C L

CLAB, the mouth open. also a

lip. like in sense to the French *gueule*.

CLABACH, thick-lipped, wide mouthed.

CLABAIRE, a blabber-lip'd fellow, a vain Babler. wel. *Klabardhy*, to bawl. *clabaire muilinn*, a mill-clapper.

CLABAR, Clay, dirt or mire.

CLABARACH, dirty, filthy.

CLABH, scorbutick, mangy. wel. *clav*. a sick person. vid. *cluibhe*.

CLABHSTUR, a cloyster. Latin. *claustrum*.

CLABOG, a scoff or jeer.

CLABOG, a blabber-lipped woman.

CLABSAL, a column, in a book or writing. ex. *inse chéad clabsal*, in the first column. L. B.

CLADACH, the sea shore.

CLADACH, dirt or clay a clot. also slaughter.

CLA'DHAIRE, i. e. *creachadoir*, a pillager, plunderer, a rogue, a villain, in the vulgar acceptation.

CLADH, a bank mound or ditch, Scot. a Churchyard. wel. *Klaudh*. rectius *cluidhe*, or rather *clui*, Lat. *clivus*, a bank or brow; as, *in clivo montis*, on the brow of the hill.

CLAGAIM, to make a noise.

CLAGHAIRE, a coward.

CLA'GHARDHA, villainous; also lazy, idle.

CLAGHARDHACHT, villainy, also sloth, sluggishness.

CLAGUN, a flagon.

CLAIBHE, from *clabh*; the mange, also any cutaneous disorder in men or Beasts, such as the Itch, the scurvy or mange. in the welsh *clav* is a sick person, in Irish *cluibhte* or *clabite* is the same, & *claoibh-*

teacht is sickness of any kind. is sometimes written *Claimh* & *Claimhe*.

CLAIBÌN, a tap, or Spigot.

CLAICEÒG, deceit.

CLAICEACH, or *clogachd* rectius *cloigtheach* a steeple.

CLA'IDHE, a burial, interment. wel. *Cladhy*, to bury.

CLA'IDHE, to dig.

CLA'IDHIM, to lay the foundation : *co hairm co claidh a both*, ubi fundaverat suam ædem.

CLAIDHEAMH, a Sword. L. *Gladium*, quasi *Cladium*, a clade ferenda. Littleton, wel. *Kledhyv*.

CLAIG, adent or dimple.

CLAIGEANN, a skull.

CLAIMH, & *claimhe* the mange, Itch, or scurvy. vid. *clabh*.

CLAIMHSEACH, scorbutic, mangy.

CLAIN, to engender or beget.

CLA'IR, boards, or tables. vid. *Clàr*.

CLA'IR-BHEIL, a lid or cover, as of a box, tankard, or pot.

CLA'IR-ÉADANACH, broad-headed, beetle-browed.

CLA'IR-FHIAGLA, the foreteeth.

CLA'IRIM, to divide.

CLA'IRÌN, a small board.

CLA'IRÌNEACH, lame, maimed, going upon crutches, or stools.

CLA'IRSEACH, the harp. genit. *clairsighe*.

CLA'IRSEOIR, a harper, a fiddler.

CLA'IRTHE, dealt, parted, divided.

CLAIS, a pit or dike. pl. *clasa-cha*. *clais talmhain*, a clay-pit.

CLAIS, a stripe or streak.

CLAISCEADAL, the singing of divine hymns, &c. *teid re Deisil na ràithe agus an teampuil*, agus Pà-

draig na n'diàig gona bhacuill Jòsa iona làimh, agus fruithe Eirionn a Claisceadal uime. they went to visit the Regal seat & the church, Patrick following them with the staff of Jesus in his hand, while the clergy of Ireland attended him singing divine hymns in chorus. vid. *Leabhar Breac mheic aòdhgàin*.

CLAITHE, a jest or ridicule. a game.

CLAITHE, a Genealogical Table.

CLAMH, vid. *clabh*. scorbutic. w. *clav*, sick.

CLAMPAR, wrangling.

CLAMPARACH, litigious, wrangling.

CLAMRAS, a brawling or chiding.

CLANACH, virtue.

CLANACH, fruitful persons.

CLAND, vid. *clann*.

CLANMHAR, fertil, fruitful, abounding with issue.

CLANN, antiq. *Cland*, Children, posterity, also a tribe, clan, or family, a breed or generation. hence the Ang. sex. *Clan*.

Note. the names of several territories of Ireland begin with this word *Clann*, distinguished by the family names of the Tribes that inhabited them, thus.

CLANBREASAIL, a territory in the County of Armagh, the Country of the *mac Cahanes*.

CLANNA - A'ODH-BUIDHE, or *Clanaboy*, wherof there were two, one in the County of Antrim, & the other in the County of Down, both formerly belonging to the *O Neills*.

CLAN-COLMA'IN, a territory in the County of meath, the *O Melaghilins* Country, otherwise *O Maliseachlain* formerly Kings of Meath.

CLAN-FEARGAIL, an ancient-territory on the east side of *Loch-cuirb*, in part of which the town of Galway now stands, & was the ancient seat of the *O Hallorans*.

CLAN-MALÚGHRA, now *Glenmalire*, divided between the King's County & the Queen's County, formerly belonging to the *O Diomsaidh*, or *O Dempseys* & others, several septes of the Strongbonian Adventurers, in imitation of the old Irish, called the Countries they had possessed themselves of, by names beginning with the same word *Clan*, as *Clanricard* the country of the Burks, Earles of *Clanricard*, in the County of Galway. it was formerly called *maonmhúigh*, & belonged to the *O Neachtains*, & the *Maolalla's*, i.e. the Lally's. so likewise the country of the Fitz-maurices Lords of Kerry, was called *Clanmuiris*, & several others, in the same manner.

CLANN-MAICNE, Children, posterity, Descendants of the male sex,

CLANNADH, a thrust.

CLANNTAR, i, e, *adhnaichtear*, was buried or interred,

CLA' OCHLADH, alteration, also Annihilation.

CLA' OCHLADH, & *Cla'ochlaighim*, to change, also to weaken, or reduce the power & strength of a person or thing, to cancel or annihilate.

CLA' OCHLADH, the same as *Cla'ochladh*. a change, &c.

CLA'OIDHEADH, a defeat, conquest, or destruction. Lat. *Clades*.

CLA'OIDHIM, to oppress, overcome, destroy.

CLA'OIDHTE, overpowered, destroyed; also weak, disabled.

CLA'ÒIN, from *cla'ón*, partial, &c. vid. *cla'ón*.

CLA'ON, partial, prejudiced, inclining to one party more than to another. *claonbhreith*, a byassed Sentence. also prejudice, partiality. ex. *Duine gan claon*. aman without Deceit. also Error. *tarang ó chlaon*, convertere ab Errore.

CLA'ONADH & *Cla'óine*, the inclination, propensity or bent. *cla'ónadh na colla* the bent of the flesh, hence it signifies partiality or prejudice, when a person favours one party's cause more than another's, & is thereby led to do injustice, hence it signifies also malice, deceit, injustice.

CLA'ONAIM, to incline, to bend towards, to have a propensity to a person or thing, also to deceive. Gr. & Lat. *clino* & *inclino*, to incline, &c. *do chlaon sé é fein*, he bowed himself down, *do chlaonadar air*, they deceived him, or proved false to him.

CLAON-A'RD, steep, inclining, &c.

CLAP-SHOLAS, the twilight.

CLA'R & genit. *clàir*, a board, a plank, a table. or any plane or flat piece. ex. *a eclàraibh a neúdan*, on their fore heads. *a eclàr d'eàdain*, on thy face. *clàr gualan*, a shoulder blade, *a eclàr a dhéarnaine*, on the palm of his hand. pl. *clàraibh* & *clàracha*. also a plain or Level.

CLA'R & genit. *clàir*, a town in Thomond, which gives it's name to the country, & is so called from *Thomas & Richard de Clare*, who made some conquests in that country, being encouraged by the intestine divisions & wars of the *O Briens of Thomond & Arra*. vid. *Ca-*

ith-réim, & Cambden's Chorograph.
Descrip. Hiber.

CLARACH, bare or bald.

CLARAINÉACH, flat-nosed.

CLAS, a lock: vid. *glas*.

CLAS, melody, harmony.

CLASBA, a clasp.

CLÉ, partial, prejudiced, wicked.

CLÉ, left handed. wel. *Kledh*.

CLEACHD, & *cleachda* a custom, or manner, a practice or exercise. *do réir a g'cleachtaibh*, after their manner.

CLEACHDACH, constant, accustomed.

CLEACHDAIM, to use, to practise: to be accustomed. *cleachd tú féin*, use your self. *ní chleacd mé an boga do lúba*, I never practised the bending of the bow. *nár chleachd an chuing*, unaccustomed to the yoke.

CLEAMHNA & *Cleamhnas*, affinity. *athair Cleamhna*, a father in Law.

CLEARADH, familiarity.

CLEAS, a play or trick; also game or sport; & *cleasaigheacht*, a sporting or diverting. Hebr. *cheles*, Ludificatio, vid. Psalm. 44. 14. *genclis & cleasa*.

CLEAS, craft, or dexterity.

CLEASACH, joking, sporting, also crafty, cunning.

CLEASA'IDHE, an artful man; also a mimick or humorous fellow.

CLEASA'IDHEACHD, craft or subtilty. also sporting. *ag déanamh cleasaigheachta*, playing tricks.

CLEATH & *cleathach*, a stake, a rod, or wattle.

CLEATHAIREACHT, rusticity, rustic assurance.

CLEATHA'RD, steep, inaccessible.

CLEATHAR-SÉD, a milch-cow.

CLEATHCHUR, Relations by blood.

CLEATH-RA'MH, partiality or prejudice, from *clé* wrong & *rá-mhadh* to row, vizt. metaphorically.

CLÉIBH, the genit. of *cliabh*. vid. the side.

CLÉIBHÍN, a basket. the diminut. of *cliabh*.

CLÉIR, the Clergy. Lat. *cleros*.

CLÉIRE, the Island of cape Clear in Carbury, in the county of Corke, which anciently belonged to the *Driscols*.

CLÉIRGEACHD, Scholarship, clerkship.

CLÉIRIOCH, a Clergyman, a Clerk, Lat. *clericus* also a scrivener Notary or Secretary. wel. *Gleiriach*, an old Man, or Elder, like the Gr. *clerikos*, a presbiter or Elder.

CLEITE, aquill, or feather.

CLEITEAN, a pent house, or eves.

CLÉITHE, hid, concealed, *fó cleithe* privily. *idir chleith as árd*, neither quite publick, nor quite private.

CLEITHE, the top of a house mountain or hill.

CLEITHEACH, private.

CLEITHEACHD, a lurking.

CLEITHIM, to conceal, to keep private, &c.

CLÉITH-MHÍOSGAIS, a private grudge.

CLÉ-LAMHACH, left-handed.

CLÉM'HANA, mischief.

CLET & *cletóg*, a quill, or hard feather.

CLÌ, vid. *clé*, *leath ré Laimh clí*, towards the left hand.

CLÌ, a successor in an Episcopal see, or any church-Living, also a Clerk obtaining a benefice, &c. vid. *cómharba*.

CLÌ, the body, also the Ribs or chest of a man.

CLIABH, a basket, a cage.

CLÌABH, the trunk of man or Beast's body being formed like a Basket by the Ribs & Chest. in the genitive it makes *cléibh*. & *cléibhe*.

CLÌABHA'N, a small basket, cage, a cradle.

CLIA'BHACH, a wolf, as having a large trunk.

CLIA'BHRACH, the side, or trunk of a man's body. vid. *cliabh*.

CLIA'BHUIN, a son in Law, sometimes written *Cliamhuin*. N. this word is an abusive contraction of the compound *Cliabh-dhuin*, or *Cliabh-dhuine*, i. e. *duine Cléibh*; an endearing expression signifying one who is as dear to us as our heart or trunk.

CLIA'R, the Clergy; also any tribe or Society; *Cliar gaisgeadhach*, a band of Heroes.

CLIA'RAIDHE, a songster.

CLIA'RAIDHEACHT, singing.

CLIA'TH, the darning of a stocking or other garment by mending it cross-wise, in imitation of weaving.

CLIA'TH, a hurdle of Wattles.

CLIATH, a harrow. *cliath foirsídhe*, a harrow.

CLÍATH, or *gliath*, rectius *gliadh* a battle.

CLIA'THACH, a battle or conflict.

CLIA'THA'N, the breast or side.

CLIA'THOG, a hurdle: also the chine or back.

CLIBÍN & *cliobóg*, a piece.

CLIBIS, tumult.

CLIBHISEACHD, peevishness.

CLICHIDH, to gather together, to assemble.

CLIFING, a bottle.

CLIOBACH, rough, hairy, shaggy. *gliobach*, idem.

CLÍOBAM, to pluck or tear in pieces.

CLIOBHUNA, a Rug.

CLIOBÒG EICH, a shaggy Colt, or horse.

CLIOLUNTA, stout, potent, hearty.

CLIFE, a hook to catch Salmon or other fish with; hence it signifies fraud, deceit, &c.

CLIS, from cleas, tricks, jokes, &c.

CLISEADH, a skip or jump.

CLISIM, to skip or jump: *clisim ar*, to frustrate.

CLISTE, active, swift, expert. *cliste ar a laimh deis agus chlé*, expert at each hand.

CLISTEACHD, dexterity, agility.

CLITH, left handed.

CLITH, close, also true.

CLÍUDH, squint-eyed.

CLO, a nail, a pin or peg. Gall. *clou*. Lat. *clavus*. *iar tabhairt clò nì-arainn trì na dhearnanaibh & trì na chosaibh*, ró laiseat crannchur ar a éadaibh, after piercing Christ's hands & feet with Iron spikes or nails, they cast Lots for Sharing his garments. L. B.

CLÒ, a print or mark, a character: so called, because the ancients wrote their inscriptions on the barks of trees & tablets with a nail of Iron or brass, on account of which ancient custom among the old Romans also, an Epoch is called *Æra*.

CLOCH, a stone, *Cloiche gainimhe*, gravel stones: *cloch-Shneachta* hail stone. *cloch-teine* a flint. *Cloch-tarrangtha*, a Load-stone.

CLOCH, the herb Henbane.

CLOCHACH, stony, or rocky.

CLOCHA'N, a pavement, a causeway,

C L

way, also stone-steps to pass over small rivers.

CLOCHAR, an assembly or Congregation; also a Convent.

CLODACH, dirt, slime.

CLÒDH & *clò*, print vid. *clò*.

CLÒDH, variety, change.

CLÒDHAIM & *Clòdh-bhualaim*, to print a book, to stamp. *clodhùghadh*, the same.

CLÒDH-BHÚAILTE, printed, stamped, impressed.

CLOÉDEACH, the name of a river in the County of Cork, near Mallow, celebrated in Spencers *fairy Queen*.

CLOG, a bell a clock. wel: *cloch*: & Gall. *cloche*. it's dim. is *cloigin*, a small bell. also, a blister & a bubble.

CLOGAD, a helmet, also, a measure.

CLOGAIM, to sound like a bell.

CLOGAN or *Cloig-cheann*, the skull. *cloig-chionn gruagach*, the hairy Salcp. Wel. *Clog*.

CLOGA'N, a little bell. *tri naònmhar cclogain*, three times nine bells.

CLOGARNACH, a ringing or tinkling.

CLOGA'S, i. e. *clog-chàs* a Bellfrey or steeple.

CLOG-SNA'THAD, the pin of a Dial.

CLOICH-BHÉIMNIGH, stamping.

CLOICHE, from *cloch*, of or belonging to a rock or stone.

CLOICHEAD, a pass-port.

CLOICHREACH & *cloichréan*, a stony place.

CLOIDHE & *cladh*, a ditch or dike.

CLOIGEAN, the scull wel. *clog*.

CLOIGIN, a little bell.

CLOIGINEACH, curled, frizled.

CLOIGMHEG, the gnomon or pin of a dial.

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CLOIG-THEACH, a steeple, a Bellfrey. corruptè *cuilgtheach*.

CLOISDEAN, the sense of hearing.

CLOISIM, to hear.

CLOITHEAR, a brave or famous champion.

CLOMH & *cloimh*, a pair of tongues.

CLONN, (the same as *colúmhan*; a pillar, or pedestal) a chimney piece. vulg. Gr. *colona*, Hisp. *coluna* & Lat. *columen* & *columna*.

CLOS, a hearing, a report. *closh na sean*, the hearing of the ancients. this word has a radical affinity with the Irish word *clùas* an ear.

CLOTH, noble, generous, brave.

CLOTH, fame, praise. Gr. *cleos*. gloria. wel. *clod*. & Ir. also *clù*.

CLOTHA, heard. *ro chlotha*, was heard.

CLOTHACH, famous, illustrious, renowned. ex. *clothach labhra*, *præclarus sermo*.

CLOAIS & *clùaise*, of the ear. v d. *clùas*.

CLOTHAR, chosen, elected.

CLÚ, praise reputation, fame. Lat. *clueo*, to be famous. & Gr. *cluo*.

CLUI, written *cluidhe* by an abusive modern orthography, a ditch, a coping ridge of earth, also a cliff, Lat. *clivus*.

CLUAIN, adulation, flattery, blandishment.

CLÚAIN, a plain between two woods, also any fine Level fit for pasture. Lat. *planum*. Angl. Saxon. *Lawn*, visibly of the same root with *cluin*. vid. Lhuyd's compar. Etym. pag. 10. col. 1. for an initial Letter being expressed in one Celtic Dialect, & omitted in an other.

Note that several towns & Bishop's sees in Ireland derive their

names from this word *clùain*; ex. CLUAIN ÙMHA, now the town of Cloyne, a Bishops see in the country of Corke. *cluain haidhneach* & *clu-àin Mac Nòis* in Leinster, &c.

CLUA'INIRE, a flatterer, a seducer, Deceiver, &c.

CLUA'INIREACHT, flattery, deception.

CLUAIS, to hear.

CLUA'ISÍN, a porringer.

CLUA'NAIRE, vid. *cluàinire*, a hypocrite.

CLÚAS, joy, or gladness.

CLÚAS, the Ear. with this Irish word the *cloche* of the French, the welsh *cloth*, & Angl. Sax. *clock*, have a visible affinity; as the Ear is formed like a bell or clock, whence tympanum auris, the Ear's bell. *clúas-shàine*, an Ear-ring. *cluas-sèid*, Ear-pendant. hence *dùr-chlúasach*, *spart-chlúasach*, & *trom-chlúasach*, all meaning dull or hard of hearing.

CLÚASACH, having Ears or handles.

CLÚAS-MA'OTHA'N, the tip of the Ear.

CLÚDADH & *clùdaim*, to cover up warm. also to cherish, or nourish. Lat. *claudio*, *includo*.

CLÚDADH, a cover or coverture. *clùda Leaptha*. a bed cover or bed cloaths. Angl. Sax. *cloath*.

CLÚDHAMHAIL, famous, renowned.

CLUICEÒG, fraud or deceit.

CLUICHE, a battle. a game.

CLÚID & *clùideán*, a nook or angle. *ni a ccluid*, not in a corner.

CLUIG, the pl. of *clog*, a bell.

CLUIGÍN & *clogán*, a little bell.

CLÚIMH, the genit of *clùmh*, a feather or down.

CLÚIMH-EALTA, a feathered flock, or flock of birds & *cluimhealta*, the Royston crow. Q.

CLUIN, heard, from *cluininim*.

CLUINIM, to hear. *cluínidhe*, hear ye.

CLUINSIN, to hear.

CLUINTE, heard.

CLUINTÉOIR, a hearer, an Auditor, &c.

CLUINTÉORACHD, craftiness. vid. *cluàinireachd*.

CLUISIM, to hear. alias *cloisim*, vid. *clos*, &c.

CLÙITEACH, famous, renowned. Gr. *clutos* Lat. *inclytus*, famous renowned.

CLUITHE, a game, play or sport. *cluighthe*, *cluitheadha* & *cluithe*. pl.

CLUITHEADH, a gaming, sporting, &c.

CLÙMH, a feather or down, also furr or hair, plumage, &c. Latin. *pluma*.

CLÙMHACH, feathers plumage, *làn do chlùmhach*, full of feathers. also of or belonging to feathers. an adjective, signifying full of hair, plumage, down or furr, &c.

CLÙMHAM, to pluck feathers, also to shear.

CLÙMHTHACH, feathered, also hairy, vid. *clùmhach*.

CLUTHÙGHADH & *cluthaighim*, to chase, to run down, *ag cluthùghadh an ghearr-fhiadh*, running down the Hare.

CNA, good, gracious, bountiful. ex. *mac criomhthain fà cna re sgoil*, i. e. the son of *criomhthan* was bountifull to the Learned.

CNABAR, drowsiness, heaviness.

C N

CNA'DAIRE, a prating jester, a scoffer.

CNADAR-BHA'RCA, ships.

CNAG, a knock, crack, &c.

CNAGACH, rough or uneven.

CNAGACHD, sternness or sourness of look.

CNAGAIDH, bunch backed, bossed, Gal. *bossu*.

CNAGAIRE, a Noggin.

CNAGAIM, to knock, to rap, to smite.

CNAGH & *cnaoi*, a consumption, a Phthisic. Gr. *cnao*, Scindo, rado, &c. seems to have an affinity with the Irish *cnaoi*.

CNA'IB, hemp. vid. *canáib*.

CNA'ID, a scoff, jeer, or flout.

CNA'IDTEACH, a fret, also fretted.

CNA'IDIM, to deride, or ridicule.

CNAIGTHEACH, sluggishness.

CNA'IMH-FHÍACH, a Raven, or vulture.

CNAIRE, a buckle.

CNA'MH & *cnaímh*, a bone.

CNA'MHARGADH, i. e. *cnámh-mhargadh*, the shambles.

CNA'MH-RUÍGEADH, a cubit; from *cnámh*, a bone, & *ruigh*, the arm, down from the elbow to the fist.

CNAOÍ, a consumption, or Phthisic.

CNAOÍ, or *cnuígh*, the plural of *cnuíg*, a maggot, or worm.

CNAOIDHIM, to consume or languish, *ata sé ag cnaoi*, he languisheth, *cnaoifighear iad*, they shall consume away. also, to gnaw, or chew. Gr. *cnao*, rado, scindo.

CNAOIGHTE, consumptive, spent, &c.

CNAP & *cnaipe*, genit. a bunch, knob, or burton, old Engl. *cnaep*.

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CNAPACH, Bunched or knobbed.

CNAPAIM, to strike or smite.

CNAPA'N, a knob, bunch, or boss.

CNARRA, a ship. pl. *cnarradha*, Gloss. vet.

CNEAD, a sigh, or groan.

CNEADAIM, to sigh or groan.

CNEADH, a wound : *cneadh ar son cneidh*, a wound for a wound.

CNEADHACH, full of sores.

CNEAMHAIRE, a tricking artful fellow.

CNEAS, man's skin, *gile a chnis*, the whiteness of a man's skin.

CNEASDA & *cneasta*, modest, meek; well-tempered.

CNEASDACHT, mildness, meekness, &c.

CNEASA'IGHIM, to heal or cure.

CNEASUGHADH, a healing, or curing.

CNEATROM, a kind of horse Litter.

CNEIDH-SHLIOCH, a scar.

CNEIDH-SHLIOCHDACH, full of scars.

CNIOCHT, originally signified a common Soldier or Swords-man. ex. *idir Cniocht agus cath-bharùn*, both common Soldiers & Officers. N. B. this word is of the same origin with the German *Knecht*, which with them was formerly the only word to signify a Soldier, what the Latins called *Miles*. & to this day *Lanze-Knecht* signifies a foot-Soldier. vid. Cluver. Germ. Antiq. Lib. 1. cap. 44. the Anglo-Saxon word *Knight* is visibly the same as the German *Knecht* & the Irish *cniocht*, & properly as well as originally signified nothing else but Soldier. But it seems that among the Saxons & low Dutch, the Knights

belonged rather to the Horse than to the foot Soldiery; for *Ridder* the same as the English word *Rider* is still the only word amongst the Dutch to signify a Knight; & the Irish word *Ridire* signifies the same, whether they had it originally in their language, or borrowed it from the English after their settlement in Ireland. *cneoht* or *cniht* in old English was not anciently any title of honour, but signified at first a boy or youth; as, *Leorning cniht*, a School-boy; & afterwards (as it does yet in the Danish) a Servant. for *cepe-cnihtas* were market-slaves. & *Knecht* with the low Germans is now also degraded to signify a Servant. » Nam *Knecht* quod nunc » servum sive ministrum ac famulum, olim nil aliud quam militem » denotabat, » Cluver. ibid. I find in Mac Craith's history of the wars of Thomond in the time of Thomas & Richard de Clare, that the words *cniocht* & *Ridire* are used Synonymously. this word is therefore one of those, which from a mean original signification, have enobled themselves by degrees; as, to the contrary, other words whose primitive meaning was honourable, have been degraded to an infamous sense. thus *Latro*, originally signifying a hired Soldier whose functions were rather honourable, now means a highway man; & *Leno*, which meant a Princes Ambassador, is so strangely degraded as to signify nothing better than a pimp, or procurer of lewd women. On the other hand, *Baro*, which like *Latro*, signified a hired Soldier, is now become a title of honour & peerage. Again *Tyrannus*, a lawful King or

Lord, now means an usurper or oppressor.

CNIOPAIRE, a poor rogue.

CNIOPAIREACHT, acting the rogue.

CNO, famous, excellent, generous.

CNOBHADH, a territory in the county of Meath which anciently belonged to the *o Duains*.

CNOC, a hill.

CNOC, the herb navew.

CNOCA'N, a small hill, a hillock, a heap.

CNOCA'NACH, full of hills.

CNO-MHWINE, a wood of hawels, chensut-trees, or walnut-trees. Lat. *Nucetum*.

CNORA'CHAS, honour.

CNÙ & *cnudh*, a nut.

CNÙAS, a collection.

CNUA'SAIM, to gather together, to collect, or assemble.

CNÙASAIGHTHE & *cnùasta*, gathered, collected.

CNUAS-APUIGH, fruitful.

CNUDHAIRE, a Nut-cracker.

CNUIG, a maggot, or worm, formed in rotten cheese, or corrupt flesh.

CNUMH, or *crumh*, the same as *cnuig*.

C O

Co, formerly written for the modern go, as, *co-bhfearaibh Eirionn uime*, with the Irish forces in general under his command. *co ceart*. justly.

CÒACH, i, e, *Ruàthar*, a violent pursuit. Note that *Rhythyr* in welsh signifies a violent attack, or vigorous onset.

CÒARD, a Husband-man, a rustic, a clown; pl. *còairde*. this word

cóard seems to have an affinity with the Anglo-saxon Coward, a Dastard, or fainthearted man.

COBH, victory, triumph. hence *cobhthach* & *cobhsach*, victorious.

COBHACH, a tribute.

COBHAIL, an enclosed place, not covered over head, Lat. *caula*. also a woman's stays.

COBHAIR or *cabhair*, help, aid, relief, assistance Gr. *couros*.

COBHARTHA: *lucht cobhartha*, assistants.

COBHARTHACH, or *cabharthach*, a helper, an assistant.

COBHLACH, a navy or fleet.

COBHRA, a shield or target.

COBHSACH, victorious. *cobhsach*, *bheódha*, *calma*, *céadfathach*, Epithets given to a sprightly, brave, sensible man.

COBHACH, stout, brave, valiant.

COBHACH, victorious. hence it became the proper name of many of the Irish Kings, and answers very nearly to the Lat. word *victrinus*.

N. B. COBHTHACH, signifying victorious, was the proper name of an Irish CHIEF, from whom the ancient family called ò COBHTHACH derive their name & descent. they were Dynasts or Chief Lords of the territories now called Barryroe, east & west, in the County of Cork. they were of the Lugadian Race which gave the ancient name of *Corca-Lu ghe* to all the south-west parts of the county of Cork, a name that is now reduced to only two parishes separated by the River *Eilean* which forms the harbour of Baltimore, & are called *cothluighe*, a corrupt contraction of the word *corca-luighe*. it seems the

O COBHTHAICCS, English o Cowhig were originally the most distinguished of the Lugadian families, since their chief is mentioned in the first rank & with high distinction, particularly with regard to his hospitality, before the *o Flains* & the *o Driscols*, in the following ancient Rhymes. O COBHTHAICC *na n'ardccorn-oir: O Flainn-àrda, s'o heidirsgeoil: triùr do chinn air iàthaibh sean: triùr nàch do chlannaibh mìle-adh.* where the compound word *ardccorn-oir*, signifying *tall & large drinking cups of massy gold*, & not inferiour, in sublime combination of ideas, to any compound epithet in Homer, is pompously expressive of O Cobhthaicc's great hospitality. Note that the verb *do chinn*, in the above rhymes, signifies to reign as King. vid. *ceann*, *cinn*, supra. but a melancholy remark which remains to be made, is, that of the two families first mentioned in the just recited Rhymes, there is not, to my knowledge, one individual now existing that may be held in the light of a gentleman, having been all dispossessed long since of their very ancient & large properties: which indeed is the case of many other Irish families not less illustrious in former times, who are now either quite extinct or reduced to a state of perfect obscurity, for the reason now mention'd.

COBHACH, a creditor. perhaps rather a Debitor: Clery explains it by *fear do dhligheas fiacha*.

COC, manifest.

COCA, a Boat. wel. *Kûch*.

CÒCA, a cook. Lat. *coquus*.

COCAIRE, a cook. Lat. *infinir, coquere*.

CÒCAIREACHT, a cooking, also the art thereof.

COCHAR, order, æconomy.

COCH-DURN, a buckler.

COCHAL, a net.

COCHAL, a cloak, mantle or vestement. *cochal fíoil* a fatten cloak: also a hood, or cowl. ex. *cochal an naomh Bráthar*, the holy Friar's cowl. Lat. Cucullus.

COCHMA, the parity of one thing to another.

COCROTH, a shield or target.

COD, & *coda*, a piece or part. *Leith-choda*, of the half part. *Eàn-choda*, any part. it is mostly written *cot* & *cota* in old manuscripts. pl. *cotchaibh* & *cotanaibh*. L. quota. COD, victory.

CODA, or *ad choda*, i, e, *dlíghidh*, it requires, it deserves. this word is always used in an impersonal sense.

CODACH, invention.

CODACH & *cadach*, friendship.

CODADH, a mountain.

CODAILE, a supping-room. Pl.

CÒDA'L or *cómhdál*, a convention, or Assembly: also friendship intimacy.

CODALTA & *codaltach*, sleepy, addicted to sleep. *sùan codalta*, a profound sleep.

CODARSNA, contrary.

CODHBHRADH, a sacrificing, an offering.

CODHNACH, a Lord, a powerful personage, or principal Man in a District.

CODHLADH & *codhlaim*, to sleep. *do chodlaidh sé*, he slept. *coideòl-taoi*, ye shall sleep.

CODLAINÉAN, poppy.

CODRAMA, equal, even.

CODRAMACH, a country-man, a Rustick.

CODRAMACHT, equality, parity.

CODROMTHA, *duine codromtha*, an uncivilized man; also a stranger.

COEMH or *caomh*, little, small.

COEMH, i, e, *cómh-émh*; *oir as ionan émh agus ésga*, no luath, as soon as, as swift as.

COFRA, a chest or box. Ang. Sax. Coffe.

COFRÍN, a little box, or drawer.

COGADH, war, rebellion; also to wage war or rebell. *do cogadar an aghaidh an Annfhlaith*, they rebelled against the usurper.

COGAIDH, or *cagaidh*, just, lawful, equitable.

COGAIDHE-MUILLIN, mill-cogs.

COGAL, the herb cockle.

COGAL, the beards of a barley-ear.

COGAMHAIL & *cogamhuil*, warlike, military.

COGAR, a whisper; also an insurrection; a conspiracy. ex. *ro marbhadh é do chogar fear mídhe go haenchleithe*, he was privately murdered by the unanimous conspiracy of his own subjects the people of Meath. vid. Tighern. Annales.

COGARAIM, to whisper.

COGARNACH, whispers.

COGARAS, peace, amity.

COCHALC, a wash-ball.

COGNADH & *cognaim*, to chew, to bite.

COGOIRSE, a well ordered system.

COGRADH, to conspire.

COGTHACH, rebellious; also a warrior.

COGÚDHAS & *cogús*, conscience, *sgrúdad an chogúis*, the scrutiny & examination of the conscience.

COIB, a company, a troop. Lat. copia.

C O

CÒIB & *coibeadh*, a coppy.
 COIBCHIODH, ravenous, fierce.
 COIBHCHE, a dowry, a reward.
 COIBHCHE, a buying or purchasing.
 COIBHCHICHIM, to purchase or procure.
 COIBCHITHE, bought, purchased.
 CÒIBHDHEAN, i, e. *còmh-bhuidhean*, of which it is a corrupt contraction, a troop, or company.
 COIBHREOCHADH, to comfort.
 COIBHSEANA, Confession.
 COIC, a secret, a mystery.
 CÒICE, a mountain.
 CÒICE & *còige*, a fifth part. hence the word *còige*, is prefixt to the names of the five different Provinces of Ireland, as they are esteemed each a fifth part of the kingdom, though they are not all of an equal extent.
 COICHME, small, little.
 COICHT, children.
 COICMHE, an udder.
 CÒIDCHE, again, also ever, continually: *ni còidhche*, never.
 COIDEÒLADH, to sleep or slumber.
é réd ann a ccoideólaidh sé, wherein shall he sleep.
 COIDHCH, always, utterly, also verily.
 COIDHE, chastity, continency.
 COIDHEACH, a fighting.
 CÒIG-CRÍACH, rectius *coigriòch* or *coig-chrioch* a foreigner, a stranger.
 CÒIGCRÍOCHAS, the remoteness of one place from another.
 CÒIG-CRÍCH, potius *coig críoch* a strange land: a remote country.
 CÒIGE, the fifth part of any thing.
 CÒIGE, a Province, so called, because Ireland was divided into five territories or Provinces, vid.

C O

III

sup. *cùig còige na Héirionn*, the five Provinces of Ireland.
 COIGEADHACH, a Provincial.
 COIGÉAL, a noise or clap.
 COIGÉAL, a distaff.
 COGEALTA, a conference.
 COIGEART, Judgement.
 COIGEART, asking a question.
 CÒIGÉAS or *còigéise*, five ways or manners .i, e, *còig-bhéas*.
 COIGILIM, to rake up or kindle, *coigil an teine*, kindle the fire.
 COIGILIM, to spare, to save to lay up. *do choigil mogh-nuagad i, e. Eogan-mor, an t'arbhar: Eogan-mor* spared the corn or laid it up. *coigil sinn a Thiarna*, spare us o Lord.
 COIGILL, a thought, or secret, genit. *coigle*
 COIGLE, a companion.
 GOIGLEACHD, a train or Retinue.
 COIGLÍGHIM, to accompany, to attend.
 COIGNE, a spear or Javelin.
 COIGRÍGH, a bound or limit.
 COIGRÍGHEACH, a stranger, a foreigner.
 COIGRÍN, five parts or divisions.
 COILBHÍN, a small shaft: a stem or stalk of a plant.
 COILCE, a bed, bed-cloaths. *tré coilceadha na bhféinne*, the three materials of bedding amongst the Fenii or *Fiàna Eirionn*, according to Romantic accounts viz. *Barrughal crann*, *caonnach*, *agus ùr-lua-chair*, Branches of trees, moss, & green Rushes.
 COILEASADH, a Lethargy.
 COILÉIR, a quarry or stone-pit, a mine, corruptè *coiréal*.
 COILÉN or *coiléan*, a whelp, puppy.
 COILICE, the cholic.

COILIS, rectius colis, cabbage.
vid. *colis* lat. *caulis*.

COILL, sin, iniquity.

COILL & gen. *coille* pl. *coillte*. a wood, a grove, a wilderness. *a coill diàmhair*, in a dark wood, or desert. *cuin allaidh na coille*, the wolves of the forest. wel. Kelli, a grove vid. *Geilt*.

COILLEADH, a hog.

COILLEADH & *coillim*, to blindfold, or make blind.

COILLEADH & *coillim*, to trespass, to infringe, to violate; also to plunder, to geld, &c.

COILLMHÍN, a young pig.

COILLTE, woods, or forests.

COILLTE *maibíneacha*, a territory near mitchels-town in the county of cork, formerly belonging to a tribe of the *o caseys*.

COILLTE or *caillte*, & *caillteànac* an Eunuch: also gelded, lost, undone.

COIL-MHIAS, a wooden Dish.

COILT & *Collaid* vulg. *Colan* a young cow or heifer.

COILTEAMHUIL, woody, full of woods.

COIMHCHRIOSLACH, the confines of a country.

COIMDE, custom, practice, use.

COIMDE, a keeve, a large tub.

COIMEATA, a comet.

COIMH, the inflexion of *cómh*, equal, answers exactly in sense to the Latin *con*, & often forms the first part of a compound. it is generally written by the modern Grammarians *coimh* when an *e* or *i* becomes the initial Letter of the second part of the compound. it was anciently written *comh* without any alteration or addition. it implies *as*, *so*, or *as much*, equal, &c.

N.B. this prefix *cómh* has occasioned that several words subjoined to it, have been corrupted from their true original formation, some of their radical letters being suppressed & lost by abusive contractions; first proceeding from vulgar pronunciation, & then continued & authorized by copists who had not skill enough to rectify the words by restoring them to their radical purity. and the prefix too has suffered in one of its radicals in some rencounters; for instance in the word *cosmhuil*, which in its original formation was *cómh-samhuil*, from the prefix *cómh*, & *samhuil*, similar, Lat. *similis*, the prefix has lost its last radical *m*; & its adjunct *samhuil*, hath been reduced from two syllables to one. we shall occasionally take notice of some of those corrupted writings, guided by this rational maxim, that when the adjunct part of the compound word makes no sense by itself, it is to be rectified by restoring it to the frame of a known word bearing such a meaning as may be naturally reconcileable with that of the compound word in question.

COMHDE, a Lord, Laird or Master.

COIMH-DHÉ, or *caoibhdhia*, according to some, the Trinity, from *cómh*, & *De*, or *Dia*, God.

COIMEAR, short, brief. *aliter*, *cumair* & *athchumair*.

COIMEASDA, i. e. *cóimh-measda*, of equal esteem, or worth.

COIMHAIRE, *gan ceómhaire*, without fore-warning.

COIM-BHEARLA, corrupted into *cómhairle*, a conference, or consultation by mutual talking or speaking,

eching, a Council or Synod. vid. *còmh-agal*, & *còmhairle*, infra.

CÒIMH-BHEIRIM, to contribute.

CÒIMH-CHEANGAL, a joynt, an union, league, or covenant: a conspiracy, also, a conjugation.

CÒIMH-CHEANGLADH, to couple, to unite.

COIMH-CHEASA, a protection.

CÒIMH-CHÉIMNÌGHIM, to accompany, to go together.

CÒIMH-CHLIAMHAIN. vid. *cliabhain*.

CÒIMH-CHREAPADH, contraction.

CÒIMH-CRIOSLACH, the confines of a country.

CÒIMHDEACH, safe or secure.

CÒIMH-DHÉANTACHT, a composition.

CÒIMH-DHREIMEACHT, competition.

CÒIMH-DHREACHTA, conformed.

COIMHEACH, like, alike.

CÒIMHÉADACH, a watch or guard.

COIMÉADA'IDHE, a Keeper. *fear coiméada*, idem.

COIMÉADAIM, to keep, to preserve, also to beware, or take heed. *coiméadfuidh tú*, thou shalt keep.

CÒIMHEADACH, coupling or joining.

CÒIM-EASGAR, a conflict, a mutual strife or struggle, corruptè, *coinscar* qd vid.

CÒIMHÉIGNÌGHIM, to force or constrain, to oppress, to exact. *coimh-éignithí*; ye exact. *do coimh-éignigh sé*, he urged. *tarraidh an Rìgh iar sin na seacht mbraithre gona mathair, agus do chòimheignig iad chum Feola muc d'ithe*. the king urged the seven brothers (the Machabees) & their mother, to eat swine's flesh.

CÒIMH-EIRGE, Associates, partners, Allies.

CÒIMH-EIRGIM, to join with Auxiliaries, to assist.

COIMHÉUD, a ward or custody, watch, &c. *Bi tú ar do choimeud*, Be upon thy guard. *coimeuda*, as, *lucht coiméuda*, a guard.

CÒIMHÉUDA'IGHE, a Keeper, an observer.

CÒIMH-FEA'DHAN, a troop, a company.

CÒIMH-FHEAR-COGAIDH, a fellow Soldier.

CÒIMH-FIOSACH, conscious.

CÒIMH-FREAGARTHACH, agreeable to, or corresponding.

CÒIM-FHREAGRADH, conformity.

CÒIMH-FICHIM, to dispose, or to set in order.

CÒIMHGHLEIC, a conflict, or struggle in wrestling, running a race, or any other bodily exercise. vid. *Gleic*.

CÒIMH-GHNÉ, or *còimh-eagna gheana na néolach*. i. e. *fios gach Rìgh dàr ghabh a còimh-aimsir re roile*, a Chronological & Historical knowledge.

CÒIMH-GHLINNEADH, a fastning, or adhering to.

CÒIMH-GHREAMA'GHADH, a fastning or adhering to.

CÒIMH-GHREAMA'IGHIM, to adhere, to cling to.

CÒIM-IATHACH, one of the same country with another. vid. *Iath*.

CÒIMHIDEACHT, guarding, attending. *mnà coimhideachta*, waiting maids.

CÒIMHIDHEACH, no *Coimhightheach*, strange, or foreign. also an outcomer, stranger, or foreigner.

CÒIMHIOC & *coimhiuc*, a Comedy Pl.

CÒIMH-IONANN, even, equal, alike.

CÒIMH-LEANGA, a course or race.

COÍMHLIC, corrupted from *còimhleic*, a struggle, particularly in running a race.

COÍM-LIGHE, i, e, *Lànarnhas*, coupling.

COÍMH-LIGHIM, to lye together.

COÍMH-LIONGA, the even or regular march of an Army. hence that Irish name or description of a camel, *each cóimhlionga*, signifying a kind of walking horse, because he always walks with equal leisure.

COÍMH-LION, a multitude.

COÍMH-LÍONTA, fulfilled, compleat.

COÍMH-LÍONTAIGHT, a compleating or fulfilling.

COÍMH-MEARTAS, a comparison, *rectius Comh-mórtas*.

COÍMH-MEAS, equal.

COÍMH-MEAS, a consideration, or comparison.

COÍM-MEASAIM, to compare.

COÍMH-MEASDA, equal, of equal worth.

COÍMH-MÓRTAS & *comh-móradh*, a comparison.

COÍMH-NA'IGHIM, to dwell together, to inhabit. this is a corrupted contraction of the word *comh-thionuighim*, compounded of *comh*, & *Tionuigh*, which means frequenting a place, & *comh-thionuigh* means dwelling, or continuing in a place.

COÍMHNEACH, mindfull.

COÍMH-NEARTAIGHIM, to confirm, to strengthen.

COÍMH-NEARTAIGHTHE, confirmed. *Sacraimeint cóimh-neartaighthe an Chriosdaighe*, the Sacrament of Confirmation.

COÍMH-NEARTUGHADH, confirmation.

COÍMH-NEAS, a Neighbourhood.

COÍMH-NEASAIM, to approach, to draw nigh to.

COÍMHNÍGHIM, to remember.

COÍMHNÍUGHADH, a Remembrance.

COÍMREACH, assistant.

COÍMH-RÉALT & *coimh-réaltadh*, a constellation.

COÍMH-REANAIM, to divide.

COÍMH-RÉIMNÍGHIM, to assemble.

COÍMH-RÉIR, Syntaxis, or construction, concord, &c.

COÍMH-RÍACHDANAS, great want, or distress.

COÍMH-RÍACHDUIN, to engender.

COÍMH-RÍATUIN, copulation.

COÍMH-SHEASAMH, Equilibrium.

COÍMH-SEACACH, consequently.

COÍMH-SEACACHD, consequence.

COÍMH-SEICEAMHAIL, by consequence, consequential.

COÍMH-SÍGHIM, to perceive, also to comprehend as in a sum.

COÍMH-SIGHTHE, provident, frugal.

COÍMH-SHREAGADH, a connexion, or Relation.

COÍMHTHEACHAS, cohabitation, or living together in the same house.

COÍMHTEACHAIDHE or *cóimhthe-achach* a person that cohabits with another in the same house & family.

COÍMHTHIGHEAS, cohabitation, or living in the same house.

COÍMHTHIGHEASACH, one who lives in the same house with another.

COÍMH-THIONAL, an Assembly, a Congregation, a Synagogue, or Convent.

COÍM-THÍORRTHACH, one of the same Country, a Countryman.

COÍMH-THREANADH, a Confirmation.

COÍMHUC, a Comedy. Pl.

COÍMÍN, a Common.

COIMIRE, a brief, an Abbridgement.

COIMPREADH & *coim-préamhadh*. Conception, generation.

COIMPREA'MHAD & *coim-préamhaim*, to conceive. ex. *d'foillsigh Aingeal an Tiarna do Mhuire agus do coimhpréamhaidh sí tré an Spiorad ndomh*, Angelus Domini Annunciavit Mariæ, & concepit de Spiritu Sancto.

COIN, *no cuin* (pl. of *cù*) hounds. vid. *cù*.

COINBHEADH, a feast or entertainment. *coinbheadh cæcis*, a fortnight's entertainment.

COINBHEADHACH, a person who is invited to, or partakes of a feast. Lat. *conviva*, gal. *convié*.

COINBHEARSA'ID, conversation.

COIN-BHILE, the Dog-berry tree.

COINBHLIOCHT, a conflict or battle, sometimes & better written *coinfliocht*. Lat. *conflictus*.

COINCE, haste, speed, expedition.

COINCHIN, the Brain.

COINDEALG, Counsel.

COINDEALG, comparison, likeness, similitude.

COINDEALG, a criticising.

COINDIÚIR, as straight as.

COINDHREACH, *coindhreach ort*, mischief on you.

COINDREACH, instruction.

COINDREACH, to direct.

COINDREAGAD, *sonn coindreagaid*, here they separate, or branch out from each other.

COINDREAGADH, to fight or battle out.

COINDREAMHAN, rage, madness, fury.

COINDRIS, a Dog-bryar.

COINEADH, reproof.

COINEAL-BHA'ITE, excommunicated, accursed, detestable. *caindeal bhaite*, idem.

COINÉO, the Dog-berry tree.

COINFEASGAR, the Evening.

COINFEASOIR, a Confessor.

COINFHEASGARACH, late.

COIN-FHODHAIRNE, otters.

COINFLIOCHD, a debate, a battle, a conflict.

COINGIOLL, a qualification.

COINGIALL or *coingiol*, a condition. *ar coingiol*, upon condition.

COINGIALLDHA, conditional.

COININ or *cuinin*, a Rabbet. Lat. *cuniculus* vid. *cù*.

COINLEOR, a candlestick.

COINLÍN, *coinle* & *cainleóg*, a stalk, a bud.

COINNE, a meeting. *ionad coinne*, a place of meeting, a rendezvous.

COINNE, *ós coinne*, opposite. *ós coinne a néadain*, to their faces. *do rith sé na choinne*, he ran to meet him. *as coinne a chéile*, over against one another.

COINNE, a woman. this old radical word of the Celto-Ibernians, is the same in origin as the word *Quean* or *Queen*, of the Anglo-Saxons. Lat. *cunnus*. ex. *ante Helenam cunnus fuit causa teterrima Belli*. Horat.

COINN-ATHAIR, a father in Law, a Wife's father.

COINNEAL & *caindeal*, a candle. Lat. *candela*.

COINN-REACHTA, i, e, *rachta-con*, the laws of hounds & of hunting.

COINSÍAS, vid. *cogús*, conscience.

COINT, a woman.

COINTIN, a controversy, a debate, dispute, or contention. *fear cointinne*, a contentious man.

COINTINNEACH, contentious.

COINTIONOIDEACH, custom. Pl. ex. CL.

COIP, a tribe or multitude of people, or military forces. Lat. *copiæ-arum*.

COIP, a copy of any writing.

COIP-SGRIBHIN, a transcript of any piece of writing.

COIR, in compound words signifies false, as *coir-chléiríoch*, a false clerk.

COIR or *cuir*, sin, guilt, iniquity. fault. *lán do choirtibh fuilteacha*, full of bloody crimes. *do reir a choir*, according to his fault.

COIR, solitary, lonesome.

CÒIR, just, right, *nàr choir a dheùnamh*, that ought not to be done.

COIRCE, Oats. wel. *Keirk*: *coirce fiadhain*, wild Oats. *Aràn coirce*, oat-bread.

COIRDÍN, a small cord.

COIRE, trespass.

COIRE, a chaldron.

COIRE, an invitation to any meeting, or entertainment.

COIREAMAN, coriander.

CÓIRGNÍOMH, satisfaction.

CÓIRIGH, Ranges.

COIRIGHIM, or *cuirighim*, to sin, trespass, or offend. *Do chorúigh mé*, I have offended. also to condemn, to chastise or correct. *coiréocha mé*, I will punish, or correct.

CÓIRIGHIM & *córúghadh*, to mend to repair, to trim or dress.

COIRIGHTHE, dressed, amended, go *coirigithe*, sprucely, neatly.

COIRIM, to teize.

COIRIPEADH, corruption. & *coiriptheacht*, idem.

COIRIPIM, to corrupt or spoil.

COIRIPTHE, corrupted. depraved, wicked.

COIRIPTHEACHT, corruption, villainy.

COIRM & *cairm* a kind of ale among the old Irish. vid. *cuirm*.

COIRME & *coirmeach*, a pot-companion.

COIRMEÒG, a cup-gossip.

COIRMÍN, the dimin. of *cormac*. a proper name of a man.

COIRNEACH, a part.

CÓIRNEACH, *Jásgaire cóirneach*, the King's fisher.

CÓIRNÉUL, a Corner. Wel. *Kor-nel*. it properly means the point of the interior space of any Angle; a Nook.

COIRNINEACH, frizled, curl-haired.

COIRNSDÍALL, a cup-board.

COIRPE, wicked, corrupt. *Daoine coirpe*, potius *coirpthe*, depraved or wicked persons.

COIRRCHEANNAIM, to make round & sharp like a top.

COIRRCEANN *ciogail*, a whirl-gig.

COIRR-DHEABHADH, to fight with a spear. *óir as ionnan coirr agus Sleagh*. Cl.

COIRSCREADHÓG, a Screech-Owl.

COIRT, bark, Lat. *cortex*.

COIRTEÓIR, a carter.

COIS, near to, hard by, *cois na fairge*, by the sea.

COISBHEART, Leg-armour or a pair of greaves, or boots; also a shoe. or Stocking.

COISCÉIM, a pace or step. rectius *cosceim*; from *cos*, a foot & *céim* a degree. vid. *cosceim*.

CÓISDE, a coach.

COISDE, or *coiste*, a Jury of twelve men for trying a criminal cause according to the law of England.

COISEONA MÉ, I will prove,

maintain or defend. vid. *Cosanaim*.

COISGIM, to still or quiet, to quell or allay. also to cease, to leave off.

COISGLIDH, diligent, careful.

COISÍDHE, a footman.

COISÍN, a stem or foot-stalk.

COISIR, a great feast, or plentiful Entertainment. *còisreach*, idem.

COIS-LEATHAN, broad.

COISREACH, vid. *còisir*.

COISREACAIM, to consecrate. *Lar. confecro*.

COISREACAN, Consecration, also blessing.

COISREACTHA, consecrated, blessed.

COISREAGTHA, idem. *Uisge coisreatha*, holy or consecrated water.

COISREAACHTHAN, consecration.

COISRIOGHADH, Sanctification.

COIS-RIOMHADH, the Scanning of a verse. i, e, *Riòmhadh no Aíreamh cos*.

COISTEACHT, potius *cloisteacht*, hearing.

COISTEÒIR, a Coach-man.

COISTEÒNNUIGH, vid. *costas*.

COIT & gen. *coitte*, a Coracle, or small boat.

COITCHEADH, publick. *Sgola coitcheadha*, public schools. vid. *coitcheann*.

COITCHEANN, vulgar, common, public, *coitcheannu don uile Duine*, common to all men. *go coitcheann*, in general.

COITCHEANNACHT, community.

COITÉORAN, a limit or Boundary.

COITIT, an Awl, a Bodkin, &c.

COL, an impediment or prohibition Gr. *coluo*, impedio. *col gaoil* the impediment of consanguinity. *col cómh-fhoguis*, the Impediment

of Affinity, *col uisge*, i, e, *cairdios chriosd*, the impediment of spiritual relation, contracted in Baptism or Confirmation: this last is vulgarly called *col iàruis*, corrupted from *col iar-uisge*.

COLACH, wicked, impious, prohibited, *cain colach*, impious Cain.

COLAIM, to hinder. Gr. *coluo*. impedio.

COLAIGHNEACHD, a Colony.

COLA'ISDE, a College.

COLAM, to plaister.

COLAMOIR, the fish called Hake in English.

COLAMHUIN, vid. *colùmhain*. *colùmhain Leapa*. a bed-post.

COLAMNA fearb. a Cow-hide.

COLAN, the body, flesh, *do che-ùsadar an cholann*, they mortified the flesh. *aiseirghe na col'na*, the resurrection of the flesh.

COLBH, a post or pillar: also the stalk of a plant.

COLBHA, a Scepter.

COLBHA, love, friendship, esteem, regard.

COLBHAIM, to sprout, or shoot forth Sprigs.

COLBHTA & *colpa*, the Calf of the Leg. the shank, the leg of a man from the knee to the Ankle.

COLBHATCH, a cow-calf, a heifer.

COLCACH or *colcaidh*, a Bed.

COLG, a sword.

COLG, a prickle, a sting, a beard or Awn; as of Barley, *colg órna*, &c.

COLGACH, full of prickles, or beards. also smart, lively; also fruitful.

COLGA'N, a Salmon.

COLGTHROIDIM, to fence, to fight with a sword.

Còlis, Cabbage, Lat. *caulis*.
 COLL, the hazel-tree; hence the Letter *c* took the name of *coll*.
 COLL, a head.
 COLL, destruction, ruin.
 COLLACH, *no Rón-chollach*, a fat-heifer.
 COLLADH & *collaim*, to sleep, sometimes written *codhladh*.
 COLLADH, sleep, rest.
 COLLAID, a heifer of two years old.
 COLLAIDH, carnal, venereal.
 COLLAIM, to sleep. Heb. *cholom*, Somnium.
 COLL-CHAILL, a wood of hazel.
 COLLCHNÚ, a hazel-nut.
 COLL-LEABAIDH, a bedstead.
 COLLTACH, a fleet, written also *cobhlach*.
 COLLOTACH, sleepy.
 COLM & *colum*, a dove, or pidgeon. *colùr* idem.
 COLMA, hardness.
 COLMCHA, a Dove-cote, a pidgeon-house.
 COLM-LA'N, a pidgeon-house.
 COLÒG, a steak or collop.
 COLPA, a single cow, horse, &c.
 COLPACH, a bullock, or heifer: a young steer, a colt.
 COLT, meat, victuals. vid. in voce *ceirnìne*, *suprà*.
 COLTAR & *coltair*, a plow-share.
 COLTRA, dark, gloomy, obscure.
 COLÚBHAIPT, coleworts, cabbage.
 COLUM & *colom*, a dove or pidgeon. Lat. *columba* wel. *clommen*. cor. *Kolom*, Arm. *Kulm* & *Kulym*.
 COLÚMHAN, a prop or pillar a pedestal. Lat. *columna* wel. *coloyñ*. Hisp. *coluna*. vulg. Gr. *kolona*.
 COM, the waist or middle, the body. *tinneas coim*, the bloody flux.

also a defence, protection, guard. ex. *fà choim*, under covert, or protection.
 CCMACH, a breach, a Defeat, *comach an catha*, the Defeat of the Army.
 COMADOIR, a Romancer.
 COMADOIREACHD, a feigned story, invention.
 COMAIRCE, protection.
 COMAIRCIM, to protect or defend.
 COMARAIM, to liken or compare.
 COMANN, Communion, Society.
 COMAR, the nose, also a way.
 COMARC, a part or share.
 COMARCTHEOIR, a Protector.
 COMART, to kill.
 COMAS, the pulse. vid. *cuisse*.
 COMASACH, efficacious, capable, able.
 COMASG, mixture, a blending together. *a ccomaisg lear*, higledy-pigledy.
 COMASGACHD, a composition.
 COMASGGHNUMH, a Chaos, or confused mass.
 COMASGMHOIL, idem.
 COMBACH, a breach, Defeat, &c.
 COMBA'IDHE, assistance, friendship.
 CÒMBRÚITE, crushed.
 COMDHAIS, resembling, like.
 CÒMH, in compound words sometimes signifies *so*, or *as*: *còmh-ard* as high, *comh-dhàoineach*, so populous. and *còmh-fadso*, this far, *còmh-mór*, as great. vid. *còmh*.
 CÒMH, to keep, to preserve.
 CÒMHACHD, might, power, ability. *ann do chómhachd*, in thy power.
 CÒMHACHDACH & *cómhachdam-hail*, able, capable, powerful. *cumasach*, idem.

CÒMHACMACH, a circuit.

CÒMHAD, the two last quartans of a verse are distinguished by this name, as the two first are by that of *Séoladh*.

CÒMHADH, an Elegy, rectius cùm-hadh.

CÒMHADH, preservation.

CÒMHADH, a sigh or groan.

CÒMHADH or *cùmhadh*, a bribe, also a reward, a condition, or article of peace, &c. a gratuity. hire, or recompence. ex. *Breath nar chòir a Dhoncha dhuit air chòmhaibh oir na airgiott*. a judgment which you should not pronounce for gifts of gold & silver.

CÒMH-AGAL, a conference a council, from *còmh*. Lat. *con* & *agal*, mutual talk, or discourse; it is of the same import with *comhairle* corrupted from *comhbhearta* signifying talking, speaking, or conferring in common. *Bearla* is of a germano-celtic origin, the same word with *parle*, *parler* or the French.

COMHAILE, being big with child, a big belly, Pregnancy, &c.

COMHAILLIM, to bear or carry.

CÒMHAILTIM, to join.

CÒMHAIMSEARACH, cotemporary.

CÒMHAIMSEARDHA, idem.

CÒMHAINM, a surname.

CÒMHAIR & *cómhuir*, opposite, towards. *as bur ccómhair* over against you. *ar ccómhairne* for us. *fa chómhair na cloinne*, for the Children.

CÒMHA'RBHIM & *cómairmhim* to number, to count or reckon. *do chómhai fidhe*, ye shall count.

COMHAIRE, a Cry, an Outcry.

COMHAIRCE, quarter or mercy.

COMHAIRCIM, to cry out, to bewail.

CÒMHAIRLE, an Advice or Counsel.

CÒMHAIRLE, a Convocation, Council or Synod: from *cómh* & *bearta*, a speech, an arguing or consulting: *comhairle bhfear néirionn*, the general council of the Irish nation.

CÒMHAIRLEACH, a counsellor, adviser, &c.

CÒMHAIRLIGHIM, to counsel, to advise, to consult. *do chómhairligh sé*, he advised.

COMHAITCHEADH, competition.

COMHAITCHEAS, a Neighbour.

CÒMHAL, the performance, execution, or accomplishment of a thing. ex. *do shior Bráighde ré cómhail na cùmhaidh*, he desired to have Hostages as sureties for the performance of the conditions.

COMHAL, bold, courageous, brave.

COMHAL, *no cumhal*, a waiting maid.

COMHAL, *no accomhal*, to heap or join together. Lat. *cumulo*, *accumulo*.

CÒMHALAIM, to discharge an Office or duty, to perform, fulfil.

CÒMHALT & *cómhalta*, a foster-brother. Lat. *co-alitus*, from *alo*, *alere*, *altum* & *alitur*.

COMHALTACH, fulfilled, performed, &c.

CÒMHAM, to defend.

COMH-ANNAN, like, alike; *coimh-ionnan*, idem.

CÒMH-AONTA, consent.

CÒMH-AONTACHD, agreement, unity, concord.

CÒMH-AONTAIGHIM, to agree with one, to consent to, as, *cómh-aontaighim an coimhseicead*, *concedo consequentia*.

CÒMH-AÒSDA, cotemporary.

CÒMHAR, opposite. v. *cómhair*.

CÒMHARBA, protection.

CÒMHARBA, i, e, *cómh-fhorba*, a co-partner in church-Lands or Benefices; also a Successor to a See or other Ecclesiastic Dignities. *Cómharba Phátricc*, S. Patrick's Successor in Ardmagh. vid. Colg. Triad. Thaumaturg. pag. 293 693. col. 1. & War. Antiq. Hib. cap. 17. vid. *Forba*, *Cómharba Pheadair*, the Pope, or S. Peter's Successor.

COMHARBA, a Religious Order of Monks among the old Irish. vid. Keat.

COMHARBA, *bean cómharba*, an Abbess. *beancómharba Brigidhe*, the Abbess of Kildare or the Successor of S. Bridget. vid. Chron. Scot.

COMHARBACHD, a Vicarage.

CÒMHARDADH, agreement, correspondence, in the composition of an Irish *Dán* or verse, *Cómharda* or *Cómhardùghadh* is an agreement & correspondence of two words in number of syllables, Quantity of vowels, & consonants of the same class.

CÒMHARGUIN, a Syllogism.

CÒMHARSA, & gen. *comharsan*, a Neighbour. rectius *cómhursa*, from *cómh*, & *ursa*, the jamb or side-post of a door; a very natural expression of the mutual connexion & dependence of neighbours on each other.

CÒMHARSANACHD, a neighbourhood.

CÒMHARTHA, a mark or token, *cómhartha na croise*, the sign of the cross. pl. *cómharthùighe*.

CÒMHARTHÙGHADH, a marking or pointing out.

CÒMHARTHUÍGHIM, to remark or observe.

CÒMHARTHUIGHTHE, marked,

remarked.

CÒMH BHRÚACH, the marches or confines of a country.

CÒMH - BRÚACHACH, bordering upon one another, conterminous.

CÒMH-CHAIDREACH, corresponding, a correspondent.

CÒMH-CHAIDREACHT, commerce, traffic.

CÒMH-CHAIDREACHAS, commerce, mutual correspondence.

CÒMH-CHAINT, a conference; also controversy, an abuse, or affront. *tugadar cómhchainnt dà chéile*, they abused or reviled each other.

CÒMH-CHAOÍDHIM, & *cómh-chaóinim*, to condole, to bemoan.

CÒMH-CHARAÍDHEACHD, rectius *comchuraidheacht*, mutual struggling or combat.

CÒMH-CHARNTA, heaped together.

CÒMH-CHEANGAL, a confederacy, *cómh-cheangal*, also means any joint union or tie either in social life, or degree of affinity.

CÒMH-CHOIGRÍGH, a border or limit.

COMH-CHONGBHA'IL, honour.

CÒMH-CHORP, a corporation.

CÒMH-CHOSMHUIL, alike, suitable, conformable. N.B. This word is corrupted & abusively constructed; for the word *cosmhuil* is a corrupt contraction of *cómh-samhuil*. Lat. *consimilis*.

CÒMH-CHRAITE, sprinkled.

CÒMH-CHRAS, good fellowship.

CÒMH-CHRA'OIDHEACHD, agreement.

CÒMH-CHRUINNÍGHIM, to assemble, to convoke.

CÒMH-CHRUINNÍUGHADH, a Congregation.

CÒMH-CHRUINNIGHTHE,

CÒMH-CHRUINNIGHTHE, assembled. *a tàimid annsa go còmh-chruinnighthe a nainm Dé*, we are here assembled in the name of God. from *comh*, Lat. *con*, & *cruinne*, quod vide.

CÒMH-CHUIRIM, to dispose or set in order.

CÒMH-CHUDRAMA'IGHIM, to equalize.

CÒMH-CHUISNIGHTHE, congealed.

CÒMHDAIGHIM, or *còmhduighim*, to build. ex. *còmhduighidh Teampoll damh isin ionad ud*, build me a temple in that place. this word is a corruption of *comhshóduighim*, as the primitive buildings consisted chiefly of sods of earth. vid. *fod*, *infra*.

CÒMH-DA'IL or *còmhdhàil*, an assembly or convention; a Congregation, or Convocation. *comhdhàil coitchean na clèire*, a general council. gen. *còmhdhàla*.

CÒMH-DHAINGNIUGHADH or *còmh-dhaingnighim*, to confirm, strengthen, &c.

CÒMH-DHALTA, a foster-brother. it is pronounced *cóalta*.

CÒMH-DHAS, an equal Right.

CÒMH-DHLÙTHA, a compact.

CÒMH-DHLÙTHADH, contribution.

CÒM-DHLÙTHAIM, to frame, to joyn or couple.

CÒMH-DHOICH, as soon as.

CÒMH-DHUANADH, Confirmation.

CÒMH-DHÚTHCHAS, of the same kindred & country.

CÒMH-DHÚTHCHASACH, a country-man. one of the same country.

CÒMH-DHLÙTHA, assembled.

CÒMH-FA'SGAIM, to embrace.

CÒMH-FHOGUS, consanguinity or mutual proximity of blood.

CÒMH-FHÚIGHLEADH, a Conference.

CÒMH-FHUIL, consanguinity. *còmh-fhlannas*, idem.

CÒMH-FHURTACH & *còmh-fhurtachd*, comfort, *còmh-furtachd an spioradh naoimh*, the consolation of the holy Ghost; also confirmation.

CÒMH-FHUIRTUIGHTHEOIR, the comforter. *an spiorad naomh an còmh-fhuirtightheoir*, Spiritus Sanctus Paracletus.

CÒMH-FHUIRIMIM, to compose.

CÒMH GHABHA'IL, i. e. *órdain*, harmony, love.

CÒMH-GHAIL, of the same tribe or family: *A Mhaoilseachlainn mhic Domhnaill*, *Do chlainn Inghine còmhghail*.

CÒMH-GHAIL, Consanguinity. *còmh-ghàoil*. idem.

CÒMH-GHA'IR & *Còmh-ghàirdeachus*, Congratulation, rejoicing.

CÒMH-GHA'IRDÍUGHADH & *còmh-ghàirdighim*, to congratulate.

CÒMH-GHAIRM, a Convocation *do chur sé còmh-ghairm air a maitheibh*, he convoked their chiefs.

CÒMH-GAR, near, nigh at hand. *Sligh còmhgair*, a short or direct way.

CÒMH-GHIOL, condition.

CÒMH-GHNAS, genteel.

CÒMH-GNOTHÙGADH, conversation.

CÒMH-GHNUMTHA, heaped together.

CÒMH-GOTACH, a consonant.

CÒMH-GHUILIM, to condole.

CÒMHGUS, rectius *còmhfhogus*; consanguinity, or more literally, mutual proximity, of blood. vid. *còmhfhogus*. *suprà*.

CÒMHLA, guards. *a dhiàn-chòm-*

hla, his aids de camp, or Life-guards. vid. *Caithréim*.

CÓMHLA, a horn.

CÓMH-LABHAIRT, a conference, or colloquy.

CÓMH-LABHRA, the same.

CÓMH-LABHRAIM, to converse, or discourse together.

CÓMHLACH & *comhlaoch*, a comrade or fellow Soldier. also a Guardsman.

CÓMHLACHTÚIGHE, a foster brother, one who should naturally be nursed by the same breast-milk that another was nursed with to his prejudice. Lat. collactaneus.

CÓMHLADH, a door. pl. *comhlai-igh. comhluigh uisge*, sluices.

CÓMHLAIM & *comlaim*, to rub.

CÓMHLAIR, quiet, even-tempered.

CÓMHLAN, a duel, a combat. *fear comhlan ceád*, a centurion; more properly a man who is so great a champion as to be able to encounter a hundred men.

CÓMH-LAOCH, vid. *comhlach*.

CÓMH-LIÓNADH, to fulfill.

CÓMH-LÙADAR, conversation, company. *seachnaidh a chómh-lùadar*, avoid ye his company.

CÓMH-LÙADRAIM, to accompany.

CÓMH-LÙATH, as swift, as soon as.

CÓMH-LÚCHD, partners. *comhlu-chd oibre*, fellow Labourers.

CÓMH-LUIDHE, alliance, confederacy, &c. *do rinneadar Síde & Comhluidhe*, they made peace & alliance. vid. Annal. Innisfall in the Reign of Mortogh more O'Brien.

CÓMH-MAÓIDHEAMH, common joy or boasting; also congratulation.

CÓMH-MA'OIDHIM, to congratulate, also to boast together.

CÓMH-MBRA'ITHREACHAS, consanguinity.

CÓMH-MBRA'ITHREACHD, idem.

CÓMH-MBRUGHADH, contrition.

CÓMH-MBRUGH & *comh-bhrùite*, contrite.

CÓMH-MBÙAIDHREADH, a tumult, uproar, &c.

CÓMH-NASGAIM, to compact or join together.

CÓMH-NA'IGHE, a dwelling, or habitation.

CÓMH-NUIGHE, as. *a ccomhnàighe*, always, continually.

CÓM-NUIGHIM, to stand still or quiet, to rest, *fan ad chómhnùighe*, stand still. also dwell or inhabit. vid. *Cóimh-nàighim. do rinneadar comhnàidhe* they dwelt, they pitched. vid. *comhthionùighim*, supra.

CÓMHNUIGHTHEACH, continuing, permanent, stanch, steadfast, continual. *comhnùigheach*, the same.

CÓMH-ÓGLA'CH, a fellow servant.

CÓMH-ÓIGHRE, Co-heir. *Cómh-óighrigh do Chríost sinn tré an Bha-ísdeadh*, we become the Coheirs of Christ by Baptism.

CÓMH-ÓLTÓIR, a pot-companion.

CÓMH-PHA'IS, compassion.

CÓMH-PHRÍOSÚNACH, a fellow-prisoner.

CÓMHRA, a Coffin, an Ark. *cómhra Buigbhuinne*, an Ark of Bullrushes, as the cradle of Moses is called.

CÓMH-RAC, a fight, conflict engagement: ex. *Comh-rac Éin-shir*, a Duel. N. B. As the monosyllable *rac* in this compound word *comh-*

rac, is absolutely unintelligible & unknown in the Irish language, it must therefore be looked upon as only the maimed remains of a right genuine word that lost some of its radicals in its junction with the preposition *comh*; which has been the case of *Nuigh* in the word *cómh-nuighe*, of *airle* in *cómhairle*, of *gus* in *cómhgus*, i. e. *cómhfhogus*, of *duighim* in *cómhdùighim*, i. e. *comhfhodhuighim*, &c. this monosyllable *rac* must naturally be a part of the word *brac*, which is also written *braic* & *broic*, all meaning the arm, Lat. *brachium*, which in its ancient & proper signification comprehends the shoulder & all the rest from thence to the fingers inclusively. *Antiqui humeros cum brachiis armos vocabant*, says Festus; & *cellus* says that *Brachium* meant the whole from the shoulder inclusively to the fingers ends; what is likewise meant by the Irish word *brac*, *braic* or *broic*. & as the Latins derived their word *arma*, fighting weapons, from *armus*, the arm, & *pugno pugnare* to fight, from *pug-nus*, the fist, because the first way of fighting was with the arms & fist; so in Irish the word *cómh-braic* or *comh-bhroic*, signified fighting or combating with the arms & fist, & is of the same Import as the Latin *compugnare*, we have still the word *broic* in common use to signify an effort or struggle, as, *tàim a broic leis*, I am making efforts at it, & also, I am struggling with or against him.

CÓMH-RACAIM, to battle, to encounter. *do chómhraic mé*, I fought.

CÓMH-RA'DH, a Dialogue, con-

versation. pl. *comh-ràidhibh* or *cómh-ràidhtibh*.

CÓMH-RA'IDHIM, to talk together, to converse. *do chómh-ràidh sé re na Dhear-bhràthair*, he conversed with his Brother.

CÓMH-RA'IDHTEACH & *cómh-ràidhtighe*, conversable, a good companion.

CÓMH-RANGACH, wrinkled.

CÓMH-ROCHDAIM, to meet.

CÓMH-ROGHAIN, Election, choice.

CÓMH-ROICHIM, to chuse.

CÓMH-ROINN, a share or portion. *Luchd Cómhroinn*, Partakers.

CÓMH-RU'IDHIM, to concurr.

CÓMH RÚNAÍM, to impart or communicate as a secret.

CÓMH-RÚNÚGHADH, a Conspiracy. *lucht comhrúin*, conspirators.

CÓMH-SAÍGHIDH, peace among you, quiet, rest.

CÓMH-SANADH, everlasting, perpetual.

CÓMH-SANADH, Rest, quietness, &c.

CÓMH-SGOLAÍRE, a school-fellow.

CÓMH-SMUGAIM, to vomit.

CÓMH-SHNUADH, a meeting or Confluence of Rivers, or waters.

CÓMH-SHOLLUS, a constellation.

CÓMH-SHRUTH, a confluence of Rivers.

CÓMH-SHÚANAIDH, he slept or reposed.

CÓMH-SHUIRÍGEACH, a Rival or Competitor, a Candidate.

CÓMH-SPAIRN, a wrestling or contesting.

CÓMHTHA & *Comthach*, a Companion or comrade. *fear comhtha Eathraigh ro bhí agam, isé do dhearsg-*

*naidheach dom gach nìdh do fhia-
fruighin de na bhealra fein.* a com-
panion who was à Hebrew answered
all my questions in his own
tongue.

CÓMHTHA, a fidelity.

CÓMHTHACH, a comrade, or
close companion, derived perhaps
from *comh* & *teach*, a house, from
cohabiting together in one house.

CÓMHTHAITE, a compact.

CÓMH-THARNGTHA, contracted.

CÓMH-THA'TH, a commissure,
joint or Closure.

CÓMH-THA'THAIM, to join toge-
ther.

CÓMH-THATHÚIGHE, a mutual old
acquaintance.

CÓMH-THIONA'L, Congregation.

CÓMH-THOILIGHIM, to agree with
one, to consent to.

CÓMHTHRAS, a sweet scent.

CÓMH-THROM, just, equal; also
equity, justice. also balast or coun-
terpoising. *ex. ceart is cothrom*: also
níl sé cothrom, &c.

CÓMH-THROMAIGHIM, to ballan-
ce, to weigh or poise.

CÓMH-THRÚAIDHE, compassion.

CÓMH-THÚSGA, when first, as
soon as.

CÓMHUA, a cousin-german. *ua*,
is a son, or a son's son, or daug-
hter; & *Comh-ua* means two sons
or daughters in the same second de-
gree.

CÓMH-UIBHNEÓIR, a pot-compa-
nion.

CÓMHUIDH, a present.

CÓMHMHAIM, a wife.

COMMAIRCE, a Riding together.

CÓMMAITHCHEAS, a neighbour-
hood

COMHMHEADH, free quarters:
Commheadh ó Shamhuin go Beiltine,

free quarters from all Saints till
May.

COMMOR, the nose.

COMON, but.

COMÓRADH, an Assembly, Con-
gregation, &c.

COMÓRADH & *comoraim*, to ga-
ther together, to assemble. *do co-
móradh na flatha*, the Chiefs were
assembled.

COMPA'NACH, a companion, a
comrade.

COMPA'NTAS, fellowship, society.

COMPA's, a compass, a ring or
circle.

COMPRA'ID, a comparison.

COMRAIGHEAS, a form or fas-
hion.

COMSUANADH, rest.

COMTHACH, a Companion.

COMUISGIM, to mingle. *do cho-
muisc mé*, I mixed.

CÓMH-URSA, abusively written
cómharsa, genit. *cómh-ursan*, a ne-
ighbour. *ursa*, genit. *ursan*, signi-
fies the jamb or side post of a door;
so that the compound word *cómh-
ursa*, plur. *cómhursana*, metapho-
rically signifies persons living in
close connection, & supporting each
other as mutually as the two jambs
of one & the same door; a very na-
tural emblem & representation of
the reciprocal duties of neighbours
towards each other.

CON, sense or meaning.

CON-ABLACH, a carcass. Lat. ca-
daver.

CONACH, a Murrain among cat-
tle, which is of as pestilent a nature
amongst them, as the Plague is a-
mong Men.

CONA'CH, Prosperity, affluence,
worldly blessings. written also *Con-
aghach*, & *Conadh* the same. a con-

ach sin ort, may you benefit by it.

CONACH, a shirt, a smock.

CONACHLONN, an Equal, a comrade, a mate, a fellow.

CONACHLONN, a kind of versification common among the Irish, according to the strict Rules of which, the last word of a verse is the first of the next, pursuing the same order to the end, the last word of the whole poem being like unto the first. this is vulgarly called *Paddairín* or *Slabhradh*.

CONA'DH, Prosperity, potius *Conagh*.

CONADH, a greedy Appetite: also rage or fury. hence *madradh conaidh*, a mad dog.

CONADHAIRE, therefore. ex. *gonaire sin*, for which reason, a frequent expression in Irish.

CONAL, the proper name of many great Princes of the old Irish. I. *Conal Cearnach* a Prince of the Royal Ruderician Race of Ulster, was a celebrated warrior about the time of the birth of Christ, according to our Annals. he was Cotemporary & Cousin of the same blood with the famous champion *Cúchulainn*. from this Conal the large territory of *Ibh Conail muirtemne*, otherwise called *machaire chonail*, now a part of the County of Louth, had its name. his chief descendants are the *magenis's* ancient Lords of *Ibh-Eathach*, or *Iveach*, a large territory now comprehending the two Baronies of upper & lower *Iveach*, & other tracts in the County of Down; & the O Mora's or O Mores, Princes or Lords of *Laighis-eacha*, now called *Leix*, comprehending the two large modern Baronies of *Mary-burrough* & *Cuil-*

leanagh, with other parts, reduced into a County called the Queen's County in Philip & Mary's reign Mr. O More of Ballyna is now the CHIEF of this noble family. II. CONAL GOLBAN, one of the sons of NIAL-NAOIGHIALLACH, King of Meath, & supreme Lord of Ulster & Conaught towards the end of the fourth century. from this *Conal Golban* the Country of *Cinéal Conail* or *Tirconell*, now the County of Donegal, which was the ancient estate of the O Donels, derives its name; & of which large Territory this Princely family have been Sovereign Lords from the fourth Century to the time of K. James I. of England. the great General O Donel, velt Marshal, Chief General of Cavalry, Governor General of Transilvania, & *Grand Croix* of the Military Order of St. Theresa, descended from a series of Kings, Princes, or Counts, who have maintained their Sovereign independancy, at least, from the second century, down to the beginning of the sixteenth in the reign of James the first of England, is now the Chief of this princely family. III. CONAL GABHRA, from whom the country of *Ibh-Conail Gabhra* derives its name, was the ancestor & stock of the O Conels, widely spread throughout the Counties of Limerick, Kerry, & Cork. that Country, now comprehending the Baronies of upper & Lower Conello in the County of Limerick, was more anciently called *Tir-bfhearmorc*, or other wise *Tir-armorc*. the O Conels, it seems, were dispossessed of that territory long before the 12th. century; for we read in the continuator of Tighern-

ach's Annals at the year 1155, that O Cinéalý & O Cuileáin were then the two Kings of *Ibh Conail Gabhra*; & that they killed each other in a duel or rencounter on a day of battle.

CONAIL, *Crom Chonail*, a Plague in Ireland an. 540. *Buidhe Conail*, another Plague which raged in Ireland an. 1664.

CONAILBHE, love, friendship.

CONAILBHEACH, upholding, assisting.

CONAIR, a way, a road. & gen. *Conaire*.

CONAIRDE, as, or alike.

CONAIRT, *Conairt do Coin allta*, a Rout of wolves.

CONAISLEACH, busily employed.

CONALL, love, friendship; hence *Conailbhe*.

CONAS, a carcass, a dead body.

CONBHAÍGHIM, to stop, stay, or withhold.

CONBHAISCNE, the Dog-berry tree.

CONBHUIDHEAN, a guard.

CONCHLIUD, a conclusion.

CONCÚBHAR, or *concúmhar* (from *con* a contracted writing of *cù-oun* vid. *ou* & *ouin*) i. e. a River-hound; or an otter, & *cùmhar*, a lover of hounds or dogs; has been the name of severall great personages of the old Irish. the family name *O Connor*, wherof there are different septs descended from different stocks, such as the great *O Connors* of Conaught, who were the last Kings of that Province; *O Connor* of Kerry, & *O Connor* of *Corcumroe*, both descended from *Fergus* son of *Rossa ruadh* of the Ruderician Race, hereditary Kings of Ulster; & *O Connor Cianachta* a descendant of *Cian* son of *Oliol-*

bluim, who was supreme King of *Leath-mogh*, i. e. of Munster & Leinster in the third century: these different *O Connors*, I say, were so called from one of their respective Ancestors named *concúbhar*; and yet the descendants of other great Princes of the same name were not called by that of *O Connor*, such as *concúbhar mac Neasa* King of Ulster, said to be a contemporary of our Saviour, & *concúbhar O Brien*, surnamed *na catharach*; the fourth descendant of the great *Brien Boirbhe*, which *Concúbhar* died King of múnster & supreme King of Leinster, according to the continuator of the Annals of Tighernach, anno 1142; wherein he is marked down as the eldest son of *Dermot O Brien*, whom he had succeeded in the throne of Munster an. 1120, as his younger brother Turlogh second son of *Dermot* & ancestor of the *O Briens* of Thomond, did likewise succeed this *concúbhar*, in the same throne, an. 1142. the Genealogical Records of the *mac Brodines*, hereditary antiquaries of the house of Thomond, and likewise those of the *Mulconeries* not less famous Genealogists, after setting down *Concúbhar na catharach* as the eldest son of *Dermot*, mention the *O Briens* of Clangibbon, whose Chiefs resided at *Balyshyhan*, now in the County of Tipperary, and the *O Briens* of *Coismagh* in the county of Limerick, as his direct descendants, & consequently the direct descendants of *Brien-Boirbhe*; I mean of all those of his posterity that bear the name of *O Brien*. for it is well known, and is candidly

acknowledged by the now mentioned Genealogists, that the *mac Mahons* of Thomond & the *mac Donals* of *Darach* in the same country, are the true direct heirs of *Brien Boirbhe*, they being the descendants of *Mortogh mór O'Brien* King of all Ireland, & eldest brother of *Dermot O'Brien* above mentioned; & accordingly the *mac Mahons* have preserved, as their arms, the three Lyons simply, which were the Royal Ensign of *Brien Boirbhe* in all his battles; in the same manner that they are preserved as arms by the *O Briens* of the direct line of *concubhar na Catharach*. this K. *Concubhar* had his surname *na catharach*, from the great number of Castles & Churches which he built in Munster besides two sumptuous Monasteries he built & founded at Ratisbonne, for Irish Benedictins, now possessed by the Scots. vid. *Cambrensis Evers.* pag. 163, 164. & yet Neither of the two families, the *O Briens* or the *mac Mahons*, are the direct chiefs of the Royal *Dalcaissian* Race: the *mac Eneirys* of Castletown *mac Eneiry* in the County of Limerick, who are dispossessed of their large estate since King James the second's time, are before them both in the Order of Lineal descent, being descended from the eldest son of *Mahon* King of Munster in the tenth Century, & elder brother of *Brien Boirbhe*, who succeeded him in that throne, & afterwards became Monarch of all Ireland. such has been at all times the instability of human grandeur & preeminence.

CONDA, until, Lat. *donec*, Conda

tàinic an tpsdal, donec venit Apostolus.

CONDA'IGHIS, a Countess.

CONDA'SACHD, rage or fury.

CONDREAGADH, a separation.

CONDUALA, Embroidery, Sculpture.

CONFADH *na Fairge*, the roaring of the sea.

CONFADACH, a Vulture.

CONGA, the Antlers or branches of a Buck's, or stag's horns.

CONGA, an Abbey of Canons Regular in the County of Mayo.

CONGA, Cotemporary.

CONGANTACH, an Assistant.

CONGASACH, a Kinsman, *rec-tius Cómh-fhogusach*.

CONGBHAIGHIM, to keep, to hold; also to attend.

CONGBHA'IGHTHEAS, abstinence, temperance.

CONGBHA'IL, an habitation, a house, a Village.

CONGBHA'LAS, a stay, or support.

CONGBHUISGIM *a Láimh*, I restrain him.

CONGCAIS, conquest.

CONGHA'IREADH, to roar, to make a great noise.

CONGHAL, gallantry, bravery.

CONGMHA'IL, to hold: *congmhaidh a Láimh an Coigéul*, her hands hold the Distaff. *do chongbhaidh sé*, he retained.

CONGNAIM, to help, assist or succour.

CONGNAMH, aid, assistance.

CONGRA, a Narrative, a Relation.

CONGRA'IDHE, a Relater or Rehearser.

CONGRAIM, cunning, craft, ingenuity.

CONGRAIM, Apparel, cloathing.

CONLA, or *Connla*, witty, sensible, prudent, also chaste.

CONLACH, straw, stubble, hay.

CONLAN, healthy.

CONLAN, an Assembly.

CONMHAICNE, the old name of severall districts in Connaught, so called, as our antiquaries assure us, from *Conmac* one of the three sons whom *Maidhmh Crùachna*, the wife of *Oilioll* King of Connaught bore, as we are assured, in one birth, for Fergus an exiled King of Ulster before the Christian Era. thus *Conmhaicne* of *Moyréin*, divided into two parts, the one otherwise called *Angaile* or *Anáile*, as also *muintir maolmóradha* in the County of Longford, the Estate of the *O Farells*, & the other called *muintir eoluis* in the County of Leitrim, the ancient property of the *Mac-Ranells*. in this partition I follow *O Dubhagáin's* Topographical poem, with which Mr. Harris Editor of Sir James Ware's works agrees, in vol. 2. pag. 48. though the Learned Mr. Flaherty (*Ogyg.* pag. 275.) assigns the part called *muintir eoluis* in the County of Leitrim to the *O Farells*, & that in the County of Longford to the *Mac-Ranals*. *Conmacne* of *Dunmór*, now the Barony of Dunamore in the County of Galway was the ancient estate of *OSíodhláin* according to *O Dubhagáin*. *Conmacne Cuile tola*, now the Barony of Kilmain in the County of Mayo was the Lordship of *O Talcaraín*; & *conmacne mara* in the County of Galway, was the Country of *O Cadhla*,

English, *O Keily*. this *conmacne* is now the Barony of Ballynahinny.

CONMAOL, the proper name of some famous personages of the old Irish, particularly of the son of the great champion *CÚCHULAINN*, and of whose tragical fate of being killed by his father in a duel, neither of the two being personally known to the other, the Reader May see a very moving account in a dissertation published in the *Journal des Savans* of the year 1764, under the title of *Memoire de M. de C. au sujet des Poemes de M. Macpherson*: it is distributed in seven pieces between the months of May, June, (which contains two pieces in two different volumes) August, September, & December, vol. 2. wherein is recounted the tragical story of *conmaol*.

CONN, a meaning, sense, reason.

CONNACHD, & gen. *connachda*, the Province of Connaught: a *connachdaibh*, in Connaught.

CONNACHDACH, a Conacian.

CONNADH, wood.

CONNUILL *Jóchtarach*, the lower Barony of Connalla in the County of Limerick, the ancient Estate of the *O Cinealys*, the *O collins* & the *O Sheehans*; but more antiently of the *O Connels*.

CONNAILL *Uachtarach*, the upper Barony of Connalla in the County of Limerick, the Patrimony of the *Mac Ennerys*.

CONNAIL, vid. *congmhàil*, to hold.

CONNAIL, prudent. vid. *conla*, idem.

CONNAIL, a civil or polite farewell.

CONNAIRCIM,

CNNNAIRCIM, to see or behold.
do chonnairc sé, he saw: *do chonnarcas mullùighe na Sléibhte*, the tops of the mountains were seen.

CONNNAIRCLE, i. e. *bog*. indulgent, *connaircle frí fann* i. e. *bog re duine fann*, to be indulgent to an infirm or weak man.

CONNALT, i. e. *Teach chùinn*, no *Teamhoir Bréagh*, the Royal seat of Conn of the hundred beattles at Teamhor. N. B. Tea-mòr, or teach-mòr, literally means a great house, or sumptuous building.

CONNA'OI, a preserving, protecting or building.

CONNARTHA, Earnest.

CONNCHAS: *do chonnacas duit*, it pleased you, i. e. *visum est tibi*.

CONNSPOID, controversy. debate, *do bhàdar ag connspòid ris*, they were contesting with him.

CONNSPOIDIGHE, a disputant, an argumentator.

CONNSPOIDIGHEACHT, disputation, controverting.

CONNTAIRISMHE, a Prince's Court.

CONNTOIRBHRIM, to alledge or maintain.

CONOIDIM, to heed or regard.

CONRA, an agreement or compact.

CONRA, a Bier.

CONRADOIR & *conróir*, a Bearer, one that carries a Corpse.

CONSAIN, a consonant.

CONSAL, a Consul.

CONSTA'BLA'IDHE, no *Síoth-chomhàidhe*, constables.

CONSTAL, consel, advice.

CONTABHAIRT, chance, peradventure, peril, danger. *gan chontabhairt*, doubtless, truly.

CONNTABHAIRTEACH, doubtful,

dubious, dangerous, hazardous.

CONNTABHARTACH, idem.

CONTAGRAIM, to affirm, to alledge.

CONTAR, a doubt.

CONTAS, an account, a reckoning.

CONTRA'ILL, opposition, adversity.

CONTRA'RDHA, contrary.

CONTRA'RDHACHT, contrariety, variety.

CONTRUADH, lean, poor.

COPAR, copper.

COPAR & *compraid*, a comparison.

COPÓG, & *copóga*, *copóg*, in the genit. Dock leaf, Lat. *Lapathum*.

COPÓG, any large leaf of an herb, or vegetable.

COR & *cur*, sent, *tar éis a cor ar a hais*, after she had been sent back.

COR, a state, condition, or circumstance.

COR: *ar chor*, so that, to the end that. *cor go muinfidhe*, that ye may teach: *ar chor ar bith*, *ar eán chor*, at all, in the least. *ar gach eán chor*, by all means.

COR, Musick.

COR, a twist or turn.

COR, a throw or cast: also a round or circular motion.

COR, surety.

COR, odd. i. e. *corra. ex. oinean nò corra*, even or odd.

CORA, peace.

CORA, rather, the comparative of *cóir*; *ba cora dhuit*, it was fitter or you. CORA, a wier, or dam.

CORA, a Quoir, hence the scotish word *coronach*, signifying the Irish cry. Lat. *chorus*,

CORA, *ceann chora*, in the County

of Clare, near Killaloe, where the famous Brien Borove had his Court.

CORAGADH, neatness, trimness.

CORAID, a pair, a couple. *cò-raid bo*, two Cows.

CORAID, cheese-runner.

CORAIDH, a champion, a Heroe. vid. *Curadh*.

CORAÍDHEACHD, a recognizance.

CORAIG, although.

CORAISE, a curtain.

CORANNA, a territory anciently comprehending *Galenga* (now the Barony of Galen in the County of Mayo) *Lugnia* or *Luighne*, now the Barony of Leny in the County of Sligo, & *coranna* the Barony of *corran* in the same County.

CORAIM, to turn.

CORB, a coach, a waggon.

CORBA or *curba*, lewdness, incest. hence *curba cuil*, perhaps more properly than the usual expression *ciorba cuil*, to signify incest.

CORRA or *curba*, lascivious, lewd, incestuous. in the Slavonian language *curba* is a whore or Prostitute. & *Kurva* the same, in the Hungarian.

CORBADH, a cast, throw or fling.

CORBA'IDHE, the cramp.

CORBAIRE, a Cart-wright, or Coach-maker.

CORBOIRE, a Coachman, Lat. *Rhedarius*.

CORC, a great round pot, or chaldron. hence *corcàn*, a small pot & *corcóg*, a bee-hive.

CORC, children.

CORCACH, a moor, or marsh, any sort of low & swampy ground, hence.

CORCA, the old Irish name of Corke, a large City built on a

low Marshy Island, formed by the branches of the River Lee, a famous Sea-port & the greatest mart of trade, for Import, of all Ireland. the County of Cork is the largest in the Kingdom, comprehending nineteen large Baronies, & three Bishopricks, Cloyne, Cork, & Ross.

CORCA-BATHRACH, a territory about Cashel comprehending the tracts now called *Onach* & *Coill na manach*.

CORCA-EACHLAN, a territory in the most northern part of the County of Roscommon, anciently belonging to the *O Hanelys* & the *O Brenans*.

CORCA-BHAISGIN, a Barony of the County of Clare, which anciently belonged to the *O Baiscins* & *O Donals*.

CORCA DOIBHNE, a Barony in the west of the County of Kerry, the ancient Estate of the *O Failvies* & the *O Sheas*, as was also the Barony of *Aoibh Rathach* in said County.

CORCALUIDHE, now called *co-thluidhe* a territory of Carbury in the County of Corke, of which enough has been said at the words *cairbre* & *cobhthach*.

CORCAMRÙADH, a Barony of the County of Clare, formerly the Estate of *O Connor Corcamrùadh* of the Ruderician Race. vid. the notes on the names *concubhar* & *conal*.

CORCUR, red, purple, *corcra* idem. hence the Epithets *grùadh-ghléigeal còmh-chorcra* spoken of one that has a charming white & red in his complexion. gr. *porphura*, Lat. *purpura*. thus the Jerno-celtic often changes the *p* of the Greeks & Latin into *c*; as *cos* for *pous* &

pes Càisc for pasca, &c. &c.

CORCA'N, a pot.

CORCA'RD, now the County of Longford, anciently the Patrimony of the *Mulfinnys*, the *Mac corgavanes*, the *O Dalys*, the *O Slamanes* & the *O Skollys*.

CORCÒG & genit *corcòige*, a beehive.

CORCRA'IDHE, a tract of the County of Meath, the ancient Inheritance of the *O Higys*.

CÒRDA, a cord or line. Gr. *chorde* & Lat. *chorda*.

CORMAC, hath been the proper name of severall great Princes of the Old Irish nation.

CORMAC, surnamed *O cuileanain*, a prince of the Eugénian race, descended from *Olliol-Olum* King of Munster, & supreme King of Leinster in the beginning of the third Century, was proclaimed King of Cashel an. 902 according to the Annals of Inis-fallen, & at the same time exercised the functions of Archbishop of that see. in the year 906. he was suddenly attacked by *Flann Mac Maolseachluin* King of Meath & supreme King of Ulster & Connaught, & by *cearùbhal Mac Muiregàin* King of Leinster, who jointly plundered his Country from Cashel to Limerick. in 907. *cormac* at the head of the forces of Munster returned their visit, met & defeated *Flann* & all his forces collected from the Northern Provinces, on the plains of Moylena in Meath; marched from thence to Ulster & Connaught, & return'd home victorious, bringing hostages from the different powers he had attacked. but in the year 908 *Flann*

assisted by the Kings of Connaught & Leinster with all their forces attacked *Cormac*, & the Momonians on the plain of *Moy-Ailbhe*, where he was defeated & killed.

CORMAC, surnamed *cais*, i. e. beloved, son of the above *OLLIOL-OLUM*, was supreme King of Munster & Leinster in the third century. he is the stock of the *Dal-Cassian* Race, from whom descended the *O Briens*, the *Mac Mahons* of Thomond, the *Mac na Maràs*, the *O Kennedy's*, & severall other noble families.

CORMAC, surnamed *O Cùinn*, son of *Art*, was king of Meath, & supreme King of the two northern Provinces, after the middle of the third Century. he was deposed by *Fergus* King of Ulster, notwithstanding the efforts made in his favour by *cian*, & *Eocha Taobhfada* two sons of *Olliol Olum*, who fought two battles against *Fergus*, in the second of which they both lost their lives. but *Fergus* in his turn was defeated & slain at the battle of Criona by the hands of the renowned champion *Luig-La'ga*, brother of *OLLIOL-OLUM*, & his army all defeated & routed by the forces of *Taidhg* son of the now mention'd *cian*, by whose prudence & valour, as well as by the extraordinary feats of arms of *Luig Làga* that bloody battle was gained in favour of *CORMAC*, who thereupon recovered his crown. the above *Cian* is the ancestor & stock of the Princely families of the *O Hara's*, of whom *Charles O Hara* of Nymph's field in the County of Sligo, is now the direct Chief; of the *O Ga-*

ra's; of the *O* connors of *ciánachta*, of the *O* carols, of the *O* Meachairs, &c.

CORNCHLA'R, 'a cup-board.

CORN, a horn Lat. *cornu*.

CORN, a drinking cup, because anciently drinking cups were of horn. hence the *cornu-copiae* of the Latins. *wallicé corn*. hence the name of *corn-wall*, from *corn-aill* which signifies a horny cliff as it jets out into the sea with horny precipices. vid. Cambden. in *corn-wall*.

CORNADH, a folding or rolling.

CORNAIM, to fold or pleat.

CORNTA, folded or wrapped up.

COROG, a fagot, a bavin.

COROIN, a Crown. Gr. *corone*, & Lat. *corona*. *coroín spine*, *corona spinarum*.

COROIN MHUIRE, the Rosary, a Set of Beads.

CORP, the Body, a corpse. Lat. *corpus*.

CORPLÉN, a winding sheet. i. e. *Léine coirp* Lat. *læna corporis vel cadaveris*. Note. Strabo observes that *læna* or *lena* is a Gallic or celtic word. the Irish have no other word to express a shirt or Inside garment, but *lén* or *leine*.

CORPORDHA, corporeal, of or belonging to the body.

CORR, a snout, a bill.

CORR, a corner. *O-Chorruibh na Talmhan*, from the Ends of the Earth. *ar choraibh na Haltóra*, upon the horns of the altar.

CORR, any bird of the Crane kind. *Corr-ghlais*, a Heron: *Corr-mhona*, a Crane, *Corr-ghrian*, a Bittern.

CORR, odd, *Uimhir chorra*, the odd number.

CORR, a pit of water.

CORRA MARGUIDH, the Rabble.

CORRACH, a fetter, a shackle.

CORRACH, wavering or inconstant.

CORRACH, a marshy or fenny piece of ground.

CORRAFIN, a town & territory in the County of Clare, the ancient Estate of the *O Heffernans*, & the *O Quins*.

CORRAIGHIL, gesture. stirring about.

CORRA'IGHIM, to move or stir; also to endeavour.

CORRA'N, a sickle. *Corrán Béartha*, a pruning hook.

CORRA'NACH, hooked, having hooks.

CORRA'NTA, crooked or hooked.

CORRBHAM, to carve or engrave.

CORROCADH, *D'eagla go corrocadh*, least he persuade, or move.

CORRTHA, weary, fatigued.

CORRUGHADH, a motion, also to move. *ní chorrócha tú*, thou shalt not stir. *mar chorrúigheas an Fiolar suas a Nead*, as the Eagle stirs up her Nest. *do chorrúigh an Talamh*, the Earth shook.

CORRÚIGHE, idem.

CORRÚIGHEACH & *Corruightheach*, stirring, active, moving.

CORRÚIGHEADH, Injury: also Anger.

CORTAS, Debt.

CORTHA, of or belonging to sowing: *Siól-chortha*, sowing seed.

CORTHUIR, the border, or fringe of a garment.

CORÚDHAN, coral.

CORÚGHADH, *subst.* an ornament; *ag corúghadh*, mending or dressing. *do chórúghadh*, to dress out or adorn: *Corúgh-catha*, the dress or

armour of a Fighting man.

Cos, the foot, the leg, is like the Greek *pous*, & the Latin *pes*. the Letters C & B being often commutable with respect to the Greek & Irish.

Cos, consideration.

COSAÍDHIM, to teach, to instruct.

COSAINT, a reply, defence, &c.

COSAIR, a feast, a banquet or repast.

COSAIR, a Bed.

COSAMHAIL, alike, corruptly written *cosmhuil*, Lat. *consimilis*.

COSAMHLACHD, similitude, a parable, a comparison.

COSA'N, a Path.

COSANAIM, to keep off, out, or away, to defend, to preserve to avouch a thing, to maintain & stand to it.

COSANTA, kept off, defended, maintained.

COSANTA, perplexed, entangled.

COSANTACH & *Cosantóir*, the Defendant in a process.

COSARACHA, fetters.

COSBOIR, an object.

COSC, a ceasing, failing or giving over.

COSC or *cosg*, an impediment or hindrance.

COSCÉIM, a step, or pace, from *cos*, the foot, and *ceim* a degree.

COSDAS, cost, expence.

COSDASACH, rich, costly, expensive.

COSGADH, a stopping or suppressing.

COSGAR, a slaughter, a havock.

COSCAR, a triumph, a great rejoicing. *gníom fa hard cosgair*, Lat. *facinus magni triumphii*, & *coggar ghleacach*, victorious in fight.

COSGARACH & *cosgrach*, victorious, triumphant.

COSGRACH, slaughter, Massacre. also of or belonging to the same. *Lamh cosgarach*, a slaughtering hand.

COS-LOM, barefoot.

COS-LUA'TH, swift footed.

COSMHUIL, like, as.

COSMHUILEACHD, Imitation, likeness, or similitude.

COSNADH, defence, preservation.

COSNAM, to defend or maintain: *noch do chosnadar*, which they held. also to cost, *do chosain damh ór* it cost me Gold.

COSNAMH, a defence, or protection. *ag cosnamh a chirt*, defending his right.

COSNA'MH, swimming.

COSNAMH, War, battle.

COSRACH, slaughter, massacre, &c.

COSTASACH, sumptuous, costly.

COSUISGE, wild chervile, Lat. *charefolium*.

COT, a part, a share, a portion, or division. a *quota*.

COTA, a coat, an outside garment. *Cóta bán*, a groat.

COTAIG, a good correspondance or harmony. *go mbeith abnta agus cotaig idir a g'clannaibh go bráth*. in so much that union & harmony will always subsist among their children.

COTAÍGHIM, to be afraid.

COTCHAIBH & *Cotchiannuibh*, in parts or pieces. vid. *Cuid* & *Cot*.

COTH, meat, victuals, hence *Cothúghadh*.

COTHADH, a support, a preserving, a protection.

COTHAÍGHIM & *Cothùghadh* to feed, to support, maintain, &c. *ag cothùghadh a sheilbhe*, maintaining his possession.

COTHAN, a Cough.

COTH-LÒN, Viaticum, or provision of Victuals for a journey.

COTHÙGHADH (vid. *Cothaighim*) a stay, or support: a rampart: also food or sustenance.

COTTUD, a mountain.

C R

CRA'BHADH, Religion. *an cràbhadh Catoilice*, the Catholic Religion. also more properly devotion, hence *bréag-chràbhadh*, false devotion or hypocrisy.

CRA'DH, pain, anguish, torture, vexation.

CRA'DHAIM, to torment, to vex. *do chràdhadar* they vexed. *c'réd fàr chraidh tú*, why hast thou afflicted? Gr. *crouo*, to strike.

CRA'IBHDHIA'G, mortification.

CRA'IBHDHIGH, a Religious Order of People, any persons that mortify the passions.

CRA'IBHTHEACH, devout, pious.

CRA'IBHTHEACHD, Devotion.

CRAIDHTE, tormented, vexed, afflicted.

CRAIDHTEACHD, misery, by famine, hu'nger, &c.

CRAIG, a rocky or craggy place. Wel. *Kraig* a Rock or stone.

CRAIMHÒR, gross, corpulent.

CRAIMP-IA'SG, the Torpedo or Crampfish.

CRA'IN, a sow, the female of a beast.

CRAINIM & *creinim*, to gnaw.

CRAINTSEILE, tough flegm.

CRAITE, shrunk.

CRAMPA, a knot.

CRANADH, a choosing by lots.

CRANAGHLACH, a Carpenter.

CRANAIDHE, a decrepid old man.

CRANCHAR, a Lot.

CRANCHUST, the bark of a tree.

CRANDOLBH, Lottery.

CRANFAISTINE, Sorcery.

CRANN, a tree. *crann critheach*, an Aspen tree. *crann ola*, an olive tree. *crann-teannta*, a press.

CRANN DORDA'IN, a kind of music made by putting the hand to the mouth.

CRANN GAIL, Lattices before the altar, for separating the Laity from the Clergy.

CRANNDÁ, decrepid. *fear crannda*, a decrepid stooping man.

CRANNLACH, boughs or branches of a tree; also stalks of roots or plants, corruptè *clànlach*.

CRANN-SAOR, a Carpenter.

CRANN-TARRAING, a drawing by lots.

CRANN-CHUR, a casting lots. *do rinneadar crannchur air*, they cast lots for it.

CRANN GAFFAN, the herb Henbane, Lat. *Hyoscyamus*.

CRA'OBH, a bush, a bough, or branch. *craobh coimhneosa Sgeul*, a Pedigree. also the Sway or chief honour of an action. rectius *craomh*, quod vide *ógham-chraobh*, the ancient occult manner of writing of the Irish Druids or celts.

CRA'OBHAIM, to sprout, or shoot forth.

CRA'OBHAOIN or *cràoihbhín cnó*, a cluster or bunch of nuts.

CRA'OBH RÚADH, in the County of Ardmagh, remarkable for the

residence of the famous Ruderician Champions *Curaidhe na Craoibhe ruadh*.

CRA'OBH SGAOILIM, to disperse, to propagate, to delineate: to explain, Enlarge upon. also to set down a genealogical table of lineal descent. *craobhsgaoile an t'soibhs-geil*, the preaching of the Gospel.

CRAOIBHIN, a bush. diminutive of *craoibh*.

CRAOIDHTE, shod. poti s *cruidhte*. vid. *crùdh*.

CRAOISIN, a glutton.

CRA'OMH, a branch, Lat. *ramus*; either the latins threw off the C, or the Celts prefixt it.

CRA'OS, excess, gluttony, revelling. Gr. *Akerasia*, intemperantia.

CRAIOSACH, a glutton, a debauchee: intemperant.

CRAOSA'N & *Cràosanach* idem.

CRA'OSFHOTHARGAIN, a gargarism.

CRA'OSGHLANADH, gargling or gargarising.

CRA'OSOIRE, a riotous spendthrift.

CRA'OSÒL, Drunkenness. or excessive drinking.

CRAPADH, a contraction, also to shrink, to contract. also to crush.

CRAPLUIGHIM, to Fetter, to bind.

CRAPHA, wrapped, contracted.

CRAUISGUIL, the twilight. Lat. *crepusculum*.

CRAS, the body. diminut. *Crasàn* & *Craisin*.

CRASGADH, a box or small coffer. vid. *Crùsgadh*.

CRATHADH, shaking.

CRATHAM, to shake, also to sprinkle.

CRATHRACH, a plashy bog, scarce passable.

CRÙSGA, a pitcher, earthen pot. &c. *crùsga beòrach*, a pitcher of beer.

CRÉ, the Creed.

CRÉ, dust, earth, clay. *cré na talmhan*, the clay or dust of the earth.

CRÉ, the keel of a ship.

CREABH MUICE FIADH, Hart's-tongue. *Adiantum nigrum*.

CRÉACHAR, a vestry.

CREACH, a prey, booty, spoil. gen. *creich* & *creiche*.

CREACH, an army, a host, &c. potiùs *creach-shlua*.

CREACH, a wave, a billow.

CREACH, blind.

CREACH, woe, ruin; *mo chreach*, my ruin.

CREACHADH, a preying or plundering, a ruining.

CREACHADOIR, a Robber, a plunderer. *creachtóir* idem.

CRÉACHD, a wound, a sore, a stripe. *créachda mic Dè*, the wounds of the son of God.

CRÉACHDAIRDHEACH, full of Scars.

CRÉACHDLORGACH, full of scars or sores on the legs.

CRÉACHRAIM, to mark or stigmatize, to burn with a searing Iron.

CRÉAD or *C'réd i, e, cà-red*, from *cà*, i. e. what, & *red*, i. e. thing Lat. res. what, why, wherefore, for what reason. like the Lat. *Quare* & more literally like the Lat. *Qua re de* or *de qua re* Ir. *ca red*. in the welsh it is *Pa raid*, which is of the same Root, P & C. being commutable with each other. vid. *còs*. supra.

CREADHA, Clerkship, Clergy.

CRÉADHACH, wounded.

CRÉDHAL, Religious, worshipping.

CRÉADHLA, Clergy.

CRÉADMHAIL, faith.

CRÉADRADH, a chariot.

CREAFÓG, powder, dust, earth.

CREAGACH, rocky, also a cliff or crag. *ar creagach na haille*, upon the crag of the rock. *creagmhar*, rocky.

CREAGHNAÍGHIM, to tremble.

CREAGMHAR, craggy, rocky, full of Rocks or Cliffs.

CREAIBHTHEACH, sacred, devout.

CREAMH-NÚAIL, the noise of People carousing.

CREAN, a buying, or purchasing.

CREAN-A'IT, a market place.

CREANAM, to consume.

CREAOTHAM, to wound, or hurt.

CREAPADH, contraction.

CREAPAL, entangling. *vid. cra-pluighim*.

CREAPLAIM, to stop or stay, to hinder.

CREARADH, a bending or crookning.

CREARAL, a retaining or withholding.

CREAS, or *crios*, a girdle. *vid. crios*. Wel. *Guregis* & cor. *Grigis*.

CREAS, to set or lay.

CREAS, narrow, straight, *creas-schàs*, a narrow house. *creas mhuir*, an Arm of the Sea.

CREAS, a shrine.

CREASAM, to tire, to fatigue.

CREASÚGHADH, a girding.

CREAT, the form, or figure of a person's complexion, or state of body.

CREAT, a science; also knowledge, judgment.

CRÉATA, earthen.

CREATACH, an hurdle of rods wattled together.

CREATAR, faithful, Religious; holy, consecrated.

CREATAR, a Sanctuary, or Shrine. Wel. *Krair*, a Relique.

CREATAIR, Creator.

CREATARA'IT, a Sanctuary.

CREATH, a Swan.

CREATHADH, a trembling.

CREATHAIM, to make one tremble, to tremble.

CREATHA'N, a shaking, or quivering.

CREATHNA'IGHIM, idem quod *Creathnúghadh*.

CREATHNÚGHADH, to make one tremble.

CREATRACH, a wilderness.

CREATÚR, a creature.

CRECHDACH, sinful.

C'RÉD, wherefore, *c'réd le*, wherewith. *vid. Créad*.

CRÉDH, the ore of any metal. *ex. crédh umha*, the ore of brass.

CRÉDH-UMHA, the ore of brass.

CREIDEAMH or *creidiomh*, faith, belief: *ann-so chreidiomh catoilice Abstalda*, in the Catholic & Apostolic faith.

CREIDIM, to believe, give credit to. Lat. *credo*.

CREIDIMHEACH or *creidmeach*, faithful, believing. plur. *creidmhigh* & *creidmheachaibh*.

CREIDTE, believed.

CREIDTEOIR, a creditor.

CREIDHM, a disease.

CREIDHMEACH, full of sores.

CREIDHMIM & *creinim*, to know, or chew. *creidhmídh cnámh*, picking of bones.

CREIGIOCH & *creagach*, rocky, full of rocks; wel. *Kreigrog*.

CREINIM,

CREINIM, to gnaw, to chew.
 CREISINEAMH, a Scar.
 CREITHIR, a cup, madder, or pitcher.
 CRÉITHIRÍN, a little sieve.
 CRENNAGHTHE, terrified.
 CRÉODHAR, a rail, or sieve.
 CREÓPAIM, to seduce.
 CRESA'N, a girdle.
 CRESEAN, Religious, pious.
 CRESEA'N, old earth, or clay
 CRÉUDFA', vid. *c'ead*; why, wherefore.
 CRÍ, the heart. rectius *croidh*.
 Lat. *cor*, cordis. vid. *croidh*.
 CRIACH, pro *critheach*, trembling. *crann criach no critheach*, the Aspen tree.
 CRÍADH, earth, clay. *críadh loisce*, a potsherd. *soitheach críadh*, Earthen vessels.
 CRÍADHA, earthen, made of clay.
 CRÍADH-LUCH, a mole. Pl.
 CRIADHUIRE, a husband man, a tiller.
 CRIAPACH, rough.
 CRÍATHAR, a five; *criathar meala* a honey-comb. Lat. *cribrum*.
 CRIATHRACH, a wilderness.
 CRÍATHRADH, a sifting. Lat. *cribro-are*.
 CRIB, swiftness, haste, speed. *fór crib*, speedily, vid. in voce *ceir-nine*, *suprà*.
 CRÍCH, a Land or Country. vid. *Críoch*.
 CRILIDH, a buying, or purchasing.
 CRILÍN, a box, or small coffer.
 CRIMTHERT, second milking.
 CRINE & *Críneachd*, rottenness or withering.
 CRINEAMH, *Cloch na Críneamh-na*, corruptly for *Cloch na Cinne-*

amhna, the stone of fatality or fatal stone, or the Coronation stone of the Scottish Kings; it is commonly called the *Lia fail*. this famous coronation stone of the Irish Scots is now preserved as a great curiosity & monument of antiquity in Westminster Abby.

CRINEAMH, to fall.
 CRINLÍN, a writing-desk.
 CRÍNMHÍOL, a wood-louse, a wall-louse.
 CRINIM, to bite.
 CRINTEACH, fretting.
 CRIOBH, a jest, a trifle.
 CRÍOCH, preferment. *do chúaidh sé a crích*, he was preferred.
 CRÍOCH, an end or conclusion, a period. *tigeadh chum críche*, let it come to pass.
 CRÍOCH, a Region, territory or Kingdom: for example.
 CRÍOCH CUIRC, an ancient name of the Baronies of Burren & Corcamrúadh in the County of Clare, where Corc of the Ruderician race, had been King before the birth of Christ, as we are assured by our Genealogists.
 CRÍOCH Ó FEIDHLIME, a territory in the County of Wexford, the Estate of the *O Murphys*.
 CRÍOCH CUALAN, a territory in the County of Wicklow anciently the property of a sept of the *O Kellys* of the Lagenian race.
 CRÍOCH FLAINN, an ancient Name of the Province of South Munster, so called from *Flann Cathrach*, an ancient King of the same.
 CRÍOCH NA CCEADACH, a territory in Meath, the ancient property of *O Fallamhain*, English, *O Fallon*.
 CRÍOCH CNÓBHADH, also in Meath, the ancient Lordship of *O Dubháin*.

CRÍOCH Ô MAING, a District in the Queen's County, the Estate of the O Coeluys, i. e. the O Keyly's.

CRÍOCH O M'BAIRCE, a territory between the King's County & that of Kildare, the ancient Estate of the Mac-Gormans.

CRÍOCH Ô MUÍGHE, a district in the Queen's County, the Estate of the O Coeluys.

CRÍOCH-CAIRBRE, otherwise called *Siol muiriéadh*, a territory about Sligo, comprehending a good share of the Barony of Carbury, the Estate of the O Conor Sligo.

CRIOCHA Róisteach, the Barony of Roch's Country or Fermoy, so called in late ages; its former name being *Maghféine*.

CRÍOCHNAÍGHIM, to end, to finish or accomplish. *do chríochnaidh sé*, he finished.

CRÍOCHNAIGHTHE, finished, concluded.

CRÍODHAR, a Leech. Sanguisuga: also a wood-cock; potius *creabhar*.

CRÍOL, a chest or coffer.

CRÍOMHTHAN, a fox.

CRÍOMHTHAN, the name of several Kings in Ireland.

CRÍONA, old, ancient; also prudent, sage. Gr. *crino*, judico, seems to bear an affinity to this word. *crion laoch*, corruptly said *crannla-och*, an ancient or old man.

CRÍON, withered, dry, rotten. *connadh críon*, rotten wood.

CRÍONAIM, to wither, or fade, to decay, also to be extinct. *ex-ró chrionsad uile acht Bain-Shliochd, cein motha Dómhnaill*, they all became extinct (or dwindled away into obscurity) all to female posterity, excepting Donald, (who

had issue). *ní chríonfaidh a Dhuille*, it's leaf will not fade.

CRÍONCÁN, a strife, a tumult.

CRÍONCANAIM, to strive or contend. *a nuair do chríonchanadar riom*, when they contended with me.

CRÍONMON, a collection.

CRÍONNA, wise, prudent, sage.

CRÍONNACHD, Wisdom, Wit.

CRÍONNLACH, touch-wood.

CRÍOS, a girdle, cingle, belt, or girding-string. Armor. *Guris vid. creas*, idem.

CRÍOSACH, tight.

CRÍOSACH & *críosuidh*, written sometimes for *Gríosach*, Embers.

CRÍOSD, Christ, the Messias, & Saviour of Mankind.

CRÍOSD, swift, quick, nimble.

CRÍOSD-ATHAIR, a God-father.

CRÍOSLACH, a limit or border.

CRÍOSLACH, a girding of the Loins.

CRÍOSLAÍGHIM, to gird, to limit, or determine. *do chríosluigh sé*, he girded.

CRÍOSLAIGHTHE, girded.

CRÍOST, Christ our Creator.

CRÍOSTAL, chrystal. arm: *Kristal*. Gr. *chrystallos*. Lat. *chrySTALLUS*.

CRÍOSTALAMHAIL, transparent.

CRÍOSTHA, girded.

CRÍOSTAMHAIL, Christian-like, humane.

CRÍOSTAMHLAIGHTHE, Christianity.

CRÍOSTUCH & *críostuidhe*, a Christian. *críosduigh*. idem.

CRÍOTAMHAIL, earthen, made of Clay.

CRÍOTHA'NACH, trembling.

CRÍOTHCHOMADÓIR, a potter.

CRÍOTHNUÍGHADH, fear, dread, horror.

CRÍOTHNUÍGHEAIM, to tremble.

C R

CRIOTHSDABHAIRE, a Potter.
CRIS-CHEANGAL, a swaddling band.

CRISLION, Sinews.

CRIT, the back.

CRITH, aliter, *Críoch*, a region or country. hence *crítheach* is a country man, & *còig-crítheach*, corrupted into *Coigríach*, is a stranger, i. e. a Province-man, or one of an other Province.

CRITH or *Crioth*, a trembling, or shaking. *Crith-talmhan*, an Earthquake.

CRITH & genit. *Creatha*, a fit of an Ague, the Ague, a trembling. Wel. *Kryd*. & Gr. *Cradao*.

CRITH-DEALBHOIR, a Potter.

CRITHEACH, shaking, *crann crítheach*, an Aspen tree.

CRITH-EAGAL & *Crítheagla*, terror, Astonishment. *ag crith-eagal*, trembling.

CRITH EAGLACH, astonished. timorous.

CRITH-GHALAR, the palsy: *ró slánúighead le Jósa Doill agus baicéic, buidhir is lucht crith ghalair agus claimhe, is lucht gacha teidhme eile*, &c. Jesus hailed the blind & lame, the deaf & the paralytic, the lepers & those who were afflicted with all sorts of disorders & sicknesses. *Leabhar breac*.

CRITHIDE, cause of fear & horror.

CRITHIDH, terrible, horrible.

CRITHIR, a drinking cup.

CRITHNÉAL, a shower.

CRITHRE, sparkles of fire arising from the clashing of Weapons.

CRUDARNACH, the yexing, or hiccup.

CRION, a Wolf.

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CRO, a hut or hovel. *Cró géadh*, a goose pen. *cro muc*, a hogsty, wel. *Kran-moch*, & Cor. *Krou-moch*; also a fortress or fortified place.

CRÒ, Death. **CRÓ**, an Iron bar.

CRÒ, Children.

CRÒ, the Eye of a Needle. Gr. *cuar*, the Eye of a Needle.

CRO, Straight or Narrow.

CROAN, correction.

CROBH, a hand, a fist, a paw. *ó chrobh an Mhaghghamhain*, out of the paw of the Bear. pl. *crobhana* & *crobhanaibh*.

CROBH - PRIACHA'IN, the herb cranésbill, Lat. geranium.

CROBHAL, genitale.

CROBHUNGAIBH, clusters.

CROCA'N, a remarkable hill of the country called *Aoibh Failge* in the County of Kildare.

CRÒCH, Saffron. Lat. *crocus*.

CROCH, red. Brit: *coch*.

CROCH, the gallows, or a cross to hang malefactors.

CROCHADH, grief, vexation.

CROCHADH, a hanging.

CROCHAIM, to hang, to crucify.

CRÒCHAR, a Body.

CRÒCHARB & *cròcharbàd*, a bier, commonly called *cròchar*.

CROCHDOIR, a hangman.

CROCHRUÁIDH, the name of an Idol amongst the old Irish.

CRODH, Cattle, Cows.

CRODH, a dowry, a wife's portion. hence *colpa croidh*, a woman's portion in Cattle.

CRODHA, a slipper.

CRÒDHA & *crodhachda*, valiant, brave; also smart, terrible. as *cath crodha*. it is pronounced *cròga*.

CRÒDHACHT, valour, bravery.

CRODHA'IDHE, an Heir.

S ij

CRODH-BHOINN, a bunch of Berries.

CRODHGHÛTA, the hand gout. *chiragra*.

CRODHMHAIN, the wrist.

CROGHALL, the crocodile.

CROGHAN, i. e. *Rath crùachain*, called also *Reilig na Rìog* one of the Regal houses of Connaught in the County of Roscommon.

CROIBHEAL, coral.

CROICHDE, hanged. *crochda*, idem.

CROICION, a skin, a hide, or pelt. Ar. *Crochen*; genit *croicne* & plur. *Croicinn*.

CROIDHE, the heart. *do lagadh a chroidhe*, his heart fainted. *do bhí a chroidhe ag lùth*, his bowels did yearn. Gr. *cardia* & Metathesi *cradia*. Lat. *corde*, abl. *a cor*, *cordis*.

CROIDHEACHT, a portion, or dowry. vid. *crodh*. sometimes written *cròaidheacht*.

CROIDHEAMHAIL, hearty, generous.

CROIDHEAN, a gallant, a lover, a sweet-heart.

CROIDHE BHRÚDH, Contrition.

CROIDHEOG, a Mistress or Sweet-heart.

CRÒILÌGHE AN BHA'IS, the extreme agonies of this life. also *cròligh* infirmity, & *cròlightheach*, infirm.

CROIM, genit, of *crom*, crooked.

CROIMSGIATH, *no cuair-sgiath*, a crooked target.

CROINIC, a chronicle, an Annual.

CROINICIM, to colour to paint, Gr. *crōno*, coloro. *crónaim*, idem, from *crón* qd. vide.

CROINICIM, to correct.

CROIS, a cross. also *croise*.

CROISFÌGHIL, a cross-prayer, i. e. with hands stretched across.

CROISLINE, a Diameter.

CROIS SLÌGHE, a bye-way or road.

CROITH, shook. *do croith mé*, I shook. *do chroitheadar*, they trembled.

CROITTHE, waved, tossed, also sprinkled.

CRÒ-LOC, a place where Malefactors are executed.

CRÒLOITIM, to give a mortal wound.

CRÒLOITIGHTE, dangerously wounded.

CROM CONAIL, a Plague. vid. *conail*.

CROM & genit. *croim*, crooked, bending down. Belg. *Krom*. Ger. *Krumb*. wel. *Krum*.

CROMADH & *cromaim*, to bow down, to bend. *do chrom síos don Jódhal*, he bowed down to the Idol. *ag cromadh*, bowing or bending.

CROMA'N, a Kite.

CROMA'N, the hip, or hip bone.

CROMCHRUACH, a famous Irish Idol.

CROM-LEAC, an altar for heathenish worship, on which the pagans offered sacrifices.

CROMROSC, pro *Gorm-rosg*, grey-eyed.

CRÓN, a sign or mark.

CRÓN, brown, dun-coloured, red, also swarthy.

CRÓN, time, *Dióchron*, want of time, Gr. *chronos*, tempus.

CRONAIM & *cronaighim*, to bewitch. also to blush for shame. *an sin ró chrónaigh Peadar*. hereupon Peter blushed for shame. *Leabhar breac*.

CRONAN, the base in Music. *crò-nàn Jàhdarchanus*, Cantus-bassus.

CRONA'N, any dull note, also the buzzing of a fly, or other Insect.

CRONNÒG, a kind of basket, or hamper.

CRONÒG, a roundle or circle, & figuratively a Castle, Fortrefs, &c.

CRONTAIGHIM, to loath, to abhor, to detest.

CROS, a cross; also a Let or hindrance.

CROSACH, streaked.

CROSADH & *crosaim*, to cross, to hinder or debar a person from an action. *crosaim ort*, I forbid you.

CROSADH, a crossing, a stopping or hindring.

CROSANACHD, perverseness, peevishness.

CROSA'NACHD, a kind of versification.

CROSA'NTA', froward, perverse.

CROSÒG, a small cross.

CROSRA, i. e. *cros-rian*, a cross road, or a cross formed by the intersection of two roads.

CROSTA, prohibited.

CROTACH, crooked, hunch-backed. hence the family-name of the O Crotty's of Lismore, descended from Teige O'Brien surnamed *crotach*, of the branch of Connor O'Brien son of Mahon Maonmhuigh O'Brien, Princes of Thomond in the fourteenth Century. this descent of the O Crotty's is mentioned by Hugh mac Curtain in his genealogical manuscript; wherein I perused it a few years since.

CROTACH & *crotach-mara*, a Curlew.

CROTAL, a Cymbal.

CROTAL, the rind of a Kernel.

CROTTALL, a kernel.

CROTH, a form or shape. *cuir tú fein ar aithearach crotha*, disguise thy self. it's genit: is sometimes *croith* or *cruith*, as well as *crotha*.

CROTHA, a Cymbal.

CROTHADH, a sprinkling; *do chroith sé*, he sprinkled.

CRÓTHAR, a bier. vid. *crócharb*, also any vehicle.

CRÚ, blood, gore. Wel. *Kray*.

CRÚACA'N, a little town of Carbury in the west of Ireland, which hath a remarkable harbour or haven, called *crook-haven*.

CRÚACH, a Rick, as of Corn, hay, turf, &c.

CRÚACHADH, a heaping.

CRÚACHAN: as *Ràth crúachna*, anciently the Regal-house of the Kings of Conaught situate in the County of Roscommon.

CRUA'CH-PHA'DRAIG, the herb plantain. Lat. *plantago latifolia*.

CRÚAD, a stone.

CRÚADAIL, coverousness.

CRÚADH, hard, difficult, firm, hence signifies steel. *cruaidh*, idem.

CRÚADHACH, of or belonging to steel.

CRÚADHA'IL, hardship, distress, difficulty: stinginess.

CRÚADHA'LACH, hard; also stingy, poor. also puzzling.

CRÚADH-CUING, rigour, slavery.

CRÚADH-CHUÍSEACH, difficult.

CRUA'DH-MHUINILEACH, stiff-necked, obstinate.

CRÚADH-NASGTHA, entangled.

CRÚADHÒGACH, strict. *go crúadhogach*, strictly.

CRÚADHÒIGE, distress.

CRÚAGHADH, a strengthening.

CRÚAIDH, steel.

CRÚAIDHEADH, hardening.

CRÚAIDH-CHEANGAL & *crúaidh-cheanglain*, to tie fast, to bind.

CRÚAIDHTE, hardened. *arbhar crúaidhte*. hardened or kiln-dried corn.

CRUAN, red.

CRÚAS, hardness, rigour.

CRÚB, a horse's hoof, or any cloven foot, as of a cow, sheep, &c.

CRÚBADH, to bend or make crooked.

CRUBA'N, a Crab-fish.

CRUBGHOIN, a flood-gate.

CRÚBH, idem quod *Crúb*. a horse's hoof. pl. *crúbha*.

CRUBHASC, of a crimson colour.

CRÚBÍN NA SAONA, dwarf-mountain-Bramble.

CRUBOG, a thrum, or thread in weaving.

CRÚCA, a hook, or crook. *crúca tréaduighe* a shepherd's crook.

CRUCACH, a heap.

CRÚDH, a milking. *ag crúdh na mbó*, milking the kine.

CRÚDHAIM, to milk.

CRUDATH, a belt, or sword-girdle.

CRUFHEACHTA, *no Cruideachta*, a crow.

CRUGHA'LACH, hard or difficult.

CRUIDHEATA, hard.

CRUIDHEARG, of a scarlet colour.

CRUIDÍN, a King's fisher.

CRUIGHNEACHD, or *cruithneachd*, wheat.

CRUIM, Thunder.

CRUIM ÉADANACH, whole, entire. also a down-looking person.

CRUIMIM, to thunder.

CRIMSLINNÉAN, a bunch or gibbus on the back.

CRUIMTHEAR, a Priest.

CRUIN or *cruinn*, round, circular. wel. *Krun*.

CRUINEASADH, a dizziness or giddiness.

CRUINNE, the globe of the Earth, the world. *orbis terrarum*.

CRUINNÍUGHADH, an Assembly, a Congregation.

CRUINNÍUGHADH & *Cruinnig-him*, to collect, to assemble, to gather together.

CRUINNIM, to wrangle.

CRUINNIOC, Dew, mist, fog.

CRÚISGÍN, a small pot or pitcher. as, *Cruisgín ola*, a pitcher of oil.

CRUISICH, Music.

CRUISTIN, a lamp.

CRUIT, a harp, a crowd, or violin.

CRUIT, a bunch on the back.

CRUITEÓG, a woman-crowder, or that plays on the violin.

CRUITH, ingenious, lively.

CRUITHE & *-achd*, prudence.

CRUITHÉOCHAM, I shall mention or prove.

CRUITHIN TÙAITH, the old Irish name of the Country of the Picts.

CRUITHNEACH, a Pict, corrupted from *britneach*, derived from *brit*. Lat. *pictus*, variegatus. vid. Lhuyd Archæol. tit. 1. pag. 20. col. 3.

CRUITHNEACHD, wheat. Lat. *triticum*.

CRUITHNIGH, the Picts.

CRUITIN, crook-back'd.

CRUITINEACH, crump-shouldered.

CRUITIRE, a Crowder, a harper.

CRUM, bowed, crooked. vid. *Crom*.

CRUMA, half a quarter of a yard.

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CRUMAIM, to bow or bend, to worship.

CRUMA'N, the hip bone.

CRUMA'N, a sort of hooked instrument used by Chirurgeons.

CRUMA'NA'IDHE, a turner.

CRUMH, a worm, a maggot.

CRUMHAR, bloody, full of blood.

CRUM-SHUILEACHD, fountains of look.

CRUOG, need, necessity.

CRUPHOTOG, a blood-pudding.

CRU-SGAOILEADH, the bloody flux.

CRUTAIRE, a Musician, harper, &c.

CRUTH, curds, Lat. coagulum.

CRUTH, a form or shape, also the countenance. *ní bhus measa a ccruth*, worse in appearance. *a ceruith Coluim*, in the form of a Dove.

CRUTHAIGHIM, to prove, to aver, assert or maintain. *do cruithigh air é*, he proved the charge upon him: also to create, *do chruithigh an Tiarna re na bhriathar amháin Neamh agus Talamh*, the Lord by his word alone created Heaven and Earth.

CRUTHAIGHTHE, created, also proved or experienced.

CRUTHAIGHTHEÓIR, the Creator.

CRUTHUGHADH, a proof, also the creation.

CRUTHLACHD, a belt, a sword-girdle.

C U

Cù, anciently signified any Dog; *cù allaidh*, a wild Dog, a wolf. *cù mhíl* or *miol chù*, a Greyhound. *Cù fhionna*, a fur dog, i. e. a moth or insect that knaws clothes commonly called Léomhan. but now the word *cù* is used to mean a greyhound only. *Cu*, is like the Gr.

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cuon, canis, any dog, & in the plur. *cuin* like Gr. *cunes*, Lat. *canes*. the Irish word *cuinin*, a Rabbet is the diminutive of this word *cu*. Lat. *cu-niculus*. *cu* in the genit. makes *con* or *cun*. N. B. Plato in his Cratylus observes, that this Greek word *cunes*, plur. & many others such as *Pur* fire, Ir. *Ur*, & *udor* water Ir. *dúr*, were derived from the Phrygians, of whom strabo Lib. 7. pag. 540. says, they were originally Thracians; & these were anciently of the Celtic Nations.

CÚA, flesh, meat. *Cùamhargadh*, the flesh market or Shambles.

CÚA, a remarkable Mountain in the Barony of Burren & County of Clare.

CÚABHACA'N, a flesh-hook.

CUABHRUID, Itch; leachery.

CUAC, narrow.

CUACCA & *coca*, empty.

CÚACH, the cuckow.

CÚACH & *cùachàn*, a bowl, a cup.

CÚACHACH, curled or frizled.

CÚACHAIM, to fold or pleat.

CUA'CHA'N & *cuàchóg*, a pleat or fold.

CUA'CH-SHRANN, a vehement snoring, or snorting.

CUA'DH, to tell or relate. *cuàdh do bhàoth*, to tell a story to an insipid person.

CUA'GA'N, the hinder part of the head.

CUA'GHRA'N a *bhféoil*, a kernel in the flesh.

CUA'IDH: *do chuaidh se*, he went. *do chuamar a steach*, we entered. *do chuaidh sé as*, he escaped.

CUA'ILGNE, a remarkable mountain in the County of Down. also a territory in the County of Louth

made famous by the Romantic account of a general prey of Cattle brought away from thence by *Fergus* son of *Rossa Ruadh* K. of Ulster aided by *Meidhbh Cruachna* Queen of Connaught, in spite of all the valour of Cuchullain & the rest of the famed Champions of the red branch.

CUA'ILL & *cuaille*, a stake or pole. *cuailleadha càorthuin*, stakes of Quick beam.

CUA'IRD, a travelling or Sojourning.

CUA'IRD, a Visit. *mòr chuàird*, the Visitation of a Prince or Bishop.

CUA'IRSGEADH, a volume.

CUA'IRSGEAN, that wherein a thing is wrapped.

CUA'IRSGIM, to roll, to wreath, to twist, or fold. also to wrap up.

CUA'IRSGTHE, wreathed, wrapped up.

CUA'IRT, a circulation, also any Circle. *Sàorcuàirt na fola*, the free circulation of the blood, *sa cuàirt*, round about.

CUA'ITH, the Country.

CUA'L, a faggot.

CUA'LA: *do chuàla mé*, I heard. *cia chuàla* who hath heard.

CUA'LANN, a territory now comprehended in the County of Wicklow, vid. *Crioch cualan* supra.

CUA'LIN, a bundle, a small faggot.

CUA'LLACHD, followers, or Dependents also a colony.

CUALLACHDA, a District in the County of Clare, the ancient Patrimony of *O Dubhgin*.

CUA'LLAIDHE, a Companion.

CUA'LLAIDHEACHD, Society.

CUALLAS, an Assembly.

CUA'MHAR, fat, gross.

CUA'MHARGADH, the flesh market or shambles.

CUA'N, a bay, a harbour, a haven. plur. *cuànta. cuàn locha Garman*, Wexford.

CUA'N, *Loch cuàn*, the ancient name of Strangford bay, in the County of Ardmagh in Ulster.

CUA'NNA, a hill.

CUA'NNA, handsome, neat, fine, elegant or artful.

CUA'R, crooked, perverse. wel. *Guyr*.

CUAR-CUMAISG, a circular round, or tour.

CUA'RAN, a Sock.

CUA'RÓGA, brogues made of untanned Leather.

CUA'RT, vid. *Cuàird*.

CUA'RTAIGHIM, to seek out or search. *do chuàrtuigh tú mé*, thou hast searched me. *do chuàrtaigheadar na Haoraidheadha*, the shepherds sought out, also to surround, to encompass.

CUA'RTUGHADH, a diligent search or enquiry.

CUA'S, a cave, the hollow of a tree, a hollow place in the ground, a cavity in a rock or in any other thing.

CUA'S, *ad cuas*, it was told.

CUA'SACH, hollow, full of holes or pits.

CUA'SACHDACH or *Cusachtach*, a Coughing, cough.

CUA'SA'N, a hole, or cavity. dim. of *cuas*.

CUA'VINNE, worm-eaten nuts.

CUBET, joking, sporting or ridiculing.

CUBHACAIL, a bed chamber. Lat. *cubiculum*.

CUBHAD & *cubhat*, a cubit.

CUBHA'IDH,

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CUBHAIDH, decent, becoming.
dar mo Chubhaidh, upon my honour.

CUBHAIS, an oath. *tug a chubhais re na chómhal*, he took his oath he would perform it. vid. Tighern. Annal.

CUBHAL, Apparel, raiment, vesture. particularly a Religious habit.

CÙBHAR, froth, foam. *mar an ccùbhar ar an uisge*. like the foam on the water.

CUBHAS, a tree.

CUCA, to them, pronounced *chùghtha*.

CUCAMHAR, a cucumber.

CUCCLA'IDHE, a narrow way.

CUCHT, a colour, a kind, an Image, or Sort.

CUCHTAIDH, a Maker, former, &c.

CUCHTAIR, a Kitchen.

CUCLAIDHE, a residence, habitation, &c.

CUCHULLAIN, the proper name of a famous Hero of the Royal Rudrician race of Ulster, whose death is referred to the second year of the Christian Æra in the Annals of Clonmacnois, called *Chronicon Scottorum*. he was Captain of the renowned band of Champions stiled *Curaidhe na Cràoibhe rùadh*, i. e. the Heroes of the red branch. vid. *Conmaol & Cuailgne* suprà.

CUDAIM or *Cadam*, to fall. Lat. *cado*.

CUDAIMEASADH, the falling sickness.

CUDAL, bad, wicked, naughty.

CUDAM, *Cudam an tsleibhe*, an eruption on the side of a mountain; also a fault in hair, when split & withered.

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CUDAMACH, frail, corruptible.

CUDARMAN, the common people. hence.

CUDARMANTA, or *codarmanta*; as, *duine codarmanta*, a Rustic, or unpolished man.

CUDARUN, a sort of cap or hood.

CUDH or *cuth*, a head.

CUDHNODH, haste, speed, expedition.

CUDÓG or *codóg*, the fish called haddock.

CUDRAMA, compleat, regular, even, just.

CUD-SHAOTH, an Apoplexy.

CUFAR, a cypress tree.

CUFRÒG, the same.

CUGADSA or *chùgadsa*, to you, unto you.

CUGADTHA, *no chuca*, unto them. & *chuguin*, unto us.

CUIB, a cup.

CUIB, a grey-hound. Angl. *cuib*.

CUIBHEIS, so much.

CUIBHET, fraud or cheat.

CUIBHREACH & *Cuibhrighe*, Bonds. *cuibhrighe bùr ccuinge*, the bonds of your yoke.

CUIBHRIGHIM, to fetter, or put in Irons.

CUIBHRIGHTHE, bound, fettered.

CUICE, until, *cuice so*, i. e. *go nuige so*, till the present time.

CUID, a part, share, or portion. *a se sin ar CCUIDNE*, this is our share. *an cuid Soir*, the east part. genit. *coda*. plur. *cotchana*.

CUID, a supper.

CUIDARUN, a cowl or hood.

CUIDEACHD & *Cuideachda* or *Cuideachtain*, a Company, troop, Society, &c.

CUIDEACHDAIGHIM, to accompany, to attend.

CUIDEADH, help, aid, assistance

succour, sometimes written *Cuid-eaghadh*. gen. *Cuididh*.

CUIDEAMHAIL : *Duine Cuideamhail*, an Intruder.

CUIDEAMHAIL, meet, decent, proper.

CUIDAMHAILACHD, Decency, meanness.

CUIDBHEACHD, Decency.

CUIDBHEACHDACH, parted, severed.

CUIDIGH, *Bean Cuidighe*, a Midwife, vid. *Cuideadh*.

CUIDIGHIM, to help, to succour, to aid, or assist.

CUIDIGHTHEACH, an Assistant, or Helper.

CUIDMHEADH, a scoff, a jeer or flout; also a scorning, ridicule or derision.

CUIG, five.

CUIGEADH, the fifth.

CUIGE or *coige*, a Province, so called because Ireland was divided into five Provinces viz Munster, Leinster, Meath, Conaught & Ulster, therefore called *cùig cóige* or *cùige na héirionn*.

CUIGE, no *cuige*, therefore. *chuige so*, for this purpose. *chuige & aaidh*, to & fro. *chuige sion*, unto him.

CUIGÉAL, a Distaff.

CUIL, a fly.

CUIL, a couch, a corner, a closet; also any private place. *a ccuil*, in a private place or closet. *Cuil Rathán*, Colráin, a town in the County of Antrim, i. e. ferny corner.

CUIL, bad, wicked, prohibited. *curba cuil* prohibited Incest. vid. *col*.

CUILC, a reed.

CUILCHE, any clothes.

CUILCEACH, a cloath, veil or hood,

CUILCEACH, a steeple. *cuilceach cluana-umha* Cloyne steeple. this word is a corruption of *clog-theach*.

CUILCHEANN, the noddle.

CUILDHUBH, a beetle.

CUILEACH, parti-coloured.

CUILEA'N, a whelp, a Kitling.

CUILEANN, the Holly tree. *W. Kelyn*.

CUILEASG, a Jade.

CUILEASG, a horse.

CUILEAT, vid. *Cuireat*.

CUILEOG, a gnat, a little insect.

CUILISEAL, vile, little worth.

CUILLÉAR, a quarry.

CUILLE, a quill.

CUILLE, black cloath.

CUILLEASGA or *Cuiliaska*, *fleasga cuill*, hazel rods or twigs.

CUILMHIONNUGHADH, abjuration.

CUILSEAN, the quilt or tick of a bed.

CUILSHEÓMRA, a bed-chamber.

CUILSINTEAS, delay, negligence.

CUILT, a Bed-tick. also a bed. Lat. *Culcitra*, this word being found in Clery's vocabulary of old Irish words, shews it to be celtic, & the origine of the Anglo Saxon word *Quilt*.

CUILTEACH, a Bake house.

CÚIM, Entertainment. *Cuim* from *Com*, *fà na chuim*, under his cover.

CUIME, hardness.

CUIMHGHEADH, a Narrative, a Relation, or Story.

CUÍMHNE, memory, remembrance.

CUÍMHNE, a memorial, a Record.

CUIMHNEACH, mindful.
 CUIMHNIGHIM, to remember.
 CUIMHNIGHTHEÓIR, a Recorder,
 a Chronicler, or Remembrancer.
 CUIMHNÍUGHADH, a memorial.
 CUIMHREAN, a share or portion:
seacht nacra mo chuimhrean so, se-
 ven Acres are my proportion.
 CUIMHREAN, a messing or ea-
 ting together. *a tá sé am chuimh-*
rean, he messes with me.
 CUIMÍN, a little coffer or chest.
 CUIMIN, Cummin seed.
 CUIMÍN, & plural *cuiminíge*, a
 commonage, or tract of ground,
 the property of which belongs to
 no one in particular, but to an en-
 tire village or town in general. in
 France it is called *les communes*.
 CUIMLEADH, to intermeddle, or
 tamper with. *an te chuimlios*, he
 that intermeddles.
 CUIMNE, protection.
 CUIN, when.
 CUINADH, mourning. vid. *caoine*.
 CUMHANG, straight, close, nar-
 row.
 CÚINEAS, rectius *chiuineas*, rest,
 silence, quietness, a calm.
 CUINEÓCHTHAOI, ye shall keep.
 CUINEÓG, or *cuinneóg*, a churn,
 also a can. Wel. *Kynnóg*.
 CUING, a yoke, a band, a Duty
 or an obligation. *a chuing phósda*
 his bands of matrimony. *a chuing*
chrábhadh, his Religious vows.
 CUING, a yoke. *cuing phósda*,
 the yoke of marriage.
 CUINGE, a solicitation, an En-
 treaty. hence *athchuinge*, a repea-
 ted Entreaty, or request.
 CUINGIM, to desire, solicit, re-
 quire, or demand. *Rígh Leithe-Cu-*
inn do chuingeas Cáin, the King of
Leath-Cúinn demands his tribute.

CÚING-CHEANGAL, subjugium.
 CUINGDÍS, they used to keep or
 retain.
 CUINGHID, a request or petition.
 CUINGIR, a yoke of cattle. as
cuingir chapal, a yoke of oxen. *cu-*
ingireach, idem.
 CUINGIR, a pair or couple, *cu-*
ingir chapal, a couple of horses.
 CUINGREACH, a cart or waggon:
 two or more beasts yoked together.
 as *cuingreach damh*, *cuingreach ca-*
pul.
 CUINICÉAR, a coney-burrow.
 CUINÍGHIM, to assuage, to miti-
 gate.
 CUINÍN, a Coney, a Rabbet.
 vid. *Cú*.
 CUINN, the genit. of *conn*, the
 name of a King in Ireland. Latin.
Quintus.
 CUINNE, a Corner, an Angle.
 Lat. *cuneus*. Gall. *coin* & Gr. *gonia*.
 hence the English word *coins* or
quines, in Architecture. *cuinne* is
 also a border, and so is *coin* in
 French & English. hence the English
 word *coin*, mint-money, because
 it is marked or inscribed on it's
 borders.
 CUINSEAL, a face or countenance.
 CUINTORCHUIDH SÉ, he will ren-
 der, return, or recompence.
 CUIP, foam, froth.
 CUIRBEACHTA, Birds-claws.
 CUIRC, a knife.
 CUIRC, from *core*, a whittle, or
 swathe.
 CUIRONE, or *machaire cuircne*,
 a territory in west meath, now
 the Barony of Kilkenny-west, was
 anciently the Lordship of *O Tolarg*.
 CÚIRD or *cúirt*, a court.
 CUIRD, a trade. vid. *ceard*.
 CUIRE, a chaldron.

CUIRE, a throng or multitude, a troop or company. *badh cuire deà-nma d'ighnimeh*. a troop that achieved good actions.

CUIREAT, the knave in Cards. *cuireat & cionagh speiriot, trioche, muilliot, & harta, na màgha as fearr san imirt*. id est, the knave & five of spades, of clubs, of diamonds & of hearts, are the best trumps in the game of cards.

CUIRSIM, to tire, to fatigue.

CUIRIM, to put or set, to sow or plant, to send, to invite. *Luchd Cuirigh*, Guests. *na cuireadh an nìdh sin ort*, let not this thing displease thee. *cuirim ar ceul*, to cancel or annul. *cuirim mo Leaba ar snàmh*, I make my bed to swim. *cuirim fáilte beatha*, no slainte, to greet or salute. *impidhe*, to beseech. *D'uallach*, to impose. *ar Tharasdal* to hire. *cuir ort do bhreacain*, put on your plaid.

CUIRIN, a small chaldron, a pot, a can, &c. dim. of *cuire*.

CUIRM, a kind of Beer or Ale amongst the old Irish. in the vulgar Greek *Courmi* signified a kind of Beer or Ale. & *Curmi* in Latin is Ale or Beer, as is also the Welsh *Kuru*, hence *Cuirm* signifies, a feast, banquet, or drinking bout. *rahad d'ól mo Chuirme*, I will go to drink.

CUIRPE, wicked, impious, corrupt: *Duine cuirpe*, homo corruptus. *cuirptheach*, idem.

CUIRPEACHT, wickedness, corruption. *Clann na cuirpeachta*, filii corruptionis.

CUIRT, & *cuirteóg*, an apple tree, a Wilding.

CUIRT, a court or Palace.

CUIRTEAMHAIL, complaisant, courteous.

CUIRTEÓCHAD, *c'réd fá cuireó-chad?* why should he reward?

CUIRTEÓG, a kind of cup.

CUIUTEÓG, vid. *Cuirt*.

CUIRTIR, an Eunuch.

CUIS, a matter, a thing, a cause, a motive.

CUISLE, a private or secret affair.

CUISEAN, a crime.

CUISLE, corrupted from *cuilse*, Lat. *pulsus*, a vein, also the pulse. *cuisle abeadh*, Liver wort. plur. *cuisleana & cuislibh*.

CUISLEACH, & *cuisleadhach*, full of veins.

CUISLEAG, a Lancet.

CUISLEA'N, or rather *caisleán*, a castle; is more properly written *caisiolán*, an augmentative of *Caisiol*, a word compounded of *cas*, a house in old Irish, Lat. Ital. & Hispan. *casa*, & *iob*, or *aoil* Lime; so that *caisiol* signifies a building of stone, & Lime mortar, whence the house or Court of the Kings of Cashel was called *Caisiol*, at least as early as St. Patrick's time, as we see in the acts of his life; a fact which, besides many others, proves that the old Irish knew & practised the art of building with stone & Lime mortar, long before they were visited by the English adventurers, contrary to the erroneous assertion of some English & Anglo-hibernian writers. the old & strong Castle of Castlelyons in the County of Cork was built with most excellent cement of Lime-mortar by *Cuilcarra O Liatháin*, A. D. 1010; as appe-

ared by an inscription on a marble Chymney-piece, when the Earl of Barrymore was repairing it about the year 1722. In my old Copy of the annals of *Tighernach* & his continuator J find mention of Severall Castles in different parts of Ireland long before the arrival of the English, who adventured with the King of Leinster; and of Severall other different Castles in my copy of the Annals of Inis-fallen; wherein, at the year 1124 J find mention of three Castles built by the people of Connaught, one at Galway, another at *Dunleodh*, & a third at *Cuil-maol*. at the year 1137 it is mentioned in *Tighernach's* continuator, that the people of *Teabhtha* or *Tessia* in west-meath plundered the Castles of *Loch-cairigin* which had been built a long time before. & that in the year 1155 Roderick O Connor K. of Connaught destroyed an old & strong Castle at a place called *Cuil-tragh*, which cost him the lives of a great number of his men; a clear proof that the Castle was ancient & strong, from its cement having had time enough to consolidate with the stone: & finally that in the year 1164, the same Roderick O Connor built a large & strong Castle at *Tuaim dà ghuaíán*, i. e. the City of Tuam. but from the description Geraldus Cambrensis (itiner. camb. l. 1. c. 12.) gives of the Castle of Pembroke built, as he says, with fods or twigs lined about with fods of Earth, » ex virgis & cespite tenui » by Arnulphus de Montgomery son of the great Earl of Shropshire, & son-in-law to Mortogh more O Brian King of

Ireland as appears by his Letter to S. Anselm of Canterbury (vid. Syllog. Epist. Hiber. pag. 93) by this description J say, it would seem to appear, that the English themselves knew nothing of the art of building with stone & mortar, since so great & opulent a man as Arnulphus did not put it in practice with regard to his Castle of Pembroke, which was the more necessary, as he designed it for the preservation of the conquest he had made of the County of Pembroke: an event not long preceding the time of the expedition of the English adventurers into Ireland, since Gerald surnamed Windsor, who was the father of Maurice fitz-Gerald, one of the earliest of those adventures, was the person whom this Arnulphus of Montgomery first appointed as Keeper of his new built Castle of Pembroke. & as to the old Brittons so far were they ignorant of the art of building stonework that when Ninian who converted the southern picts, built his church of stone & lime mortar, they called it *candida casa*, or white house, being the first structure of the kind, as Beda observes, that was seen in Britain.

CUISLEANACH, i. e. *Feadánach*, a Piper.

CUISNE, Ice, frost.

CUISNEAMHAIL, frosty.

CUISNÍGHIM, to freeze, to congeal.

CUISNIGHTHE, congealed, frozen.

CUISON, wise, prudent.

CUISTE, a couch.

CURT, the head.

CUITE, sound, healthy, well.

CÚITEACH, recompensing, or

requiting a good or bad office as it deserves *táim cúiteach leis*, I am up with him.

CÚITEACH, a Denial.

CÚITEOCHADH, a requital & cuitteam, the same.

VUITH-BHEIRT, an helmet or head piece; also a hat or bonnet.

CUITHE, a trench. *a lár cuithe* in the midst of a pit: *cuithe cailce*, a lime stone pit, a chalk-pit. also any deep moist place.

CUITHEACH, foam, froth; also rage, fury. *làn do chuithigh*, full of rage & fury. *Cuthach*, idem. *amhail do saoradh Dòmhnall O Chuithe na Leògan*. as Daniel was delivered from the fury of Lions. L. B.

CUÍRIGHIM, to requite, to recompence. *Cuítlochaídh sé rin*, he shall requite us.

CÙL, Custody, also a guard protection, defence.

CÙL, the back part of any thing. *cùl-dorus*, a back door. *cùl sgeine*, the back of a knife, *ar ccùl*, off, back, away, *fà chùl*, backwards.

CUL, a chariot, a coach, or waggon. *do threig a chula*, his coach failed.

CULAI DH, or *Cùl-éadach*, apparel, a suit of Cloaths; Habit, &c. *Seomra Culaidh*, the vestry.

CULAM, to thrust or push back.

CULANTAS, bashfulness.

CULARAIN, cucumbers.

CULB, an Artist.

CÚLBHOC & *bocghabhair*, a weather goat, a buck.

CÚLCHAINIM, to slander, or backbite.

CÚLCHAI NT, calumny, backbiting.

CÚLCHAI NTEÓIR, a Back-biter, a slanderer.

CÚL-CHOIMÉID, a guard.

CÚLGHAIRIM, to recall.

CULLA, a hood, a cowl.

CULLACH, a boar. *Fiad-chullach*, a wild-boar.

CULLIN, holly. vid. *Cuileann. Cuillin-tràigh*, Eringo, or Sea holly, a plant.

CULLÓID & *cullóide*, a great noise, or rattling.

CULLÓIDEACH, noisy, brawling, quarrelsome.

CULMHAIRE, a Wheelwright.

CÚLÓG, one that rides behind another.

CÚLPHOC, a he goat, a buck.

CÚLRADHARCACH, circumspect.

CÚLTHAIDEACH, preposterous.

CÚLTHAIRNGHIM, to retract.

CULÚIGHEACH, apparel.

CÚM, the middle or waist; the body or trunk of an animal. vid. *Com*.

CUM, a fight, a combat, a duel, or battle.

CUM, answers to the English particles. *to* & *for*. as *chum sleibhe*, to a mountain. *chum bheith*, to be. *chum bhùr mbeatha*, for your sustenance. *da chum*, in order to, *do chum catha*, in order to fight.

CUMA: as *cuma liom*, it is indifferent to me, I care not.

CUMA, a model, form, or pattern.

CUMACH, a Breach or Derout. *Cumach coitichionn*, a general Derout.

CUMACHDA, a command.

CUMADH, (or *cammadh*) crookedness.

CUMADHAM, a fashioner, framer, a statuary. also a liar.

CUMAIL: *do chumail sé le imeal a Eúdaighe* he touched the border or hem of his garment.

CUMAILIM, to touch, also to rub off, or wipe.

CUMAILT, wiping: *ag cumailt a Dhebra*, wiping his tears.

CUMAINeach, or *Cumadineach*, Communion.

CUMAISC, a mixture.

CUMAISCIM, to mix, blend, or mingle.

CUMAISCthe, mingled, compounded.

CUMAL, a forfeit consisting of three Cows. vid. O Flahert. p. 296. it may signify the price of three Cows. as *thug mé trí Cumail air*, it cost me Nine Cows.

CUMAIM, to shape, to form. *do chùim sé*, he shaped. *cumaigh do theanga cealg*, thy tongue frameth Deceit.

CUMANN: *do chumann sé*, he dealt.

CUMANN, common: also mutual friendship.

CUMAOIN, fellowship, Communion. also an obligation.

CUMAR, a Valley; also the bed of Large Rivers, or of a narrow Sea; whence the Sea between Ireland & the Pictish country in North Britain was called *Vallis Scythica*. hence.

CUMAR, *na trí nuiſge* is the Irish name of the valley, wherein the three Rivers, *Siuir*, *Nébir* & *Barow* or rather *Mear-ow*, meet below Waterford & form the harbour of that City.

CÚ-MARA, literally signifies a Sea hound. this word has been the proper name of Severall-great men of the old Irish Nation, it makes *Con-mara* in the genitive case, as *Mac con-mara*, the son of *Cùmara*. the family name of the Princely tribe of Dalcaſſians called *Mac na*

mara, is but an abusive pronunciation of the words *Mac con-mara*, i. e. the son of *Cumara*, one of their Ancestors descended from *Conal Each luath* the fifth direct descendant from *Cornmarc Cais* (from whom the Dalcaſſian Race) King of Munster & Leinster in the third century the present Chiefs of this Noble family are John Macnamara Esqr. & Daniel Macnamara Esqr. both of the County of Clare. Counsellor *Macnamara* of London, a Lawyer of particular distinction is the eldest son of the now mentioned Daniel Macnamara Esqr. the brave Admiral *Macnamara* who died at Rochefort soon after the beginning of the last war belonged to one of the Chief branches of this ancient family. the Chiefs of the *Macnamara's*, were hereditary Lords Marshal of the Kings of Thomond of the O'Brien Race, & were charged with the function of proclaiming every new King on the day of his inauguration. vid. *Caithreim*. their ancient Estate was, the large territory called *Triucha céad lbh Caisin*, now one of the Baronys of the County of Clare.

CUMARAICC, derived from *Cumar*, a valley; are a people living in a country full of valleys & hills. thus the O'Briens of *Cumarach* in the County of Waterford were called *Cumaraicc*, as they inhabited the valleys between Dungarvan & the River Shure. N. B. Hence also the old Brittons of Cumberland, whose language Mr. Lhuyd Archæol. p. 226 remarks to have carried the closest affinity with the Irish of all the other British dialects, called themselves *cumbri*, i. e. *cumeri*, as

Camden Observes in his *Cumberland*; doubtless because their country consisted all of valleys & hills; & for the same reason the Brittons of wales were called by that name, whose original meaning & derivation they have Utterly forgot as they did that of Severall other words still in use amongst them, whose signification, as Mr. Ihyd remarks in the welsh preface to his *Archæologia*, is to be found in the Irish language alone. the deriving of the appellation of *Cumbri* or *Cambri* from the Gomarians, or from the Cimbri, seems to be but a modern & chimerical notion.

CUMASGAIM, to mix, to mingle or join, to incorporate.

CUMAS, strength, power; *fear cumais*, a strong man, also a wealthy powerful man.

CUMA'SACH, strong, powerful.

CUMASG, a mixture, ide. *cómh-measg*. hence *cumasgaim*, to mingle or mix together.

CÚMHA, mourning, sorrow, grief, lamentation.

CUMHA, a bribe, a reward, or condition.

CÚMHAC, straight, narrow.

CUMHACHD, power, strength, ability.

CUMHACHDACH, mighty, powerful, puissant. Compar. *Cumhachdaighe*.

CÚMHADHACH, sorrowful, sad.

CÚMHAING & *Cùmhang*, narrow. Wel. *Cyring*.

CÚMHAINGE, narrowness.

CÚMHAINGIM, to straiten, to make narrow.

CÚMHAIS, a Selvage. vid. *Ciùmhais*.

CÚMHAL, a hand-maid, a bond-woman.

CÚMHAL, obedience, subjection, &c.

CÚMHALDHA, of or belonging to a Servant.

CÚMHANG, power, strength.

CÚMHDACH, defence, protection.

CÚMHDACH, a Veil. or covering. *Cùmhdach leaptha*, bed clothes. *Cùmhdach oir*, a golden cover.

CÚMHDACH, the cover of a book, as appears by the following inscription on a Silver cross upon the Cover of a very old manuscript of the four Gospels in Lat. written in Irish Characters by S. Columb Cille an. 500. the inscription runs thus: *Orait acus bendaict choluimb chille do Fland mac Mael-sechnail do righ Erenn las andernad a cùmdach so.* i. e. oratio & benedictio S. Columbae Cille fit Flanno filio Malachiae Regi Hyberniae qui hoc operimentum fieri fecit. Concerning this inscription Mr. O Fiaberty made the following note, which I have seen in his own hand-writing, on page 434 of that inestimable manuscript, » Flannus hic Rex Hiberniae decessit » 8vo. Kalendas Maii die Sabati, » ut in Ms Codice Hibernico, quod » Chronicon Scotorum dicitur, ad » notatur, anno Aerae Christianae » vulgaris 916. liber autem hic scriptus est manu ipsius S. Columbae » Kille per spatium dierum duodecim anno Domini 500, & postea » subjungitur, hanc inscriptionem » interpretatus est Rod. O Flaberty » 19°. Junii 1677.

CÚMHDACHTA, fenced, guarded. *do chùmhdaigh se na cathracha uile*,

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cuile, he fenced or protected the cities.

CÚMHUÍGHIM, to keep or preserve, to maintain or support, also to build. rather, to roof & cover a building.

CÚMHGACH, straitness, distress. *Cùmhangrach*, idem.

CUMHLAIM, to rub or scrape, to wear.

CÚMHRA, fragrant, sweet. *bola cùmhra*, a sweet smell.

CÚMHRÒG, a sweet Apple-tree.

CÚMHSGAL, a stirring about, or moving.

CÚMHSGATHA, moved, stirred, provoked.

CÚMHSGÚGHADH, marching or journeying.

CUMHTHACH, bribery.

CÚMHUL or *Cùmhal*, a hand-maid.

CÚMTHA, shaped or formed. *de-agh chùmtha* well-shaped: also a manner or fashion.

CUMUS, power, ability.

CUMUSACH, able, capable, active, strong.

CUMMUSG, a mixture, or compound, in physic, Lat. *commixtio*. it is the opposite of *Eànda* a simple.

CUN, a body.

CUNABLACH, a filthy carcass, i. e. *ablach cun* a caron left to dogs.

CUNABHAIREAS, sloathfulness.

CÚNGANTA: *Luchd Cùnganta*, helpers, Assistants.

CUNGHAS & *Cunghus*, a cooperating.

CÚNGHNAMH, help, succour, aid.

CUNGIR, a couple. vid. *Cuingir*.

CUNNA, friendship.

CUNNAIRC, *do chunnairc mé*, I saw.

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CUNNARTHACH, betrothed. from *cunra* a pact, or agreement.

CÚNNLA, modest.

CÚNNRADH, a covenant.

CÚNNRATHACH, agreed upon.

CÚNTABHAIRT, doubt, danger. *gan cùntabhairt*, without question.

CÚNTAS, account, *níl cuntas agam air*, I have no account of it, I know nothing of the matter, also an accompt in dealing.

CUPA & *cupàn*, a cup.

CUPAR, conception.

CÚPLA, a pair or couple: twins

CUR, weariness, fatigue, also care. Lat. *cura*. hence *curtha* tired, weary.

CUR, difficult.

CURACH, a bog or marsh. *cur-rach móna* a turf-bog.

CURACH, a body.

CURACH, a coragle, a kind of small boat.

CURACHA'N, a sciff, a small boat.

CURADH, an obstacle. *nà cuir curadh ar spiorad De*, oppose no obstacle to the spirit of God.

CURADH, a champion, a warrior. plur. *curaidhe*, & *curaidhbh*.

CURAÍDHE *na cràuibhe rùadh*, i. e. the heroes of the red branch, were a band of brave warriors in the service of *concùbhar mac Neassa*, King of Ulster, Said to have reigned before & after the birth of Christ. vid. *cùchulain* *suprà*.

CURAÍGHEAN, a can, a mug. a tankard. vid. *cuirin*.

CURA'IGHEAN, Cheese-runnet.

CÚRAM, a charge or command, care. *biòdh a chùram ort*; let the charge of it be on you. *fear cùraim*, a man of charge.

CÚRAMACH, careful, solicitous, busy.

CÚRAMAS, care, diligence.

CURATA, couragious.

CURBISEACH, an Addition.

CURCAIS, flags, or bull-rush.

CURCAIS, hair.

CURMAC, or CORMAC, surnamed *Muigh - theamhna*, Ancestor of the mac Carthy's was King of Desmond from the year 1124 after the death of his uncle *Thady* (elder brother of his father, from whom the *Mac Auliffes*) to the year 1138, when he was treacherously Killed, according to the annals of Inisfallen, by *Dermot Súgach O Connor* Kerry, at the instigation of *Turlogh O'Brien* younger brother of *Concubhar O'Brien na catharach* who was supreme King of all Munster & Leinster at the same time. in an old valuable manuscript of the four Gospels in Latin, Written in Irish Characters, first belonging to the Kings Library at Paris (where Pere Simon ignorantly Judged it written in the Saxon Character) but now to be seen in the British Musæum at London, the following marginal remark in old Irish is found at the end of the Gospel of S. Mathew, p. 60. *is mór in gnim cormac mac carthaig do mharbhad O Thordealbach O Briain; i. e. "the Killing of Cormac Mac-Carthy by Turlogh O'Brien is a very surprizing act. at the end of the book appears the following Irish note. "O'raid do Mael-brigte O Mael-uanig qui scripsit hunc librum in Ardmach is an bliain ro marbad cormac mac carthaig Ri-Eascop Muman. "a taid seo siós na Riogra an Ére- ann san aimsir so; i. e. Muir*

*"cheartach mac Néil an Aliuch; Cu-ullad mac Concúbhair Ri Ullad; "Murcha ua mael. eachtuind Ri mi-dhe; Diarmaid mac murcha Ri Laigean: Concúbhar O Briain Rig Muman; Thordealbac O concubar Rig conact. Giolla mac Liag-mac Rugrigh a ccomorbus Patraig. i. e. "pray for Mael-brigte ua Mael-uanig who wrote this book at Ar-magh in the year that cormac Mac-carty the Royal Bishop of Munster hath been killed. the following personages are Kings in Ireland at this same time, i. e. Mor-togh mac Néil King of Aliuch or Ulidia; cu ulladh mac concubhair King of Ulster; Morrogh ua Maeteachlaim King of Meath; "Diarmuid mac Murcha King of Leinster; Concúbhar O'Brien King of Munster; Torlogh O Concúbhair King of Connaught, & Giolla-mac-Liag mac Rugrigh, Successor of St. Patrick at Ardmagh. it is to be noted, that this writer had no other foundation for stiling Cormac Royal Bishop of Munster than becaule he had repaired the Cathedral Church of Cashel & two Churches at Lismore, & was otherwise reputed a man of a pious & holy life which is the Character S. Bernard gives of him in his book *de vita S. Malachiae*, according to Malachy's reports to him concerning Cormac, to whom he was Doctor & Director during his retreat at Lismore after his dethronement by the faction of his brother Donogh. by virtue of these marginal remarks of the writer of that inestimable manuscript, I have been enabled to furnish the Keepers & Overseers of the British Musæum*

with a note, whereby the antiquity of that manuscript is ascertained; & fixt at the year 1138. this *Cormac mac Carthaig* was deposed by his younger brother *Donogh* assisted by *Turlogh O Connor* K. of Connaught an. 1127. & shut up in a Monastery at Lismore. but before the end of the same year, he was restored to the crown of Desmond by *concubhar O Brien*, & *Donogh* was exiled to Connaught. vid. *Annal. Inisfallen.* ad an. 1127. this fact of *Cormac's* being restored by *Concubhar O Brien* is mentioned by *S. Bernard in vita Malachie* chap. 3. but the particular reason of *Malbright's* surprize at the act of *Turlough O Brien* towards *Cormac-mac-Carty*, was because he was *Cormac's* son in law, & his Gossip, besides his having been bred up from his earliest days at *Cormac's* Court, according to the friendly custom of the Irish Princes who often educated each others children for riveting mutual confidence & good harmony. the fact of these severall ties of friendship between *Turlogh & Cormac*, is attested in the *Annals of Inisfallen* at the year 1138, where it is said, that *Turlogh* was *Cliamhain, Cairdios-Chriost*, & *Altrom* of *Cormac-mac-Carthy*. i. e. his son in law, his Gossip, & his foster-Child. the *Chronicon Scotorum* & the continuator of *Tighernach* attribute the fact to *Turlogh* alone, without any mention of *O Connor Kerry*: but the authors of the *Annals of Inisfallen* are more to be credited as they wrote in the very Center of Kerry.

CURN, a cup. vid. *Corn*.

CURR, a corner, an End. *gus an*

ccuirr eile don talamh, unto the other end of the Earth, also a site or situation.

CURR, a pit.

CURRACH, a bog or fen. *Mòin* is Drier ground than what they call *currach*.

CURREL, plain, manifest.

CURRGHALA'N, a bucket.

CURRTHA, weary, tired, fatigued.

CÚRSA, a course or manner, a row, rank, or Order. *Ceithre cúrsa*, four courses.

CURSACHADH, a curse or malediction. *do rad cursachad forrtha*, he cursed them.

CURSON, a learned man.

CURSTABA, a bucket.

CURSÚIR, a Courier or Messenger, also an attendant. Lat. *cursor*. *innsin ró foideastar Pilàit cursúir*. i. e. *giolla turuise for ceann Josa gon Galilee*. then Pilate sent a Messenger along with Jesus to Galilee.

CUSADH, a bending or inclining.

CUSAL, courage.

CUSBOIR, an object: a mark to shoot at.

CUSMASC, diversity.

CUSPÓRACHD, an objection. or argumentation from *cuspoir*, any object, that may be disputed on.

CUSPÓRAIDHE, an opponent.

CUSPÓIRA'IDHIM, to object.

CUST, skin.

CUSTAIRE, a Tanner.

CUSTUIM, ceremonies, customs.

CUTACH, bob-tailed.

CÚTAL & *cùthal*, bashful, civil, idem.

CUTALLA'IDHE, a companion, comrade, or partner.

CUTH, a head.

CUTHA, rage, fury, fierce-

ness, &c. *cuthach*, idem.

CUTHACH, furious, raging mad,
León cuthach, a raging Lion.

CÚTHAILEACHD, bashfulness.

CUTHARLA'N, an Onion: or an
Earth-nut or pig-nut.

CUTH-BHA'RR, an helmet. vid.

cuithbheirt.

CÚTH-BHARR, the Irish name of
S. Cuthbert. it is rather *Cúbheartach*.
vid. *Chronic. Scot. & Tighernac.*
Annal.

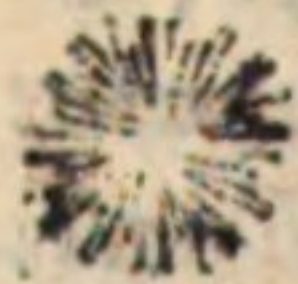
CUTHDARÚN, a sort of Montero
or Monmouth cap.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER D.

THe Letter D or Duir, which is so called from Duir the Oak-tree, is now the fourth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is ranked by our Grammarians among the *Crúadh-Consoine* or hard consonants, but by adding an H, or fixing a full point above it, falls under the denomination of Light consonants, called in Irish, *Consoine Eád-troma*. In our old manuscripts D & T, are written indifferently, as *Carad* or *Carat* a friend, *iád* or *iat*, them, &c. and this indifference is common also to the Greeks & Latins, as Gr. *oude* & *oute*, *neque*, &c. & Lat. *haud* & *haut*, *Reliquit* & *Reliquid*, *quodannis* & *quotannis*, &c. In the Greek language the third rank of the mute consonants is T, D, & Th, the middle consonant D, respectively corresponding to T & Th. Now 'tis to be observed that in the Irish Language any word beginning with T, will in it's variations admit both D & Th, as *Tiárna* a Lord, Lat. *Tyrannus*, & Gr. *Tyrannos*, a *D'tiárna*, their Lord, *mo Thiárna*, my Lord, & so on with every word whose initial Letter is T. the Irish D corresponds with the Gr. Delta & the Lat. D. as Ir. *Dia*, God, Gr. *accusat. Dia*, & *Theos*. Lat. *Deus*. Ir. *Deárcadh*, to see, from *Dearc*, the Eye: Gr. *Derco*, to see. Ir. *Do* two, Gr. & Lat. *Duo*. Ir. *Dís* two persons. Gr. *Dis*, Lat. *bis*, twice. Ir. *Deác* or *Deág* & *Deich*, ten, Gr. *Deca*, & Lat. *Decem*. the Irish D also agrees with the Gr. Th, or Theta. as. Ir. *Doras*, *Angl-Sax. Door*, Gr. *Thuras*, *accusat. plur.* this Irish Letter agrees in like manner with the Hebrew Daleth or Dh, which by putting a full point over it, becomes a D, (vid. the General remarks on the Letter B.) Ir. *Dirig* or *Dìric*, Lat. *dirigo*, to direct, Heb. *Derech*, via, iter, & *Darach*, *direxit viam*, *tetendit*. Ir. *Duille* & *Duilléog*, the page of a Book, Heb. *Deleth folium*, *pagina Libri*. The Irish language is industriously censured by some Critics for admitting a superfluous D or Dh in the latter end of severall words, but these Censurers should consider that this redundancy of the Letter D was formerly observed in the Latin, of which we have a remarkable instance left us in *Fabr. Is. Antiq: Expl. p. 427*. *Neve* in publico *neve* in privato *nevextrad Urbem de Senatuos Sententiad*, &c. And we find a near coincidence

of that Redundancy in the Hebrew Language. for as in the infinitive mood of severall Irish Verbs, such as fealladh, to deceive, Lat. fallere, Dearcadh to see, Gr. Derco, D & it's aspirate DH are not pronounced; thus in the Hebrew Raah, to see, Leah, to toil or labour, &c. the final Letter He or h, is not pronounced, but like the Irish Dh, becomes a mute or Quiescent Letter. Many other exemples of redundancies both of consonants & vowels, as also of barbarous forms of words in the old Latin tongue, may be produced from Signor Fabretti's collections of ancient Roman Inscriptions, & other writings: & this barbarity of the Latin we may trace down to the time of the first Latin Poets, such as Ennius & Nævius; nay even as far as Plautus, in whose time the Romans did not think themselves entitled to be excluded out of the Number of the Barbarian Nations, since this Poet not only calls Nævius Poeta Barbarus, but also says of himself, on occasion of his version of a piece of Greek into Latin, M. Atticus (for that was his name, Plautus being only a nick-name) vertit barbarè. whence it appears, that Festus Pompeius was well founded in saying, that anciently all nations, excepting the Græcians, were called Barbarians. But the proud Greeks should in gratitude have excepted the Phœnicians, from whom they had received the knowledge of letters, & the Ægyptians, to whom they owed their Theology & Mythology. And indeed the Latin may justly be looked upon as a mere Barbarian language, when it was written in such a stile as appears in the few following lines. " Quom ea res con-
 " soleretur, iovsissent censuere homines Plous V. oimvorsei virei, at-
 " que mulieres sacra nequisquam fecisse velet, neve inter ibei virei
 " Plous duobus, mulieribus Plous tribus adesse velent, nisi de P. R.
 " Urbani, Senatuosque Sententiad utei suprâ scriptum est Haice utei
 " in conventionid ex deicatis ne minus trinum noundinum Senatuos-
 " que, &c. Fabr. *ibid.* pag. 427. these two samples of the old Latin are enough to demonstrate, that the language of the primitive Romans, much famed as they have been, was at least as much charged with redundant consonants at the end of words, as the Irish is thought to be: and if those, who censure it for such redundancies of consonants did but look back & consider the kind of Jargon their Ancestors spoke & wrote about four or five hundred years since, & even to the end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, they could not but acknowledge it to be much a more uncouth & rude language than the Irish ever hath been. It is a well known fact, that the sons or Grandsons of the Chiefs & Leaders of those English, who adventured into Ireland on the expedition in favour of the King of Leinster, & made settlements there under the protection of that Prince, became so disgusted with their own native language, that they utterly abandoned & forgot it, & spoke no other than the Irish; insomuch that the English Government judged it necessary to order an act of Parliament, whereby the English who settled in Ireland, were strictly forbidden the use of the Irish language under certain penalties.

To all which I shall add, that those Censurers of the Irish language for a pretended redundancy of consonants, betray their want of knowledge concerning the true marks of the perfection & antiquity of languages, of which marks the most essential is the preservation of radical letters, which are properly the consonants. And in this very point the learned Mr. Lhuyd gives the Irish the preference of perfection before all the other dialects of the Celtic tongue, as may be seen in his *Archæologia* pag. 23. col. 1. but it is moreover to be observed, that in reality there are no redundant or superfluous consonants in the words of the Irish language, though there are some, that are not properly radicals, originally belonging to the frame of the words they are found in. of these non-radicals there are two sorts; the one consisting of consonants that are merely adventitious, of which there has been a good deal said in the Remarks on the Letter A; I mean those consonants that are thrown in between two vowels belonging to two different syllables. But as those adventitious consonants have the sanction not only of antiquity, but also of examples in Greek & Latin, & I dare say, in most other ancient languages, they are not to be counted superfluous; especially as they are of particular use in easing the voice by preventing a disagreeable hiatus. an other kind of adventitious consonants is frequently found at the beginning of words, particularly when those words have a reference to persons or things; as in the words a n'doirne, their fists, ár n'dochas our hope, a g'cinn their heads; where the consonants (n) & (g) are naturally foreign to the words they are prefixt to, though the nature of the language absolutely requires their being prefixed in such circumstances, but the other sort of consonants which are not properly radicals, are yet neither adventitious nor foreign to the nature of the words, but do rather necessarily arise from the inflections of nouns and verbs, & therefore cannot be redundant. Nor do those non-radical consonants clog the language or render it disagreeable in its use; inasmuch as they are either mollified, or rendered entirely mute or quiescent by the aspirate (h) excepting only the consonant brought in as an initial, which is always pronounced; but then it eclipses the radical consonant, to which it is prefixed, so that the word is pronounced, as if that radical had no existence, though all radical initials are Religiously preserved in the writing, for the sake of preserving the original structure & propriety of the language: a method which that candid & Learned Welsh-man Mr. Lhuyd highly commends, & shews the abuses which the non-observance of it by the Welsh writers has occasioned in their language, vid. *Archæol.* pag. 23, col. 1,



D A

D'A', unto her, or his, unto their, ex. *tug sí d'à fear é*, she gave it unto her husband, *dà chara fein*, to his own friend. *d'à naimhdibh*, to their foes; where note that *D'à*, is a contraction of *Do a*, as *d'à fear* is properly *do a fear*, *dà Chara*, is *do a chara*, *da naimhdibh*, is *do a Naimhdibh*, vid. *a*, his, her, their.

D'A', of or from his, hers, or their. *d'à chois* from off his foot, properly *Do a chois*, de pede, *dà creideamhuin*, of her reputation, &c.

DA', or *dò*, two, *dà bhliàghain deàg*, twelve years.

DA', if, *da ndàoruidh àr ccogtus sinn*, if our conscience condemns us.

DA', is sometimes the sign of a participle, as *Dà iaradh*, asking, beseeching.

DA', as, *dà chois*, (going) on foot.

DA, good, sometimes written *Dagh*, & *Deagh* (vid. *Dia*. God) *Da-bhàr*, a good or hopeful son.

DABHACH, a tub or large vessel, a vat, particularly used in brewing. pronounced *dowch*, for *abh* & *obh*, & very often *ogh*, are pronounced like *ow* in English in the beginning & middle of words.

DABHAR, & *Dobhar-shoidheach*, a bucket, a pitcher.

DADADH, a jot, a whit, a trifle, somewhat. *níl a dadadh*, not a jot. it is pronounced *Dadamh*.

DA'E, a man, a person.

D A

DA'E or *Dùa*, a high ditch or wall.

DA'E, a house. *Riògh-dhàe*, a Palace.

DA'E, a hand. *rò shìn a dhàe*, he stretched forth his hand.

DA'-FHOGHAR, i. e. two vowels joined in one syllable, a diphthong, plur. *Dà-shogharuig*, & *Dà-shogharacha*.

DA'GH, good. *dà* & *deagh* idem.

DA'GHAR, wind.

DAGHBHRAT, the ancient name of the place now called *Ardfinàn* situate on the banks of the River fure.

DA'IBHLIA'G, potius *Dàimh-li-àg*, a church. *fri huillin an Daimh-liag*, on the pinnacles of the church.

DAICE, of or belonging to a tribe, &c.

DAID, a father. *mo dhaid*, my Father. wel. *Dad*. hence the English *Dada*. its diminutive is *Daidin*. Arm. *Tat*. cor. *Tad* & *Taz*. Rhæt. *Bab*. & Turc. *Baba*.

DAIDHBHIR, poor, or more properly, not rich; its opposite is *Saidhbhir*, rich, abounding: *Saidhbhir acus daidhbhir don chré*, rich & poor belong to the Earth, i. e. by death. this word *daidhbhir* is but the negative of *Saidhbhir*, and is formed by a violent contraction of *do-shaidhbhir* or *di-shaidhbhir*, compounded of *Do* or *Di* signifying *not* or *un* & *saidhbhir* rich. here it is to be noted, that our Grammarians reckon ten negative

particles in the Irish language, which are *neamh*, *an*, *amh*, *ead*, *eag*, *eas*, *di*, *do*, *in* or *ing*, *mi*. all these negatives enter as *prefixes* into compound words, wherein they frequently occasion a suppression of the initial radicals of the words they are prefixed to; as it happens in many of the words subjoined to the preposition *Comh*.

D'AIF, drink, *rò ól a dhaif*, he quaffed his drink.

DAIGH & *Doighe*, hope, confidence; ex. *biod dó dhaigh uile san Tiarna*, Let all your hope be in the Lord.

DAIGH, fire.

DAIGHBHIORASG, fewel.

DAIGHCHINNMHIOL, Enameling.

DAIGHEADH, a giving or delivering.

DA'IGHIM, to give. Lat. *do*, *dare*.

DAIGHEADH, quasi *Dagh-eadh* or *aga*, a good time or opportunity. also great odds.

DAIGNÍGHIM, to establish.

DA'IL, a decree, an Ordinance.

DAIL, delay, respite.

DA'IL, a share or portion. *Dùil* also means the same thing in the Gothic. vid. Glossar. Gothic.

DA'IL, a particular or separate tribe as *Dál-cais* the Race of *cormac* *cas*, *Dál-arraidhe*, *Dál-fiatach*, &c.

DA'IL, desire, willingness.

DA'IL, a meeting, *mór-dail*, an assembly, or convention, *Dàil Chatha*, a pitched battle.

DA'ILEADH, tradition.

DA'ILEIN, a scoff.

DA'ILIM, to give, to deliver hence *Athair Dála*, he that gives in marriage; also to afford to render, &c. *athair Dála*, the Bridegroom's man.

DAILTHE, dealt, parted, or divided.

DAILTÍN, the diminutive of *Dalta*, a Jackanapes, an impertinent insignificant fellow, puppy.

DAILTINEAS or *Dailtineacht*, scurrility, impertinence.

DAIMH, kindred, consanguinity; also a gang, or company.

DAIMH, rectius *Domh* a house. Lat. *Domus*. hence *Daimhliag* any church, made of stone work.

DAIMH, assent, free will. *dom dhaimh*, with my assent, voluntarily.

DA'IMH, a Poet, a learned writer. Gr. *Daemon* a learned or knowing man, coming from *Daio*, *scio*, which as well as the Hebrw *Deah* *scientia*, seems to correspond with the Irish adjective *Deagh* good, as *Deagh-dhuine* a good man. plur. *Damha* & *Daimhe*, Poets.

DA'IMHEACH, a Companion, or Associate.

DA'IMH-ÉADAN, a Frontispiece.

DAIMH-FHEOIL, beef. literally the flesh of oxen.

DAIMHIACH, potent in Relations.

DA'IMH-LIA'G, a church. *Daimhliag ciarán*, the Cathedral church of S. Ciaran at Glon-mac-Nois.

DAIMSIN, a Damson plum.

D'AIN, & *Dána*, the gen: of *dán* a poem. ex. *gné dána*, a kind of poem. *fear dain*, a Poet.

DAINGEAN, sure, fast, close, secure, sometimes written *Dain-gion*.

DAINGEAN, a fortification, fort or tower. *Daingean*, the Town of Dingle in the most western part of Ireland, in the County of Kerry.

DAINGEAN,

DAINGEAN & *Daingin*, an assurance, a contract.

DAINGNEACHD, a bulwark, a fastness.

DAINGNÍGHIM, to fasten, to confirm, to establish. *Daingnighim mo Chùnradh ribhse*, I establish my covenant with you. *do dhaingnigh mé an Duine ro bí a bponc an bhàis ionna Chreidiomh*, I confirmed the dying man in his faith. *do dhaingnigh sé na Cathracha*, he fortified the cities.

DAIR, the oak-tree. Brit. *Dár*.

DAIRBH, a kind of worm, some think the black worm.

DAIRBHRE, an Oak: also a Nursery or grove of Oak-trees Latin. *Quercetum*.

DAIRE, the proper name of several ancient Kings of Ireland, corresponding perfectly with *Darius*.

DAIRE, the genit of *Dair*, an Oak tree: also a wood.

DA'IREADH, *Bo ar Dàireadh*, a cow that is a bulling.

DAIRT, a clod.

DAIRT, a young cow or heifer.

DAIRTEACH, full of clods.

DAISGIN, a writing desk.

DAITE, coloured.

DAITEA'N, for *Daideàn*, a foster-father.

DAITH, quick, nimble, active, supple. *Daithi*, idem, hence *Dàithi* or *Dàithighe*, the name of several persons. as *Daithí mac Fiachra*, &c.

DAITHE, revenge.

DAITHEAGHADH, Revenge.

DAITHEA'MHAIL, likely, comely, handsome. *dathamhail*, idem; literally, well coloured.

DAITHEA'MHLACHD : comeliness.

D'AITHEASC, eloquence, a speech, or remonstrance.

D'AITHEASC, unanimously, with one accord. *ró gheall siad dathasg*, they unanimously agreed & promised.

DAITHÉOIR, an Avenger.

DAITHI, vid. *Daith*.

D'AITHLE, i. e. *do aithle*, after; vid. *Aithle*.

DAITHNID, sorry, bad for. as *daithnid damh a bhàs*, Jam sorry for his death; it is bad for me he dyed.

DA'L, a division, portion, or lot. also a particular tribe of people, together with the country or Region belonging to such a tribe. hence.

DA'L-ARAIÐHE, a large territory in *Ulster* comprehending the S. & S. E. parts of the County of *Antrim*, & the greatest parts of the C. of *Down*. it derived its name from *Fiacha-araidhe* of the Rudrician Race King of *Ulster* towards the Middle of the third century. from him descended the *Mac-a-Bhàirds*, English *Ward*, & the *O Dubhagàins*, English *Dugan*. vid. *Ogyg*. p. 327.

DA'L-FIATACH, another large territory in *Ulster*, so called from *Fiatach-Finn*, King of *Meath* soon after the beginning of the third century (*Ogyg*. p. 301.) whose posterity settled in that territory.

DA'L-CCAIS, the tribe or Race of *CORMAC CAIS*, King of *Leathmogh*, i. e. of *Munster* & *Leinster* in the third century, from whom descended the *O Briens*, the *Macnamaras*, the *Mac-Mahons* of *Thomond*, &c.

DAL RIADA, a large territory in *Ulster*, possessed by a tribe, which

were distinguished by the same name, & of whom the *Dal-Riadàs*, or *Dal-Rheudins*, as Bede calls them, of Albany or Scotland, were only a detachment or party, which settled Amongst the Picts of *Albania* or North-Brittain under the conduct of *Fergus*, a young Prince of the Irish Dalriadian family in the year 503. according to the *Annals of Tighernach*. vid. *Mémoire de Mr. de C. Journal des Savans*. an. 1764.

DA'LA, a Relation, or Historical fact. *Séanchas dala*, genealogical Relations.

DA'LA, News: also meetings, conventions; Assemblies.

DA'LA, as to, as for, *dála na Muímhneach*, as to the Momonians. *Dála an chatha*, concerning or as to what regards the battle. also like unto, *dó rinne sé dála cách*, he acted like the rest.

DA'LA, an Oath.

DA'LA, *Slighe Dála*, a place near Boiris of Ossery in the Queen's County. *Enoc na Dala*, a hill in Kintire, where meetings were anciently held.

DA'LA, *O Dála*, a family name very respectable in Ireland; whereof there are several septs descended from different stocks. viz the *O Daly's* of Munster, who sprung from the third son of *Ængus* King of Cashel, who was baptized by S. Patrick. the *O Daly's* of Ulster, of whose branch there were severall Kings of Meath, & who are of the same stock with the *O Donels* of Tirconnell: of these *O Daly's* of Ulster the *O Daly's* of Connaught are a branch, who, according to Mr. Harris (vol. 2. pag. 50.) were

co-partners with the *O Kelly's* in the large district of *Hy-Maine*. the late & present *O Daly's*, celebrated Oracles of the Irish & English Laws, are the Chiefs of this Connacian Branch of the great *O Dalys* of Ulster, the direct posterity of *Conal Golban* son of *Nial Naoighialach* King of Meath in the 4th century. and the *O Dalys* of Meath of the posterity of *Nial Naoighialach*, by his son *Maine*. vid. *Ogyg.* p. 401.

DA'LAIGHIM, to assign, or appoint.

DALA'N DÉ, a butter-fly.

DALA'N, a great bulk.

DALLA'N CLOICHE, any great or large stone, whereof many were erected by the old Irish throughout all Ireland as monuments of some remarkable achievements with inscriptions on the same to explain the facts; all written mostly in their *Oghams* or occult manner of writing; not unlike the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, which were in like manner inscribed on large stones, on Obelisks or Pyramids, & which, could be explained by none but their Priests, as the Irish *Oghams* were by none but sworn Antiquaries, or perhaps their Druidish Priests.

DALBH, a lie, an untruth or falshood.

DALBHDHA, Sorcery.

DALL, blind, puzzled.

DALLADH & *dallaim*, to blind, to blind-fold, or puzzle.

DALL-INTINNEACH, dull-witted, foolish; heavy.

DALLÓG, a leech.

DALTA & *Daltán*, a foster-child, a Disciple.

DA'LTACH, betrothed.

DAMA'ISTE, damage, detriment, harm.

DAMANTA, condemned, damned.

DAMH, an Ox. Lat. *dama*, a buck.

Damh allta, a wild Bull, a Buffalo; *fiadh-dhamh*, a Buck, or Stag.

DAMH, the dative case, unto me. i. e. *do am*.

DAMHADH, permission, liberty.

DAMHADH & *Damhaim*, to permit, suffer, or allow.

DAMHA'N, an Ox, or bull.

DAMHA'N *Alla*, a Spider. *potius Dubhàn alla*.

DAMHAS, dancing.

DAMHDHATHAR, i. e. *do fhuilngeadar*, they forbore.

DAMHLA'N, an Ox-stall, or a place for Oxen to stand in.

DAMHNA, the Matter out of which any thing is or may be formed: when spoken of a Prince, as *Riogh-damhna*, it signified a fit Successor or presumptive Heir of the crown among the Irish: which generally was the Right of the *Thanist* or Eldest Prince of the family. a modern able writer thinks *Riogh-damhna* means *King-Elect*; in which he mistakes the sense of his author O Flaherty, who positively affirms that the presumptive successor was the *Tánaiste*, & that every one of the rest of the family that may be fit Candidates for the succession were called *Riogh-damhna*, which he explains by *Regia materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suæ familiæ*. Ogyg. p. 58. the *Thanist*, i. e. the next in age & merit to the reigning Prince, being one of his nearest Kinsmen of the same name & blood, was

generally looked upon as the future successor, agreeable to the Tanistic Custom. but as to a formal Election in favour of any Prince before the demise of the actual Sovereign, not one instance of such a measure appears throughout the whole course of our old Annals.

DAMHNADH, a band, or tye.

DAMH-NARTAIDHE, a Bullock.

DA'MH-OIDE, a Doctor or teacher.

DAMHPUPA, a School master.

DAMHSA, dancing: *re damhsaighibh*, with dances.

DAMHSAIGHIM, to dance.

DAMHSOIR, a dancer.

DAMHTHA, & *Dàmhamhail*, a student.

DAMNUIGHIM, & *Damuint*, to damn, to condemn. *noc Damnuigheas*, who condemneth. *daimnéochuid siad*, they shall condemn.

DAN, work.

DA'N, fate, destiny. *do bhí sé a n'dàn damh*, 'twas my fate, &c.

DA'N, a Poem, &c. *an dānso*, this song.

DA'NA, bold, impetuous; hence the old Celtic name of the *Danube*, which is *Dan-ou*, the bold impetuous river. *Obha* or *Obhuin* pronounced *oua* & *ovuin* in the Irish Celtic, signifies a river. *Amhuin* is an other Irish celtic word for a river. Lat. *amnis*.

DA'NA, impudent, presumptuous.

DAN-ARGID, money worth, goods.

DA'NA LOINGIOS, a fleet or squadron.

DA'NACHD, boldness, presumption; also, confidence: *a tà dànachd, nò dànaigheachd agam air*, I can make free with him.

DA'NAÍGHIM, to dare, to adventure.

DANAIR, a stranger, a foreigner: properly a Dane. *Danfhir*, Danes.

DANAT, a Nurse.

DA'NDHA, fatal.

DANT, a morsel, portion, or share.

DAÓCH, & *Dachóg*, a periwinkle, or sea-snail.

DAÓCHALL, a bit or morsel.

DAÓI, a man.

DAÓIL, a Leech.

DAÓINE, men, mankind: the plur. of *Duine*. *Daóine gaóil*, Relations. *D'aoinceap*, Relations, those of the same stock.

D'AÓIN-CHINÉAL, of one & the same family.

DAÓINEACH, populous.

DAÓIR-FHINE, a subjected people, subjects.

DAÓIR-GHIOLLA, a slave.

DAÓIR-MHEASDA: *luchd' Daóir-mheasda*, task-masters.

DAÓIRSE & *Dáoirseachd*, dearth, scarcity.

DAÓIRSE, captivity. *a n'daóirse*, in bondage.

DAÓIRSIN, captivity, bondage.

DAÓL, a bug, a chafer.

DAÓMHAISIM, to ruin, or demolish.

DAÓN, to raise up, also to ascend.

DAÓNA, human, *an cine daóna*, Man-kind. *daóna*, idem.

DAÓNACHD, civility, hospitality; also humanity. *Diadhacht agus Daonachd*, Divinity & humanity.

DAÓNCHON, the Moral of a fable.

DAÓNFHUIL, kin, allied, related.

DAÓNGHAÓIDHILE, Moral Philosophy.

DAÓNACHD, vid. *Daónachd*.

DAÓNNACHDACH, civil, liberal, humane.

DAÓNTORRAIGHTHEAS, of the same birth.

DAÓR, guilty, condemned, captive.

DAÓR, dear, precious, costly.

DAÓRAIM, to condemn, to convict.

DAÓRARA, a slave.

DAOR-ARRA, dear goods, dear ware.

DAÓR-BHODACH, a slave.

DAORÓGLA'CH, a slave.

DAÓRTHA, condemned, convicted.

DAÓSGARSLUA'GH, the lowest rank of Men, the Plebeians.

DAÓTHAIN, a sufficiency. *d'uaigh sé a dháothain*, he eat a sufficiency.

DAR, by, or through, upon: *dar anum Pharaoh*, by the Life of Pharaoh. Lat. *per*.

D'AR, whose, whereof. *neach d'ar bhainm Eógan*, a certain Man whose name was Owen, i. e. *neach dó ar budh ainm*, &c.

DA'R, unto our, *d'ar ccloinn féin*, i. e. *do ar ccloinn féin*, to our own children.

DAR, *dar lóm*, I think, in my opinion, *dar léó*, in their opinion.

DARA, the second; *an dara lá*, the second day. *darna* rhe same, vulgarly said.

DA'RAB, whose, vid. *Dar*.

DARABHAL, an Oak-apple: galls.

DARACH derg & *Daróg*, an Oak-wel. *Deru*, Arm. *Daro*, genit. *Daruigh*.

DA

DARAIKGNÉGHEADH, thought.
 DARAIKGNÉGHIM, to think.
 DARAS, a home, a dwelling.
 vid. *Aras*.

DARB, a Worm, a reptile.
 DARBH, a coach or chariot.
 DARCAIN, a mast or acorn; *ag darcánadh*, gathering Acorns.

DARCHUIGHE (*mac-Darchuighe*) a familyname in Connaught of the same stock with the O Connors & O'Rourks, and whose ancient Estate was the large territory called *Cineal luacháin* in the County of Leitrim. N. B. This Irish name *Darchuighe* is pronounced *Darchuy*, almost the same in sound as *Darcy*.

DARDAL, bad weather, severe time. Pl. ex. F.

DARN, a school. Pl.
 DARN, a school. Pl.

DARRÍOGHA, above or beyond Kings.

DART, to bull a cow, *gur dhairt Boin*; that the cow was bulled.

DARTAN, a herd or Drove, Lat. *Armentum*. *Dartán Bo*, a herd of Kine.

DARTRA'IDHE, in the County of Roscommon, the Country of the O Fins, the Mac-Flanchas, & a tribe of the O Carrels.

DA'SACHD, fierceness, boldness.

DA'SACHDACH, comparat. *Dàfachdaighe*. presumptuous, assuming, impertinent.

DATA, pleasant, handsome, agreeable.

DATAN, a foster father.

DATH, colour. *dath breige*, a disguise, a false shew, a bastard dye, *datha eagsamhla*, various colours.

DATHADH, dying, a tincture.

DA

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DATHADH, a present, or favour.

DATHADOIR, a Dyer.

DATHAM, to die, to colour.

DATHAMHLACHD, honour, respect, decency; also comeliness.

DATHAMHAS, decent.

DATHAMHAIL, pleasant.

DATH-CHLÓDHACH, parti-coloured.

DATHNAID, a foster-mother.

DATHÚGHADH, a dying, or colouring.

DATHÚGHADH & *Dathaim*, to dye or colour. *ar na dathúghadh dearg*, dyed red.

DE

DE, whence, from whence, also thereof, i. e. *do é*, of it.

DÉ, the genitive case of *Dia*, God. vid. *Dia*.

DÉ, the genit. of *Dia*, a Day, vid. *Dia*.

DEABHADH, haste, speed. *dein-deabha*, make haste.

DEABHADH, *Deabhaidh*, & *Deibheadh*, a skirmish, a battle or encounter. pl. *Deabhthaibh*, and *Deibhte*. Angl-Saxon. *Debate*.

DEABHAIM, to hasten, also to battle, encounter or skirmish.

DEABHLACH & *Deabhthach*, contentious, litigious.

DEACAIR, strange, wonderful.

DEACAIR & *deaclach*, hard, difficult. *deacair lé déanamh*, hard to be done.

DEACCA'NAEH, a Dean.

DEACH, better, *ba deach*, i. e. *ba fearr*. this seems to be the comparative degree of the word *Da* or *Dagh*, good.

DEACHADH, to go to, to reach, *go ndeachadh mé*, that I may go.

DEACHAIR, *dealúghadh*, a separating.

DEACHAIR, to follow.

DEACHAIR, brightness. also bright, glistering.

DEACHDADH, a law.

DEACHMHADH, the tenth; also tythe.

DEACHMHÚGHADH, a tything.

DEACHNAMHAR, a Decade; also the number ten. *deichniúr*, idem.

DEACMHORADH, courtesy, affability.

DEACHRA, separated.

DEACHRADH, anger, indignation.

DÉACHT, Divinity, Godhead. *ni chreidsead in fíir-Déacht na Tríonoide fíire*, non credebant in veram Deitatem, &c.

DEACHTA, Dictates, doctrine or instruction.

DEACHTAIM, to teach, or instruct, to suggest or dictate, also to order or enact. also to debate.

DEACHTAIGHTHE, taught, instructed.

DEACHTOÍR, a Dictator, a teacher.

DEACLACH, hard, difficult.

DEACMAIC, difficult, hard.

DEACMAING, strange, miraculous.

DEACRA, more hard or difficult, the comparat. of *Deacair*.

DEACRACHD, difficulty, hardship.

DÉAD, or *déat*, a tooth, sometimes put for the jaw. Lat. *dens dentis*. sometimes it implies Ivory, ex. *gona Branaibh Déad*, with Ivory men, speaking of Chess game.

DÉAD, meet, proper, decent, becoming. *mar as déad*, as is meet.

also kind for, or hereditary. *Budh déad doibh A'irachtais do dheúnamh*, it was kind for them to do brave actions.

DÉADHACHD, godliness, religion.

DEADHAIL, a releasing.

DEADHBHAL, wretched, woeful.

DEADHMANN, a Moth.

DEADHOIL or *Deàghuil*, the separation of Night & day, the dawn of Day. *Deàdhoil na Maidhne*.

DEADLA, bold, confident.

DEADLAS, confidence.

DEAFHOGHARACH, a Diphthong.

DEAGA'NACH, a Dean. Lat. *Dekanus*.

DEA'GH (O DEAGH) the name of a family of the Dalcaissian stock, whose ancient Estate was the territory called *cineál fearmaic*, otherwise *Criòcha uachtaracha* in Thomond.

DEAGH, *Dagh* or *Da*, in the beginning of compound words. signifies well, good, fair, as *Deagh-àras*, a good house. *Deagh-labhartha*, well spoken. *deagh-chreidmheach*, faithful.

DEAGHAIR, swift or Nimble.

DEAGHALTAIM, to recall.

DEA'GHARSGAR, a Chronicler, antiquary.

DÉAGHANACH or *Déighinioch*, late, last. *go deàghnach*, lately. *san mbliàghain deàghnach*, in the last year.

DEAGHBÉAS, civility.

DEAGH-BHLASTA, toothsome, dainty, well relished.

DEAGH-BHOLACH, sweet scented.

DEAGH-BHOLTAN, a sweet smell, fragrant, odour.

DEAGH-FHOCLACH, fair spoken.

DEAGHLA, salutation.

D E

DEAGH-LABHARTHA, conver-
fant, well spoken, eloquent. *Deagh-*
labhrach, idem.

DEAGH-LABHARTHACH, an Ora-
tor.

DEAGH-MHAISEACH, comely,
handsome, beautiful.

DEAGH-MHAISÍGHIM, to adorn.

DEAGH-MHAISIUGHADH, an or-
nament.

DEAGH-MHEISNEACH, confident,
heartly. *deagh-mheisneamhuil*, idem.

DEAGHNACH, the last.

DEAGHNAD, frost.

DEAGH-OIDEASACH, discreet.

DEAGH-ÓRDIUGHTHE, prudent,
provident, well ordered or regu-
lated.

DEAGHRA'IDHIM, to love sincer-
ely.

DEAGH-THOIL, Benevolence.

DEAGH-THEISD, a good report:
a fair character, also good News.

DEAGH-THOILEACH, favourable,
friendly, bearing good will.

DEAGH-UA'IR, an opportunity.
also an acceptable time, or favou-
rable juncture.

D'EAGLA GO, for fear that; lest
that.

DEAITH, wind.

DEAITHEACH, windy.

DEALA, kindred, friendship.

DEALA, a refusing or denial.

DEALA, a cow's udder.

DEA'LACHD, a divorce, or se-
paration.

DEALA'N, a coal.

DEALA'N DÉ, a butterfly.

DEALBH, & *Deilbh*, the counte-
nance; face or figure of man, or
beast, wel. *Delu* & *Deluad*.

DEALBH, poor, miserable; *du-*
ine dealbh, an indigent man.

DEALBH, an image, a statue.

D E

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dealbh-muire, the Image of the ble-
ssed Virgin mary. *dealbh an bháis*,
the image or picture of death.

DEALBHACH, resembling, hence
Tordhealbach the proper name of
severall great personages of the old
Irish, signifying a person who re-
sembles *Thor*, the German name
of Jupiter.

DEALBHA, a framing or fashio-
ning.

DEALBHADA'N, a mould.

DEALBHNA, the name of several
territories of Ireland, in different
Provinces, so called from *Lúig-*
Dealbháodh, a Prince of the Dal-
cassian Race in the fourth century,
whose posterity settled in them
territories, they were seven in num-
ber according to our Topographers.
Dealbhna-mór the Lordship of *O*
Finallan dispossessed by *Hugo de*
Lacy towards the end of the twel-
fth century, who granted the sa-
me to *Gilbert de Nugent*, whose
posterity became Barons of *Deal-*
bhna, English, *Delvin*; & after-
wards Earls of West-meath. 2. *DE-*
ALBHNA-BEG, situate also in West-
meath, the Estate of *O Mael-chal-*
lain. 3. *Dealbhna eathra*, now in
the King's County, the Estate of the
*O Coghlan*s. 4. *Dealbhna-tean moy*
somewhere, in Meath, otherwise
called *Dealbhna-iarthar*, the Estate
of *O-Scoluigh*. 5. *Dealbhna nuadhat*
now of the County of Roscommon,
of whose proprietors I find no
mention. 6. *Dealbhna-cuilsabhair*,
& 7. *Dealbhna feadh*, both in Co-
naught, the latter to the west of
Galway, between the two lakes
of Lough-Curb, & Lough-Lurgan.

DEALBHTHACH, pleasant.

DEALBHTHOIR, a statuary.

DEALBHTHOIREACHT, Delineation, &c.

DEALBHÚS, misery, poverty. *níl aco acht an dealbhús*, they have nothing but misery.

DEALG, a thorn, a skewer, a bedkin.

DEALGACH, sharp pointed, prickly, stinging.

DEALGNAIDHE, unjust, unlawful; also a Rebel, or outlaw.

DEALRADH, brightness, splendour.

DEALRADHACH, bright, shining. also likely, like to.

DEALRAIDHIM, to shine, to grow bright.

DEALÚIGHIM, to part, to separate. also to depart to quit or go away. *do dhealuigh sé riu*, he departed from them. *dealócha mé iad*, I will separate or divorce them. this verb hath both an active & passive signification. the old greek verb *dielein* is of the same origin, which signifies dividere, separare.

DÉALUIGHTE, divorced, parted, separated. *Bille déaluighthe*, a bill of divorce.

DEAMAL, a Demon, or evil spirit.

DEAMON or *Deamhon*, an Evil Spirit. Gr. *Daimon* & Lat. *Dæmon*.

DEAMH, want, lack.

DEAMHARRÚIN, a Mystery.

DEAMHRA, vid. *Diomhair*.

DEAN, no *Deann*, colour.

DEANACHDACH, vehement, grievous. *go deanachdach*, bitterly.

DÉANAD & *Déanamh*, an action, or deed. *dod dheanamhso*, of thy making.

DEA'NAM, to do, to act, to work, to make.

DEA'NAM, come away, go on.

Agedum. *teànam*, idem.

DEA'NAS, a space, a while.

DEA'NCHOIRE, a chaldron.

DEA'NCHLODHACH, of changeable colours.

DEA'NMHA: *luchd Deànmha math*, doers of good.

DEA'NMHADH, an effect.

DEA'NMHAS, an effect.

DEANN, colour, figure, &c.

DEANNAM, to colour

DEA'NTÚS & gen. *deàntùise*, rhyming, poetry. *lucht deàntùise*, rhymers, poetasters.

DEAR, a Daughter.

DEAR, a denial, a refusal, &c.

DEAR, great, large, prodigious.

DEA'R, no *Deùr*, or *Deòr*, drops or tears. *tobar Dear*, a fountain of tears. this word is wrote indifferently with a, o, & u, shews that these three vowels were written indifferently for each other.

DEARA, remark or notice, this word seems to be an Auxiliary, & is so added to several verbs. as, *tabhair fa deara*, remark or take notice. *tug sé fa deara forth*, he commanded or obliged them. *do bheàr fa deara*, I will cause, or bring to pass. also I shall take notice.

DEA'RADH SÉ, he would say. vid. *Deirim*.

DEARAOINTEACH, despairing.

DEARBAIRDE, signs or tokens: *tàinig tràth Dearbairde oile chuca, agus nìr chreid siad*. the times of signs appeared to them, yet they believed not.

DEARBH, sure, certain, true. *go dearbh*, truly, indeed.

DEARBH, peculiar, particular.

DEARBH, i. e. *cuinnéog*, no *Bal-làn*, a churn, a madder or milking-pail.

pail. *mh'ósa re h'ó na Deirbhe*: is *O* *nà deirbhe ris an grian*, i. e. *mo chluas re cluás na cuinnéige*: is *clúas na cuinnéige ris an ghrian*. vid. *Agallamh na Noinbhideadh*.

DEARBHADH, & *dearbhadh*, experience, trial.

DEARBHADH & *dearbhaím*, to try or experience. to prove. *do dhearbh sé iad*, he proved them. also to avouch, to aver, or assert.

DEARBHARAISC, a proverb.

DEARBHART, a touch-stone.

DEARBHANN, a Maxim, an Axiom.

DEARBHRA'HAIR, a Brother: *Dearbhráthair Athar*, an uncle. *dearbhráthair máthar*, Avunculus, the former being Patruus.

DEARBHRAÍTHREACHD, a fraternity, Society. *Dearbhráthardhadh*, the same.

DEARBH-SHIÚR, a Sister.

DEARBHTHA, sure, certain; experienced, tried, *fear dearbhta*, a man of experience.

DEARBHTHACHD, experiment.

DEARBHÚGHADH, alledging, protesting, or affirming. also an oath or swearing.

DEARBHÚGHADH, to swear. vid. *Dearbhadh*.

DEARC, the Eye.

DEARC, a grave, a cave, or grotto.

DEARCABHALL, an Oak-apple, or galls.

DEARCAIM & *Dearcadh*, to see, to behold. Gr. *Derco*. video.

DEARCNACH, goodly, likely, handsome.

DEARG & *Deargán*, crimson, red. *feóil dearg*, raw meat or flesh.

DEARG: *Loch Dearg*, a large Lake to the North of Eniskilling in the County of Fermanagh in Ulster.

DEARGAIM, to make red, to paint a crimson or purple colour, to blush; also to kindle or burn. *do deargadh na Smeároide ris*, coals were kindled therewith.

DEARGAIM, to make or prepare ex. *do deargadh a Jomdha*, his Bed was prepared.

DEARGA'N, the fish called Breame.

DEARGA'N, a flea.

DEARGA'N, purple, or crimson.

DEARG-LASADH, red hot, flaming.

DEARMAD & *Dearmadaighe*, forgetfulness.

DEARMADACH, & *Dearmadamhail*, forgetful.

DEARMHAIL, huge, very great.

DEARMHAIR, is an adjective, which implies very great, excessive, extraordinary, violent, vehement. *grádh dearmhair*, passionate love: *ró ghabh Lonnas agus fearg dearmhair é*, vid. *Agall. na noibhideadh*. *Sioc dearmhar*, intense frost. *Annal. Tigh.* as also, ex. *doinean mor agus falc dearmhar san geimhreadh so*, heavy rain & intense frost in this winter. vid. *Annal: Tighernachi ad an. 1406*.

DEARMHARA, a wonder.

DEA'RNA, the palm of the hand.

DEA'RNADH & *Deárnaim*, to do, or act. *ní dheárna mé fós*, I did not yet. the same as *Deánadh*.

DEARNAD, a flea, as also *Deargán*, & *Dreancad*.

DEA'RNADÓIREACHD, Chiromancy or Palmistry. the pretended art of telling fortunes by observing the inside of the hand.

DEA'RNAITE, the same.

DEARÓIL, poor, wretched, miserable. hence *Dréolán* or *Dreóilín*, a Wren.

DEARSAIGH, to awake.

DEARSA'IGHEACHD, vigilancy, watchfulness.

DEARSA'IGHIM, to watch.

DEA'RSGAIM & *Deàrsnaim*, to polish, to file or burnish. ex. *do dhearsgnaidh sé an T'ór*, he polished or burnished the gold. also to expound or explain: also to praise, to commend, to excell or surpass, &c.

DEA'RSGUITHE & *Deàrsnuithe*, compleat, finished, polite, Bright, of good parts.

DEARSNÚGHADH, a making polite, compleat, &c.

DEA'RSGNUITHEACHT, or *Deàrsnuitheacht*, politeness, excellence, elegance.

DEA'R-THEACH, a certain apartment in a Monastery calculated for prayers, & other penitential acts. *dear-dùn & dùrtheach*. idem. vid. *Annal. Tighernachi & Chronic Scottorum passim*, ex. *dearthach cille-dara, ardamacha, cluana mac nois*, &c.

DEAS, the Right hand. Lat. *Dexter*, dextra manus. it is remarkable how exactly the Irish agrees with the old Hebraic stile & Scriptural manner of expressing the four Cardinal points. 1°. the Hebrew word *Jamin* properly signifies the right hand, Jerem. 22:24. & *Benjamin* i. e. *filius dextræ* is also written to imply the South. Job. 23:9. Psal. 89:13. Jos. 15:1. because the Hebrews in their prayers to God always faced the East, & therefore being considered in that position, their right hand was next to the South. vid. Dav. Lex. Brit. Lat. *Jamin*, says he, *est mundi plagæ Australis, ut quæ Orientem as-*

picientibus, orantium modo dextra est. this form is also peculiar to the Irish Nation & Language, for the word *Deas*, which properly means the Right hand, Lat. *Dextra*, as, *na Shuidhe ar deas làimh, no air Deis Dé*, sitting at the Right hand of God, is the only word we have to express the South. ex *Deas-múman* South-munster or Desmond, *Deiscirt* or *Deisiol Eirionn*, the South part of Ireland. 2°. the Hebrew word *Smol* which properly signifies the left hand, *Sinister*, *Sinistra manus*: as in Gen. 24:49 & Gen. 48:14. is used for the same reason to imply the North: vid. Job. 23:9. which is the same with the Irish: for *Tùaidh*, properly the left hand, as *Tùath & Tùathallach*, signifying a left-handed or Undextrous Man, is the only Irish word to point out the North; as *Tuadh-mhùmhan*, North-Munster or Thomond, *Tuaiscirt Eirionn*, the North of Ireland, or Ulster. 3°. the Hebrew word *Ac-hòr*, which properly signifies after or behind, *post*, *posterior pars*, as in 2. Sam. 10:9, & Gen. 9:28. is commonly used to imply the West, vid. Job. 23:8. & Jos. 9:12. & the Irish word *Jar* properly signifying after, behind, hinder, as *iar Baisde*, after Baptism, *iar càch* behind all, *iar-ball*, the hind part or tail of a thing or beast, it is the only Irish word to express the west, as *Jar-mhùmhan* west-Munster, *Jarthar Eirionn*, the west of Ireland, 4°. the Hebrew word *Cedem*, which Naturally means before, the fore part, *Ante*, *Anterior Pars*, as in Psal. 55:20. is used to signify the East, vid. Num. 23. Isa. 11. respectively to the above described

position of the Hebrews in their Devotion & prayers to God; or else according to the following explication of Henricus Opitius, in his Lexicon Hebræo-Chaldæo-Biblicum in this last word *Cedem*; where he Says, *Cedem*, ante, anterior; item *Oriens*, plaga Orientalis, quasi anterior pars respectu Adami creati versus Solem Orientem, juxta Rabbi Bechai ad Deuter. 33:15. In the same manner the Irish words *Oir* & *Oirthear*, like the Latin *Oriens* & *Ortus*, are the only words in our Language for signifying the East or Eastern point, or the rising of the Sun, & this word *Oirthear* Lat. *Ortus* also signifies the beginning or fore part, as *Járthar* also means the end or hindmost part of any thing: ex. *O Oirthear go Hiárthar a Aoise*, from the beginning to the end of his age.

DEAS, neat, fair, elegant, handsome.

DEAS, order. *mar budh deas*, as is proper, uti decet.

DEASAIGHIM, to dress, to adorn, also to mend or correct, to chastise: *do dheasuig sé é*, he fitted it. *deasuigh do chláidheamh*, gird thy sword, or arm thyself.

DEASAM, to stay or remain.

DEASCADH, the last.

DEASCADH & *Deascacht*. Lees, dregs. *Deasgadh fiona*, the Lees of wine, Vinegar. *deasgadh na N'daoine*, the Mob or lowest class of Men, the Rascality, or Rabble.

DEASLABHRA, Elocution.

DEASUGHADH, a mending; also an adorning.

DEATACH, smoak, vapours, fumes.

DEATAIGHIM, to smoak. *ag dea-*

tùghadh, smoaking.

DEATAMHAIL, full of smoak, smoaky: *Lín Deatamhuil*, smoaky flax. *Deatcha*, the same.

DEACHASA, lo there, see, behold.

DECHEALT, cloath.

DECHEDFAIDH, war, battle.

DEDHBHEL, poor, miserable; unhappy.

DEDHEL, a Calf.

DEDLA, bold, impudent, presumptuous.

DEFORDAL, errour.

DEGMHEISNEACH, courage *deghe meifnightheamhail*, couragious.

DEIADE, care, diligence, Circumspection.

DEIBHEADH, a debate, a skirmish or battle.

DEIBHEADH, haste, speed, expedition.

DEIBHIDHE, the first sort of *Dàn-díreach* a kind of verse which requires, that the first quartan shall end with a Minor termination & the second with a Major termination, with several other Rules to be observed.

DEICH, ten. Lat. Decem.

DEICH-BHRÍGHE, the Decalogue or ten commandments.

DEICH-MHÍ, the tenth month, December.

DEICH-SITHBHE, Decurio, a Serjeant or Corporal.

DEICIN, to see, or behold.

DEIDE, obedience, submission.

DEÍDEADH, the tooth-ach. vid. *Déad*.

DEÍDHE, two things; a double proportion, &c.

DEIFIR, haste, speed, expedition.

DEIFIREACH, hasty, in haste.

DEIFREATH, a difference.

DEIFRIGHIM, to hasten, to make haste.

DEIGH, fire, a flame.

DEIGH, vid. *Deagh*, good, well &c in compounds.

DEIGH-IOMCHAIR, well-behaved.

DEIGHIONACH, the last, the hindmost, the hindmost. *sna Láethibh deighionach* in the last days. also late, ex. go *Deighionach san lá*, late or far advanced in the day.

DEIGHLÉA'N, a quire of paper.

DEIGH-THIODHLAICTHE, goods.

DEIL, a turner's lath.

DEIL, a rod, a twig, &c.

DEILBH, the figure, or face of a person or thing.

DEILBH, an adjective, signifying fine, fair, brave, slightly. formed from *dealbh*, whose genit. is *deilbh* & *deilbhe*.

DEIL-BHEALACH, the meeting of two ways. Lat. *Bivium*.

DEILBHÍN, & *Deilbhóg*, a little Image or Statue.

DEILCHEAD, ill, bad, sad.

DEILCHEANNACH, having two heads. *Biceps*.

DEILEA'DANACH, double faced.

DEILEADOIR, a turner.

DEILEALA, the space of two days.

DEILEANG, a two year old Pig.

DEILEAS, grudging thro' Covetousness.

DEIL-OIDHCHE, the space of two nights.

DEILETHORC, a hog of two years.

DEILF, a Dolphin.

DEILGIONNADH, waste or havock.

DEILGIONNAIM, to lay waste.

DEILGNE, thorns, prickles.

DEILGNEACH, thorny, full of thorns.

DEILIM, to turn with a lath.

DEILÍN, the Dim. of *Deil*.

DEILLÍDHIM AR, to lean upon; also to follow, to adhere, to stick to.

DEILLID, *deillid ris*, they part or separate from him.

DEILLIM, to part or separate: hence *Deilt*, separation.

DEILM, a sound, a Noise, or trembling.

DEILMIM, to make a noise.

DEILMHUC, a pig of two years old.

DEILT, a separation, or setting a part.

DÉ-ILTRE, Druid-idols.

DEIM, lack, want. Lat. *Demo*.

DEIMHEAS, a pair of sheers. pronounced *Dios*.

DEIMHE, darkness. *deimhe nu Ndul*, the obscurity of the firmament.

DEIMHE, protection,

DEIMHIN, true, certain, sure. go *deimhin* surely. *deimhin-sgeul*, a true account.

DEIMHNE, the assurance or certainty. *deimhne do laoi*, veritas poematis.

DEIMHNÍGHIM, to ascertain, to assure, to affirm. *neithe deimhníghim*, things I affirm.

DEIN, *fa dhein*, even as.

DEIN, clean, neat.

DÉINE, ardour, vehemence. also the comparat. of the word *Dian* quod vid.

DEINE, neatness, cleanliness.

DÉINEACHDACH, rude, vehement, earnest, urgent.

DÉINEAS, violence, fierceness.

D E

DEINEASACH, fierce or cruel.
DEINEASA'CH, quick, nimble, brisk.

DEINEASAIGHE, Lightning.

DEINMEAS, vanity.

DEINMHEACH, void.

DEINMHEACH, vain or frivolous.

DEINMHEACHA, toys, trifles.

DEINMHEACHOIR, a pedlar that sells small ware.

DEINMHIGHIM, to vanish.

DEINMHIN, a vain fellow, a trifler.

DEINMNE, swift, quick, active, supple.

DEIR, says, *adeir sé*, he says. vid. *Deirim*.

DEIR, i. e. *teine fàidh*. S. Antony's fire, the Shingles.

DEIRBH, & *Deirbhe* genit. of *Dearbh*, churn.

DEIRBH-CHLIAMHWIN, a Son in Law.

DEIRBH-GHNIOMH, an Axiom, or Maxim.

DEIRBH-LIA'G, a touch-stone.

DEIRE, the deep or abyss.

DÉIRC, Alms. *ag iarraidh Déirce* or *deárcadh*, asking Alms or begging.

DEIRDÍS, they used to say. vid. *Deirim*.

DEIRE, the end. *fa dheire*, at last. *go deire*, to the end; *an Deire*, the Rear. *O diereahd*, out of the stern.

DEIREANDHACH, late, also the last, idem quod. *Deighionach*.

DEIRGE, a red colour, ex. *Deirge a li*, the ruddiness of his visage: *gné deirge*, a red appearance.

DEIRGEART, a Lake near lower Ormond & Killaloe, formed by the River Shannon.

D E

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DEIRGHEINE, he made.

DEIRGINNLEADH, i. e. *inneal dearg*. red cattle, red cows.

DEIRGLI, a buying or purchasing.

DEIRG-LIA'IGH, a Chirurgeon.

DEIRID, a Secret. or Mystery.

Deirid, idem.

DEIRIDH, the last or hindmost.

DEIRIM to speak, to say, to tell or relate.

DEIRIM, i. e. *dialgadh*, to dismiss.

DEIRIONNACH, the last, also late, latter, &c.

DEIRLI, a present, a reward.

DEIRMIDE, i. e. *dúh-oirmidin*, Dishonour.

DEIRRID, a secret, a Mystery.

DEIRRIDEACH, secret, hid, private.

DÉIS, after. *déis a shàothair* after his pains.

DEIS, the Right hand. vid. *Deas*. *Deise* & *Deis*. are its genit.

DEISE, more handsome, more neat. also neatness, elegance, also dexterousness.

DEISCEART, the southern point, the South quarter. *Deisceart Na Heirionn*, the South of Ireland.

DEISCEART-MBREAGHA, a territory of Meath, the Estate of the *Mac-Giolla-Seachlins*.

DEISCEART LAIGHEAN, the County of Wexford.

DEISCIOBAL, a Disciple or scholar.

DEISCRÉIDE, discretion.

DEISCRÉIDEACH, discreet, prudent, grave, sober.

DEISE, a Suit of cloaths. *tug Cian a Airm fa dheise damhsa*, Cian gave me his arms & cloaths.

DEISE & *Deiseahc*, elegance, handsomeness, beauty.

DEISEACH, *no go Deiseal*, towards the Right; Southward.

DEISEACHD, a dress, an Ornament. vid. *Deise*.

DEISIBH, i. e. *fearranaibh*, Lands the plur of *Des*, Land.

DEISIDH, he sat, or rested, also he stayed, or remained.

DEISIDHIM, to stay or remain, also to mend.

DEISIBH TUA'ISCIRT, the North Desies in the County of Tipperary, the Estate of the *O Felanes*.

DEISIBH DEISCEART, the South Desies in the County of Waterford the Estate of the *O Brics*; but when the *O Felans* were routed by the Eugenians, they banished the *O Brics*, & maintained the *Deisibh Deisceart*.

DEISIDHOCCA, they agreed to, it was consented to.

DEISLEANN, a Beam or ray of Light, proceeding from some luminous body, as from the sun &c. *for Deisleann greine*, upon a Sun beam. vid. Brogan. in vita S. Brigid.

DEISMIGHIM, to dress or adorn.

DEISMIREACH, curious, *Deismis*, idem.

DEISMIREACHT, a proof, a Quotation. also a quibble, also a cunning way of talking. also curiosity, superstition.

DEISTEAN, disgust, disrelish, abhorrence, disdain, loathsomeness, nauseousness or squeamishness.

DEISTEANAIM, to hate, to abhor, or detest.

DEISTION, a Numness, ex. *duá-dar na haithre cábra searbha*, agus *do cuireadh deistion air fhiáclaibh*

na Cloinne the fathers have eaten Sour grapes; & the Childrens teeth were nummed, & *dentes filiorum obstupuerunt*.

DEITHBHIR, legal.

DEITHBHREAGHADH, haste, a making speed.

DEITHBHRIGHIM, to hasten, or make speed.

DEITHIDE, separation.

DEITHIDE, care, diligence.

DEITHNEAMHAR, a Decade, also ten persons.

DEITHNEAS, haste, speed.

DEITHNEASACH, hasty, making haste, or speed.

DENEASAIGHIM, to make haste.

DENNADH, variation.

DÉOBHRONNTA, consecrated.

DEO, *go deo*, for ever, always.

DEOCH, drink. *tabhair dam deoch*, give me a drink. *dighe*, in the genit. *gluine dighe*, a glass of drink. pl. *deochana & deocha*.

DEOCHADH & *deochaim*, to embrace tenderly. to cherish.

DEOCHAIR, a difference or distinction.

DEODHAM, God willing.

DEODHAND, a Deodand, or atonement to God for a violent death given a person, by disposing of the instrument of the persons accidental death to charitable uses.

DÉOGBHAIRE; i. e. *Giolla-Corn*, a cup bearer, a Butler.

DEOIGH, therefore.

DEOIGH: *fà dheoigh*, at length, at last, finally.

DEOIGH, & *Deigh*, for the sake of, because.

DEOIN, *dom dheòin*, of my own accord: *do dheòin Dé*, God willing.

DEOIRSEACH, a Slave, a Porter.

D E

DEOIRSEÓIR, idem.
 DEOIRSEÓIREAHT, going about from door to door.
 DEÓLAIDH, aid, help, succour; also a portion or dowry.
 DEÓLCHA, foting, drinking copiously.
 DEÓLCHAIR, a present.
 DEÓNACH, or *Deónaightheach*, agreeable; *má deónach leat*, if you please or vouchsafe.
 DEÓNACHD, pudendum.
 DEÓNAIGHIM & *Deónùghadh*, to allow or grant, to approve, to like. *go ndéonuidh Dià*, God grant. *Deónaidh dhamh tù mholadh O Oigh Naómhtha*, Dignare me laudare te, Virgo Sacrata. *deónaidh trócaire dho*, grant him mercy.
 DEONTACH, voluntary.
 DEONTAS, willingness. *deontachd*, idem.
 DEÓNIGHTHEACH, willing.
 DEÒR, a drop or tear.
 DEÒRAIDH, strong, stout, able bodied.
 DEÒRAIDH, a Surety that withdraws himself.
 DEÓRAIDH, disobedience.
 DEÓRAÍDHE, a stranger, a guest: a banished man. also an Outlaw, a vagabond, *Deòruídhe*, & *Deorui-gheach*, idem.
 DEÓRAÍDHEAHT, banishment.
 DEÓRAÍDHIM, to banish or expell.
 DEÓRANTA, strange, also expelled, casheered. *àirnéis deóranta*, strayed cattle.
 DEÓRUÍDHE, vid. *Deóraídhe*.
 DERN, a buffet, or box.
 DÉS, Land pl. *Déisibh*.
 DÉS, a spot or speckle.
 DESE, a number or multitude, a troop, &c.

D E

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DET, *tomaltas*, no *Bíadh*, victuals, food. Angl-Saxon. *Diet*.
 DEUGAIDHE: *go deugaidhe Dià*, I wish, I would to God.
 DEÜNAM, let us make.
 DEÚS, *Deàs*, an Ear of Corn. *Deùsa*, *Diàsa*, no *Deùsacha*, Ears of Corn.

D I

DI, in the beginning of a compound is a negative.
 DI, unto her, unto it, from her, i. e. *do i*.
 DI, little, *dia am*, a little while, *Diambói ann*, for *Di am bhí ann*, was a little while there. *Diambói sé ann go ccùalaidh an guth*, he was but a short while there, when he heard the voice.
 DÍA, written also *Die*, & *Dé* in the genit. is the sacred name of God in the Irish language. It has a plain affinity with the Greek *Theos* which makes *Dia* in the accusat, as well as *Theon*; and with the Latin *Deus*, or *Dius* which was the ancient writing. the (T) in the Greek, being naturally commutable with (D), makes no difference with regard to the affinity, no more than the terminations *os*, & *us* which are merely adventitious to the radicals *The* & *De*, the same as the Irish *Die* or *Dé*. Hispan. *Dios*; Ital. *Dio*; Gall. *Dieu*. wall *Dyu*; arm. *Due*. Corn. *Deu*. the Greek & Latin Grammarians have been trifling about different derivations of *Theos* or *Deus* according to their different fancys. some would have it derived from *Tithemi*, pono; *quia Deus omnia ponit ordine*: others from *Theaomai*, video; *quia Deus*

videt omnia. some again from *Theo*, *curro*, *quia planetæ primi Dii habitati*; or from *Deos*, *timor*, *quia primus in orbe Deos fecit timor*; or lastly, from the Hebrew word *Dai*, *sufficiens*, *satis*; *quasi qui sufficiens in se vel a se sufficientiam & abundantiam omnimodam habet.* vid. Henr. Opir. Lexic. Heb-Chald-Biblic. in voce *Dai*. But might not another, with less Grammatical erudition, be free to think it an absurdity to derive the word which in any particular language is the name of the supreme BEING, from any other word of the same language, or even of any other different language, of which it has been originally independent? In the Adamic language it is natural to think that no word was earlier in use than that which signified the great Creator of the Universe, which consequently was not derived from any other word of that first language. when the Adamic tongue, which was preserved by *Noah* & his children, happened to be corrupted & diversified by the order of God, for the wise ends of dispersing the tribes & peopling the different Regions of the habitable world, every particular tribe or nation, had its peculiar Dialect, new-fashioned as it was by order of providence, with which the whole body of the people of which such a tribe consisted, proceeded on their progress towards the particular region designed them by the supreme Master of the Universe. And as the knowledge of the true Deity was as yet generally preserved among the people of each tribe,

at least untill their general dispersion & for some time after, it necessarily follows that one of the *principal* & consequently *un-derived* words in every new Dialect was the sacred name of God: it being both natural & necessary that every language should have a peculiar word to signify every particular object that is generally known among the people that speak it. It might, indeed, very naturally have happened that in some languages the name of the supreme *Being* may bear a close affinity, or even an identity as to radical structure, with the name of one of his attributes; which, though essential to him alone, may be applicable by way of an epithet to a created *being* in a Limited Sense. Thus, in the old Spanish or Cantabrian language the name of God is *Joincoa*, & *Unqui* is the word which in the same Dialect signifies *good*, Lat. *bonus*, an attribute which is essential to the Deity but applied as an Epithet to any created being is a derivative of a very limited sense, & consequently a very absurd origin to derive the name of God from, thus also in the language I am writing these lines in, the word *God* which in English, as in most of the German, & Scytho-German, or Scandinavian Dialects, is the sacred name of the Deity, bears a plain affinity with the Anglo-Saxon word *good*, Lat. *bonus*; & in the Irish language we have in compounds the word *Dea* or *Da* & *Dei*, frequently written *Deagh*, *Dagh*, & *Deigh*, by our modern Grammarians, all signifying
Good

Good, Lat. *bonus*. it is also natural that a word which in any particular language signifies a created *Being* that may be esteemed a just emblem of the CREATOR, should carry a near affinity, if not an identity with that which is used as the name of the CREATOR in that same language. thus, in the Latin tongue, the word *Dies*, the *Day*, bears so plain an affinity with the word *Deus*, that *Varro* who by ancient writers was stiled *Doctissimus Romanorum*, doubtless thought himself very wise in deriving the latter from the former; thus preposterously Borrowing the name of the Prototype from that of the Emblem, which should naturally be regarded as the derivative. in the Irish language there appears not only a strong affinity, but even a radical identity between the word which makes the name of the supreme *Being*, & that which signifies *Day*, or that part of the four & twenty hours, in which we enjoy the light of the sun, as in the following words.

DIA', *DIÉ*, & *Dé*, all written indifferently to signify *Day*, Lat. *Dies*. it seems to appear from this identity between the sacred name of God, & that of the Day, in the Ibero-celtic Dialect, that the Celts of whom the first celtic colony that went to Ireland were a detachment, had but one & the same word to signify both *God* & the *Day*; what, indeed, may carry the greater propriety as the Day is the most natural emblem of God that falls within the sphere of the senses. In the Irish language this word *Diá* or *Dé* is prefixed

before the proper names of the week-days, agreeable to the manner of the Latins, & contrary to that of the French, Germans, & English who subjoin their common name for a *Day* after the proper names of the week-days. thus, as the Latins said *Dies Solis*, *Dies Lunæ*, *Dies Martis* &c. so did the Irish Say *Dia Sùl*, *Dia Luain*, *Dia Màirt*, &c. of those proper names of week-days in the Irish language, five are of the Gaulish Celtic (upon which the Latin names have been formed) & two of the German. *Dia-sùl* was the Irish name of *Dies Solis*, or Sunday, before it was changed into *Dia-Domhna* according to the Christian stile. *Dia-Luain*, Lat. *Dies Lunæ* is still, the Irish name of the second day of the week. *Diá-Màirt* is the same as *Dies Martis*, by the Anglo-Saxons called *Theuts-day*, (*Tuesday* in modern English) from *Theut*, the German name of *Mars*, whence the national name *Theutonnes*. *Dia-bheine*, fry-day pronounced *Diaveine* (vid. *ben* & *beine* *suprà*) corrupted first into *uine*, & after into *aoine*, Lat. *Dies veneris*, English, *fryday*, from *Fryga* the German name of *Venus*; whence *Frau* the Dutch common name for woman, or Lady, as *Bean* or *Ben* is in the Irish language, & in the Latin *Venus*, (formed upon the Celtic *Ben*) signifying woman *per excellentiam*: & the last of the Irish names of the week-days derived from the Gaulish Celtic, is *Dia-Sathruin*, Lat. *Dies Saturni*, English, *Saturday*. but the Irish names of the two middle days of the week, wednesday & Thurs-

day, are of the German Celtic. *Dia-Geden*, or *Dia-Ceden* (corrupted first into *Ceaduin*, & After into *Cead-aoine*, English, *Wednesday*, or rather *Weden'sday*, is visibly derived from the German name of Mercury, which is Woden or Weden. The Irish having no (w) in their Alphabet, use either (g) or (c) instead of it as the French do: & even some of the German tribes said *Goden* for *woden*, whence God the sacred name of the Creator, is most generally used, with little variation of writings, amongst the German nations. Lastly *Dia-Thordain*, pronounced *Dia-Ordain* & *Dia-Ardain* (corrupted into *Diardàoin*, & *Dardàoin*) is the Irish name of *Thursday*, literally derived from *Thor* or *Tor*, the German name of *Jupiter*, & which in some German dialects is written *Thordan*, *Thoran*, & *Tonar*. (vid. Cluver. German. antiq. pag. 196.) from this German name of *Jupiter*, the Irish words *Toran*, a great noise, & *Tòirneach*, thunder, are visibly derived. all nations attributed the *thunder* to the supreme Power, whence the epithet *Tonans* is applied to *Jupiter* by the Latins who very probably derived their *Tonitru* & *Tonare* from either the *Tonar* of the Germans or Thracians, or the *Taran* or *Taranis* of the Gauls (vid. Lucan. lib. 1.) the Welsh & Cornish word *Taran* thunder, is visibly derived from *Taran* or *Taranis* the Gaulish name of *Jupiter*; & so may *Dia-Thardain*, the Irish name of *Thursday* be derived from the same Gallic name of that false God. in which case our *Dia-ceden*, i. e.

Wednesday, would be the only week-day-name the Irish had derived from the German Celts, from whom we see the Latins must have derived, in all likely-hood, their *tonitru*, & *tono*, *tonare*.

DIABAIL, i. e. *di aoibhil*, without fire.

DÍABHAL, the Devil. Gr. *Diabolos* & Lat. *Diabolus*. wel. *Diavol*. It. *Diavolo*. Hisp. *Diavlo*. Gal. *Diable*. vid. *Aibhéil*.

DIABLAÍDHE, *no Diabhluidhe*, diabolical, devilish, wicked.

DIA'BLADH, double or twice as much.

DIA'CHAIR, sorrow, grief, weeping. Gr. *Dacruo fleo*.

DIACHARACH, sorrowful.

DÍADHA & *Diadhamhail*, godly.

DÍADHACHD, Godhead; also divinity.

DIA'FRAGMHA, the midriff, Lat. *Diafragma*.

DIA'IGH, an end: *a ndiàigh*, after: *indiàigh sin* afterwards. *andiàigh na neitheann so*, after these things.

DIAIL, a dial.

DÍAIL, quick, soon, immediately.

DÍ-A'IRMHE, innumerable, infinite, that cannot be numbred.

DIA'LL, submission.

DIA'LL, a knapsack.

DIA'LL, the arse or breech, hence *Diáll* & *Diállaid* a saddle. wel. *dilhad*, apparel.

DIA'LLAIT, quasi *Diáll-ait*, a saddle.

DIA'LOH, a diary or day-book.

DIA'MANN, food, sustenance.

DIA'MAIN, unspotted, untainted.

DIA'MHAIN, quasi *Màoin-dià-*

dha, the substance of a church.

DIAMHAIN, vain, trifling. idem qd. *dímhaoin*: lazy.

DIAMHAR, i. e. *Di-mhór*, huge, enormous.

DIA'MHAR, dark, occult, hid, secret. go *díamhair*, secretly. *Dí-amhar na Coille*, the thickets of the wood.

DIA-MHASLADH, or *Dià-mhas-lúghadh*, Blasphemy, the reproaching or dishonouring God, the ridiculing of Religion, or speaking evil of holy things.

DIA-MHASLUIGHTHEOIR, a Blasphemer.

DIAÍMHLADH, a place of Refuge.

DIA'MLÚGHADH, to make dark, or coloured.

DIA'N, vehement, violent; also nimble, brisk. comparat. *déine*.

DIA'NAIRM, a place of Refuge or Safety.

DIA'N-CHOMHLA, an Aid de camp, also an Officer of the Lifeguard.

DIA'RATH, daily.

DIA'RDAIN, Anger, also churlishness.

DIA'RDAIN, thursday, vid. *Dia*.

DIARMUID, the proper name of severall great Princes of the old Irish. this name is a compound of *Dia*, God, & *Armaid*, the genit. plur. of the Irish word *arm*, Lat. *arma*, *armorum*: so that *Dia-armaid* literally signifies the same as *Deus Armorum*, the God of arms. Such is the exalted origin of this Irish name, which does not screen it from being at times a subject of ridicule to some of our pretty gentlemen of the modern English taste.

DIARMUID (mac Diarmuid) a family name in Conaught, of the same stock with the great O Connors Kings of that Province, being descended from *Taidhg an Eichghil*, i. e. Teige of the white steed, of whom Roderick O Connor who was stiled King of Ireland at the arrival of the English auxiliaries of the King of Leinster, was the Sixth descendant. from the first & principal Mac-Diarmuid, English *Mac Dermot*, descended another Chief of the same name, called *Mac-Diarmuid-Rúadh*, or *Mac Dermot Roe*; as also the O Crowlys of Munster. the Estate of the principal *Mac Diarmod* in late ages was the Country of *Moyluirg*, now the Barony of Boyle in the County of Roscommon; but more anciently the Chief of the *Mac Dermots* was supreme Lord or Prince of the following districts & tribes; viz. *Tír-oilliolla*, *Tír-tuathaibh*, *Corca-firtri*, *Clùaine*, *Tír-neachtain*, & *tír-néanda*. it is to be noted that the O Connors, & the *Mac-Dermots*, as also the O Rorks, the O Reilys & others, are descended from *Brian* or rather *Briun* eldest son of Eochamugh-meadhgòin King of Meath & supreme King of Connaught & Ulster in the fourth century. from the above *Brian* or *Briun*, the territories of *hy-briùin* in Connaught, are so called, as being possessed by his posterity.

DIA's, for *Dís*, two persons: *Dias mac*, two sons. *Dias ban*, two wives.

DIA's, for *Déus*, an Ear of corn. pl. *Diasacha*.

DIAS, no *Deas*, the south. *Dias Mùmhan*, South-Munster or Desmond. corruptly for *Deas*.

DIA'TRAIMH, Desert, desolate.

DIBEADACH, negative.

DIBEALL, old, ancient.

DIBÉOIL; dumb, mute, tongue-tied: *quasi ar dith beoil cum labhairt*.

DIBEARTHA, banished.

DIBEARTHACH, a fugitive. also an Exile or banished man.

DIBIRIM, to rout to banish, or send in Exile.

DIBIRT, a banishing, Exile, or banishment.

DÍBH, from you or of you, i. e. *do ibh, no sibh*.

DÍBHE, thirst, i. e. *Díth-ibhe*, want of drink.

DIBHE, refusing; separating.

DÍ-BHEALAIGH, without way or passage.

DÍBHEARGACH, a Robber. *Ná-ónbhar - Díbheargach*, novem Latrones. also vindictive.

DÍBHEARRAIM, to comfort or console.

DÍBHEIRT, vid. *Díbir*.

DÍBHFEIRGE, wrath, indignation; also vengeance. as *Díbhfeirge Dé*, God's vengeance.

DÍBHIRCE, an endeavour.

DÍBHIRCEACH, diligent: also fierce violent, unruly.

DÍBHLEAN, a part or division: *díbhlean do gach spré*, a division or part of every kind of cattle also a couple; two: *fór a foesamh dun díbhlinibh*, amborum patrocinio innitimur.

DÍBINE & *Díbineachd*, extremity.

DÍBLIGH, vile, vulgar, of little worth.

DÍBLÍGHIM, to become vile or cheap.

DÍBRIM, to banish, to exile, to rout, to expel, or drive away.

DÍCHEAL, forgetfulness.

DÍCHEAL or *díthcheal*, more commonly *díthchiol*, attempt, endeavours. *déin do dhíthcheal*, do your best, do your endeavour, a term of defiance.

DÍCHEALTAIR, the shaft of a Spear.

DÍCHEALTAIR, a Deer park. an enclosed spacious field.

DÍCHEAN, a man beheaded.

DÍCHEANNADH & *Dícheannaim*, to behead. *noch do dícheannadh*, that were beheaded.

DÍCHEANNADH & *Díchneadh*, decapitation.

DÍCHEANNTA, beheaded, executed. *fir Dícheannta*, executioners.

DÍCHEILIM, to forget.

DÍ-CHREIDEAMH, want of faith, Disbelief, incredulity.

DÍ-CHREIDMHEACH, an unbeliever, an incredulous person, an infidel.

DÍ-CHREIDTHE, incredible, hard to be believed.

DÍD, a woman's pap, a Didy.

DÍDEAN, & *Dídin no Díón*, a fort, a sanctuary, protection, refuge: also a defence or preservation. *Dídean ar chrodh gan fál gan Aodhaire*, a protection to undefended cattle. *Mo chúldídin*, my protector.

DÍDEANNA'IGHIM, to save or protect. *do dhídin sé é fein*, he saved himself.

DÍDHLIOCHDADH, delight.

DÍDIL, great love or kindness.

DÍDIN, vid. *Dídean*.

DI

DIDIONOIR, a Protector, or Guardian.

DIFEADACHA, forward.

DIFIR, difference.

DÍGHE, the genit. of Deoch. i. e. of drink.

DÍGHDE, a commendation, a blessing.

DÍGHDE, gratitude. *eàd-díghde*, ingratitude. vid. *caon-bhuidhe*, gratitude; so *eàd-bhuidhe* should be ingratitude & *eàdbhuidheach* ungratefull.

DÍGHE, succour, also satisfaction.

DÍGHE, condign or adequate.

DÍGHIM, to come to, or arrive at a place, time or thing. *go díghid chum maithiosa*, may they come to good. *go díghiom chum baile*, till we arrive home, &c. idem quod, *Tighim*.

DÍGHIN, or *Din*, to suck. *do dhighin an tuán* the Lamb sucked it's Dam. *Cíoch na Scríne mairg ros dín*, woe be to him that sucked the breast of the Shrine.

DÍGHIONA, morose.

DÍGHREANA, bald.

DÍGIM, no *Dilegam*, to cluck as a hen.

DIIC, Sorrow, pain. Gr. *Dice* jus, pena.

DÍLE & *Dilion*, a deluge or inundation. *uisge na Dílionna*, the waters of the flood.

DÍLE, love, friendship, affection.

DÍLEAGHADH, digestion. & *Dileaghaim*, to digest food, *Dileaghtha*, digested.

DÍLEAGLAIM, to reverence or revere.

DÍLEAMAIN, love, kindness, affection.

DÍLEAS or *Dílios*, dear, belo-

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ved, faithful. *ainm díleas*, the proper name Gr. *Delos* certain. Wel. *Dilys*.

DÍLGHIONN, destruction, plundering, pillaging, *go ndearnaidh Dia dà là don aon là go ttainig Dilgean clainne Canaan*. Leabhar breac. God made two days of one day for the destruction of the Cananites.

DILGION & *dilgionadh*, emptying.

DILIADHADH, boiling, concoction.

DILMAIN, meet, proper, fit, becoming. *ní dilmain dom dol an Eigipt*, do *radh maoise*, &c. a *shearta agus a imtheachta ar fead triochad bliaghan sin ní dilmain a chur fó lámhaibh an Daosgar shluagh ar a Naomhthacht*. vid. *Leabhar breac mheic Aodhgáin*.

DIMCHISIN, to see, to behold.

DÍMHEAS, a bad name, or Reputation.

DÍMHEASAIM, to undervalue or despise.

DÍMHEASTA, of bad repute, vile.

DÍMHEASTACHD, disrespect.

DÍMHE, protection.

DÍMHICIN, contempt, reproach.

DÍMHIN, certain, sure, without doubt.

DÍMHIN & *Dimhneachd*, provision, caution, heed.

DÍMHNEACHD, confidence.

DÍMHNÍGHIM, to affirm, to avouch, to assert.

DÍMNIDEACH, sad, or melancholy.

DÍN, pleasant, delightful, agreeable.

DÍNE, like *Cine*, a generation:

O *Dhine go dine*, from genera-

tion to generation, also an age.

DINE, a beginning, also the first.

DINEART, or *Déneart*, the power of God.

DINEART, imbecility, weakness.

DINEARTAÍGHIM, to weaken.

DING, a wedge.

DINGIM, to urge, also to thrust.

DINGIR, custody.

DINGHTHE, wedged in.

DINIATH, a helmet.

DINIM, to drink, to imbibe, to suck. vid. *Díghin*.

DINMHIACH, idle.

DINN, from, off us. i. e. *do inn*, no sin, *leigiom dinn*, let us leave off.

DINN, a hill, a fortified hill or mount, in the welsh it is *Dín & Tin*. & has the same signification with the word *Dún*, and hence the Roman *Dinum, Dinium & Dunum* frequent terminations of the names of cities in Gaul & Britain, as. *Londinum, Uxellodunum, Augustodunum*, &c. and the old English *Tune* now changed into *Don, Ton, Town*. *pritcais fri Dé in Dinnibh*, prædicabat de die in collibus. vit. S. Patric.

DINNÉR, a dinner.

DINNIS, contempt.

DINNIS, an Oath.

DIÓACHD, divinity.

DIOBADH, to dye without issue. *diobhadh Eògan*, owen dyed without issue.

DIOBADH, an edge or point, a prick or sting.

DIOBANACH, lawless.

DIOBBAR, disrespect, contempt.

DIÒBH, of them.

DIOBHADH, Death.

DIOBHADH, a portion, or Dowry; also any transitory, or wordly inheritance. *Seach ní chiuir, ní hoi seuna ind noebh diobhadh Beatha*

Cé, the Saint did not affect or regard the inheritance of the world, or things transitory, *ní rir mac Dé ar diobhadh*, non vendidit filium Dei pro transitoriis. Brogan. in vit. S. Brigid.

DIOBHAID, wicked, impious.

DIOBHAIDHIM, to consume or destroy. *Diobhaighfidhear iad*, they will be consumed.

DIOBHAÍL, damage, loss, defect.

DIOBHALL, old, ancient.

DIOBHARTHA, banished, exiled.

DIOBHRATHA, discovered.

DIOBHUÍDHE & *Dio-bhuídheach*, ungrateful, unthankful.

DIOBHUÍDHE & *Diobhuidheacht*, ingratitude.

DIO-CHAIRTIM, to peell off bark, to decorticate.

DIOCHMAIRC, theft.

DIÒCHOLNA, without body.

DIÒ-CHOIMHNE, forgetfulness.

DIÒ-CHONAIRE, without any way or passage.

DIOCHRA & *Diochur*, diligence.

DIOCHRON, immediately, without time.

DIOCHUID, little, small.

DIOSCA, high, mighty, lofty, stately. *gein Philib as Diocsa*, the descendant of Philip is most noble.

DIODHAILIN, an atom, a mite.

DIO-DHA'OINEADH, a depopulation.

DIO-DHATHAIM, to discolour, tarnish, or change the colour.

DIODHMA, a fort, a fortification.

DIÓ-DHNADH, to satisfy.

DIÓ-DHUILLE, without leaves.

DIÓ-FHULANG, intolerable.

DIÓ-FHLAINN, exanguious, pale.

DIÓ-FHÓSCHA'IN, a Mulct payed for not marrying. *potius Dio-phóscáin*.

DIÒG, a dike, or pit. *dìg*, idem.
& genit. *dìg*.

DIÒGAM, to enclose or intrench.

DIÒGAN, spiteful, revengeful.
deilbh-diogan, having revenge in his looks.

DIÒGANTA, fierce or cruel, revengeful.

DIÒGANTACHT, revenge, also cruelty, barbarous or savage fierceness.

DIÒGHABHAIM, to lessen or diminish, to lavish, or squander.
nìs Diòghaibh a leanamuin, nec diminuit ejus substantiam. Brogan. from *Dith* want & *gabhaim*, vid.

DIÒGHADH, mischief.

DIÒGHANN, plentiful. quasi. *dith-gainne* or *gannachùise*. not scant.

DIÒGHAIS, high, tall, stately.

DIÒGALAIM, to revenge. *do dhìogail bàs a Athar forrtha san*, he revenged upon them the death of his Father.

DIÒGALT, revenge, vengeance.
Diògaltas, idem.

DIÒGALTA, revenged.

DIÒGALTACH, revengeful, vindictive.

DIÒGALTÓIR, an Avenger.

DIÒGHALTUS, revenge, vengeance.

DIÒGHALTUSACH, revengeful.

DIÒGHARTHAIM, to behead.

DIÒGHBHA'IL, Damage, destruction.

DIÒGHBHA'LACH, hurtful, noxious, prejudicial.

DIÒGHIONA, morose.

DIÒGHLA, Revenge, also injustice; also Destruction. ex. ord *agus to sàch na diòghla*, *amhail innis Josephus na stair leabhair*, i. e. *gac uile éigion & eàgcomlan & dìghla an phobuil Rómhànaigh ar an bpopall Ju-*

dùigheach, vid. *Leabhar breac*.

DIÒGHLUIM, gleaning, as *ag diòghluim an arbhair*, gleaning the corn.

DIÒGHNA, contempt: also contemptuous.

DIÒGHNA'S, rare. *diòghnàs clòth*, rara virtus. Brogan.

DIÒGHRADHA, morose, rude.

DIÒGHRAIS, constantly, frequently.

DIÒGHROGAM, to belch.

DIÒGRUS, uprightness. *Diògrus Cròidhe*, uprightness of heart. also Zeal, or ardent desire.

DIÒGHUIN, forcing, compelling.

DIÒGRAIS, diligence, also a secret.

DIÒISIS, a Diocesis.

DIÒL, worthy.

DIÒL & *Diólasachd*, sufficiency, satisfaction.

DIÒL, an End.

DIÒL, use.

DIÒL, a selling. vid. *Diólam*.

DIÒLACHT, blameless.

DIÒLACHT, an Orphan. i. e. *Naoíidheanan a tà ar dìth Lachta*.

DIÒLACHTCHOMH, protection.

DIÒLAÍDHEACHT, payment.

DIÒLAIM, gleaning, leasing; also to write.

DIÒLAIMHNIGHTHEÓIR, a Weeder.

DIÒLAM, to pay. *Cain do dhìol*, to pay tribute. *diólfa se a mhóide*, he will pay his vows: also to sell, as *noch do dhíoladh mar Sheirbhíseach*. wo was sold as a servant.

DIÒLAM, to renew or change.

DIÒLAMHNACH, written by the translator of the Bible *Diólmhanach* & vulgarly pronounced *Diólúnach*, i. e. any hireling, it is particularly used to imply a Soldier, which

is properly a hireling; Lat. *Solduri*, qui Salario conducuntur. vid. Littlet. Diction. hence it signifies any brave, lusty, stout man. also a generous man, one different from the Plebeian or low-class of men. the French call a Soldier *Soldat*, from *Solde*, hire, paiment.

DIOLANLAS, fornication.

DIOLASCHOIMEAD, patronage, protection.

DIOLASCHÒMHAIDE, a guardian.

DIOLGADH, forgiveness.

DIOLGAIM, to dismiss.

DIOLLAIT, apparel, Raiment. well. *Dillat*.

DIOLLMÀIN, faithful, true, sincere.

DIOL-MHANACH, a hired Soldier, from *Diòl* pay, & *manach*, man, in the German Celtic.

DIOLÚNTA, valiant, stout, brave, lusty: also generous, hospitable. vid. *Diol amhnach*.

DIOLÚNTAS & *Diòlúntachd*, hospitality.

DIÓM, from me, of me. *do bhain diom an t'ùallach*, he took from or off me the load. i. e. *do mé*.

DIOMADH, & *Diombuaidh*, anger, indignation, displeasure. *Diomdha*, is the same. *do sgar riù fà dhiomdha mhór*, he parted them in great displeasure.

DIOMBA'GH, grief, sorrow.

DIOMBA'GHACH, sorrowful, mournful.

DIOMBUA'N, unlasting, transitory, fading, *beatha diombuàn*, transitory life. *eàdach Diombuàn*, fading or unlasting cloaths: frail, perishable.

DIOMDHA, vid. *Diomadh*, anger, displeasure, &c.

DIOMDHACH, displeased.

DIOMHA'LACH, profuse. hurtful. vid. *Dióghbhàlach*.

DIOMHALTAS, caution, notice.

DIOMHAÒIN & *Diomhaòineach*, idle, lazy; vain, trifling, frivolous.

DIOMHAÓINEAS, vanity, idleness; but more commonly pronounced *diomhaóinteas*: *diomhaóineas a t'saoghall*, the vanity of the world.

DIOMHARR, secret, private, dark, mystical.

DIÓ-MHOGAD, enfranchisement, freedom, liberty.

DIÓ-MHOGHADH & *Diómhoghaim*, to make free, to set a slave at liberty.

DIOMHOILEADH, a demolishing.

DIOMHRACHD, obscurity, darkness.

DIOMHRAN, a Mystery.

DIOMHRAN, a hermit's cell.

DIOMALTOIR, a Glutton, potius *Tiomaltoir*.

DIO-MOLADH, dispraise.

DIOMOIADH & *Dio-molaim*, to dispraise or find fault with.

DIOMOLTA, blamed, censured, dispraised.

DIOMOLTÓIR, a Slanderer.

DIOMRAC, a Temple.

DIOM'SACH, for *Diomasach*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

DIÓMUS, pride, arrogance.

DIÓN, a shelter or protection, a covert or fence from the weather. *do thréig sé a dhíon* he forsook his covert. *fa dhíon*, under protection. *do chuir díon air*, he covered it.

DIÓN, the second Semimetre or *Leath-rann* of a verse consisting of two quartans; it is more commonly called *Cómhad*.

DIÓNASGADH,

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DIÒNASGADH, a disjoining.

DIÒNASGAIM, to ungird, to undo.

DIÒNASGTHA, dissolute.

DIONGABHA'IL & *Diongbhàla*, & commonly written *Diongmhàla*, worthy, meet, proper, suitable, fit to bear. ex. a *Thiàrna dein àras duit fein diom diongbhàla dod chomhmòr D'aoidheadh*, O Lord, make me a habitation for thyself, worthy so great a guest. *dà bhàigheadh fear a diongabha'il*, if she got a suitable husband: also fixed, firm: *dóthchas diongbhàla*, firm hopes.

DIONGBHA'LAR, worthy.

DIONGBHA'LTÀ or *Diongmhàlta*, firm, fast, fixed.

DIÒNN, a hill or hillock. vid. Dinn.

DIÒNNA'N, a little hill.

DIONNSOIGHIDH, even to.

DIONNSÚIGHE, unto, i. e. *do ionnsuighe*; *rachus tù dionnsuighe an Rìgh*, thou shalt go to Cæsar. *dionnsuighe na Teamhrach*, towards Tara.

D'IONNTA, turning about.

DIOR, meet, proper, decent.

DIOR, a Law.

DIÒRACH or *Dìreach*, just, right, equitable.

DIORACHRACH, lawless.

DIORAIN, a dropping.

DIORANGAM, to belch.

DIO-RADAIM, to annihilate.

DIÓRGADH, direction. *dìrùghadh*, idem.

DIÓRGAS, uprightness.

DIORMA, a troop, company, crowd or multitude. Wel. *Tyrva*. Lat. *Turba*.

DIÓRMACH, quasi *Dì-airmheach*, numerous, infinite.

DÌORNA, quantity.

D I

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DIÒRSA'N, bad news. it's correlative word is *Siorsàn*, good news.

DIÒRUA'IMEACH, an Atom, a mite.

DÍOSC or *Disc*, barren. *bó díosc*, a cow that hath no milk.

DÍOSCA'N & *Gíoscàn*, a grinding or gnashing of the teeth; also a chewing of the cud.

DÍOSGADH, & *Diosgar*, a noise or sound.

DÍOSGADH & *Diosgaim*, to gnash the teeth. also *Diosganaim*, idem.

DÍOSGAR & *Diosgarnach*, the vulgar, the mob or Rabble rout.

DÍOSMUGAIM, to snuff a candle.

DÍOSNADHM, smooth, without knots, even.

DÍOSPÓIREACHD or *Diosbórachd*, an argumentation, pleading, &c.

D'IOT, of thee, or from thee, i. e. *do tù*.

DÍOTH-CHUIRIM, to force away, to drive off, to expel. *do díoth-chuir as an tír é*, he banished him the country.

DÍOTH-LÁITHRIÚGHADH, consumption, destruction.

DÍOTHREAMH, a wilderness, a desert. from *Díoth-& treibh*, a tribe.

DÍOTHRÚA'ILLIM, to unsheath.

DIRE, a tribute.

DÍREACH, straight, right. *dìreach sùas*, straight upright. *Dàn dìreach*, a verse or metre. also genuine Lat. *directus*.

DÍREACH, frugal.

DÍREACHDAS, uprightness.

DIREACHTAIM, to geld.

DIREADH, a Panegyric.

DÍREAGADH, direction.

Aa

DIREME, without way or passage, out of the way.

DIRIBE, bald.

DÌRÌGHIM, to straighten, to direct or guide.

DÍRIM, numerous, plentiful, great. *ró geabhthàoi mathas dírim ar bhùr tturus, is beithear da bhùr reir isin tír seo*, you will be plentifully rewarded. or literally, you will reap plentiful advantage from your journey hither, & will be obeyed & served in this country. L.B.

Dis, two, both, a pair, a couple, a brace. *dà dhís Dearbhraithair* to both his Brethren. Gr. *Dis*, & Lat. *Bis*, twice.

Dis, poor, miserable:

DÍSBEAGAIM, to contempt or despise. *mà disbeagan sé thú*, if he contempt you: also to prophane or violate, to unhallow.

DISBEIRT, two fold, double.

DISCIR, fierce, nimble, active, quick.

DISCRÉIDE & -DEAS, discretion.

DISCRÉIDEACH, discreet.

DÍSEART Y' DHEA'GHA, a territory of the County of Clare the ancient Estate of the O Deas.

DISGIR, sudden.

DISGREITSIA, a disease.

DÍSLE, love, friendship, Esteem, fidelity, loyalty; also subjection. *dísleacht*, idem.

DÍSLE, property.

DÍSLE, a dye. *ag imirt dísleighe*, playing at dice.

DÍSLÉAN, a Dice-box.

DÍ-SLIGHEACH, deviating, uncouth, straggling.

DISLIOGADH, to hide or conceal.

DISREA'D, the Aspergillum, used at Mass to sprinkle the holy water on the people.

DIT; *do dhit*, it remains.

DÍTH, want or defect.

DÍTH, to suck, to give milk.

DITHBHIR, difference.

DÍTHCHEAL, industry, endeavour. vid. *Díthciol*.

DÍTHCHEALTAR, a Necromantic Veil or Cover, that makes things invisible, as is supposed.

DÍTH-CHEANNAIM, to behead. *do dhíthcheannadar a Rígh díleas*, they beheaded their rightful King.

DÍTHCHIOLL, an Attempt, or endeavour; also industry.

DÍTHCHIOLLACH, careful, diligent.

DÍTHCIOLLAIM, to endeavour, to do the utmost.

DÍTHEADH, to refuse.

DÍTH-LACHTACH, & *díth-lacht-tuighe* an orphan, or a motherless child, who consequently wants suck or milk; from *díth* want, & *lacht* milk, vid. *Lacht*.

DITHINGE, dumb, speechless.

DITHLEACH, forgetful.

DÍTHREABH, an Hermitage or Wilderness. wel. *Didreubar. ró bail re mac Dé é aimsúighadh ón Diabhal san Dithreabh*.

DÍTHREABHACH, an Hermit, or Anchorite. more properly *Díth-threabhach*, a man that has no Society or common habitation with others. or one living separate from his tribe. vid. *Treabh* and *treibh*.

DÍTHREACHTACH, lawless.

DÍU, a long time, long since, Lat. *Diu*.

DÍUBHRACAIM, to cast, to fling, to throw, to brandish, shake or quiver. *ag diubhraic Cloiche*, throwing a stone. from *braic* the arm.

DIÚBLADH, Refuge. *Diuc* the pip, a sickness of fowl.

DIUCA, to cry out, to exclaim.
*òd chonarc an naomh an Rìgh gona-
 shlùagh ag eàcnach chrìost, & ag ad-
 hradh Deamhain, do rola iaram a
 bhrat de, & ro diucair do ghuth
 mhòr a meòdhain an phopuill*: when
 the Saint saw the King & his ar-
 my to deny Christ, & to adore
 Devils, he rent his garment, & then
 cried out with a loud voice in the
 midst of the people. L. B.

DIUGAIGHIL, a sobbing or sighing.

DIUGAM, or *digim*, to cluck,
 or cackle.

DIUGAM, to drink off.

DIUCAIN, the Eyes.

DIUID; tender-hearted, flexible.

DIUIDEACH, the same. hence
aindiuide, obduracy.

DIULAIM, to suck. *Lumhàn di-
 àil*, a sucking Lamb: *noch do dhi-
 àil ciòcha mo mhàthair*. who suc-
 ked the breasts of my mother.

DIULTADH, a negative. *naé di-
 ultadh na gàedhilge*, the nine nega-
 tives of the Irish tongue.

DIULTADH, a denial, or refusal.
Fuair se diulta, he got a refusal.

DIULTAIM, to deny or refuse;
 to renounce, disown, cast off, &c.

DIUNACH, vid. *Deónach*.

DIUR, difficult, hard, Lat. *Du-
 rus*. *nè bu diur an gàbhadh*, non
 dura fuit necessitas.

DIURNAM, to gulp, or swallow,
 to drink speedily.

DIUS, protection.

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DLA'IGH, *Dlaighedg & Dlabhig*,
 a lock of hair.

DLAIMH, darkness.

DLAÓIGH: *dlaóigh grùaige*, a
 lock of hair.

DLEACHD, Law.

DLIGEAD, a separation.

DLIGHE, a Law, or ordinance,
 Lat. *lege*, a *lex*, *D* being only
 wanting in that Lat. word. *fear
 tabhartha dlìghe*, a Law-giver. *fear
 dlìghe* a lawyer. *lucht dlìghe*, la-
 wyers.

DLIGHEACH & dlightheach, law-
 ful.

DLIGHIDH, perfect, excellent.

DLIGHTHEACH, lawful, just. *as
 dlightheach a dheùnaimh*, 'tis law-
 ful to be done.

DLIGHTHEAMHAIL, just; skilled
 in the Law. *duine dlightheamhail*,
 a litigious man.

**DLIGHTHEAMHNACH & Dlitheam-
 nach**, a law-giver.

DLIGHTHEOIR, a Lawyer.

DLIGHTHIONÓIR, a Magistrate
 or Justice of the Peace, whose care
 is to have the Laws enforced.

DLIGIM, to separate.

DLISTEANACH, no *Dlistionach*,
 lawful, *nèl se ceart na dlisteanach*,
 'tis neither just nor lawful. also ri-
 ghtful, legitimate, as *mac dlistean-
 nach* a legitimate son. *Neamh-dliste-
 anach*, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate.

DLOCHD & dlochdàn, a strainer,
 a cullander.

DLOMH, to tell.

DLOMHADH, a denial, or refu-
 sal.

DLOMHAÍM, to make plain or
 manifest.

DLOMHAISIN, destruction.

DLUDH, a retribution.

DLUIGE, a loosing, releasing.

DLÚIGH, active, nimble, also
 prepared.

DLUIMH, a cloud, darkness;
 also a blaze of fire.

DLÚITHÍN, a little study or closet.

D LÚMH, much, plenty. commonly said *Dlus*.

DLÚTH, close, tight, confined. *dlúth stól*, a closetool. *dlúth-aímhreidh*, the defiles: *dlúth-dhíon*, a close guarding.

DLÚTH, an Enclosure, a Cloyster.

DLÚTHAIM, to shut in, or enclose; to compress.

DLÚTHUIGHE & *Dlúthaighthe*, knit, compacted.

D O

Do, before nouns sometimes agrees with the Latin *tuus*, a, um, as *do leabhar*, tuus liber your book, &c. it also some times corresponds exactly with the Latin Preposition *De*, & signifies of, from, out of, at, concerning, &c. ex. *do ló* & *do oidhche*, de die & nocte. i. e. by day &c. *do láimh*, by the hand, or out of hand, de manu: *do threibh Levi*, de tribu Levi. *labhran do an bhás*, de morte loquamur i. e. concerning, or about. *Duine dón t'sluagh*, unus de exercitu. *dealbh deanta do chloich*, simulacrum de lapide factum, &c. it still answers in sense to the Lat. preposition, *de*, when added to pronouns, & is generally contracted: as *d'amh* i. e. *do mo*, *d'om ór*, de meo Auro; *dot*, i. e. *do tú*; *dod ór*, de tuo Auro; *d'a* i. e. *do a*; *dà ór*, de suo auro, &c. & this contraction is always observed, when a vowel is the initial letter of the word. *d'ór agus d'airgiod*, i. e. *do ór agus do airgiod*, de auro & argento, &c. *Do* is often a negative or diminutive, & often an augmentative, & implies a difficulty: as *dothógtha*, hard to be raised.

dó-mhúinte, hard to be taught; *dó-airmhighthe*, innumerable. *dó-chuimsighthe*, incomprehensible. *dó-dheaghla*, indivisible, *dó-dhealbhadh*, ill-featured; *doibhéasach*, ill-bred. & in this it agrees with the Lat. word *De*, which in compounds is sometimes a negative & sometimes an augmentative, as *Despero*, to have no hope, *demens*, void of reason, & *De-amo*, to love passionately, &c.

Do, sometimes signifies, to, Lat. *ad*: *do'n mhargadh*, ad mercatum. *do'n amhain* ad amnem. i. e. *do an*. it corresponds with *ad* in the pronouns. as *d'am* i. e. *do me*, Lat. *ad me*. *d'uit*, i. e. *do tu*, Lat. *ad te*. *dó*, i. e. *do é*, Lat. *ad eum*. *d'i*, i. e. *do i*, ad eam. *d'inn*, i. e. *do inn*, no *finn*, Lat. *ad nos*. *d'ibh*, i. e. *do ibh*, L. *ad vos*; *d'ar*, i. e. *do ar*, ad nostros vel de nostris; *d'ar Namhuid*, ad hostes nostros, vel de hostibus nostris. in this manner it seems to be the same as *ad* by a Metathesis or transposition.

Do, is often the distinguishing particle of the perfect & future tenses. *do rinne mé do chómhairle*, I have done your bidding. *do chúaidh sé*, he went. *do ghéobhaid uile bás*, they will all dye. as also of the conjunctive mood present tense, *do rachainn*, I would repair or go. *do sgríobhainn*, I would or could write. in old Irish manuscripts the particle *ad* was used for *Do* of the modern writers, as was the particle *ró*.

Dò, two in number. Gr. & Lat. *Duo*. *fà dhò*, twice.

DOACAL, affliction.

DÓ-A'IRMHEACH & *Dó-airmhighthe*, innumerable.

DO

DÓ-ATHARRUGH, immutable.
DÓB, & genit. *Dóibe* & *Dóib*,
a plaister, also Gutter.

Dob, i. e. *Do budh féidir*, pe-
rhaps, or it may be possible, some-
times written. *Dob éidtr*.

Dob, a River or stream Lat.
fluvius, *friu conucaibh an Dob*,
eis restitit fluvius.

DÓBÁIL, a dawbing over.

DÓBAIMH, to plaister or cement;
to dawb.

DOBHA'IS, immortal. *Dó-bhais*.

DO-BHALADH, a rank or ram-
mish smell.

DOBAR, obscure, dark.

DOBHAR & *Dúr*, Water, Gr. *Udor*
aqua, wel *Dyvr*, or *Dur*. *Dobharcu*
an Otter or Water-dog. Wel.
Dyvr-gi, an Otter, vid. *cú sup*.

DOBHAR, the bound or border
of a Country.

DOBHARSHOIPHÉACH, a pitcher,
or bucket.

DOBHART, Mischief.

DOBH, Boisterous, swelling,
raging.

DOBRÓN, sorrow, grief, con-
cern.

DOBRO'NACH, sorrowful, sad.

DOBRO'NADH & *Dobronaim*, to
be sad, or sorrowful.

DÓCAMHAL, a difficulty, hard-
ship.

DÓCAMHALACH & *Docamhlach*
hard, difficult. *Sàothar docamhalach*,
hard labour.

DÓCAMHLACHD, a difficulty.

DÓCHA, likely, probable, *Dó-
chuighe*, more probable.

DOCHAIREAS & *Dochar*. hurt,
harm, damage. *Cum an dochair*, to
their hurt.

DOCHARACH, grievous, hurtful,
lat. angustiarus, in angustis.

DO

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DÓCHAS, hope, confidence;
al: *Dothchas*.

DÓCHASACH, confident.

DOCHMA, weak, incapable.

DOCHRAITH, lust.

DOCHT, straight, narrow, close.
Greim docht, a close & fast hold.

DOCHTA, i. e. *teagaisgthe*, in-
structed, taught. Lat. *doctus*.

DOCHTAIM, to strain or bind hard.

DOCHTRAIL, Luxury.

DO-CHUINGEADH, a disjoining of
unyoking.

DOCHUM, an Arbour.

Dob, to thy. *Dod oglách*, to thy
Servant, vid. *Do*.

DÓHDHA, of two, Binarius.

DÓDA'IL, or *Droch-dáil*, bad
news.

DODHAING, difficult, hard, also
dismal, sad.

DO-ÉTH, Sickness or disease.

DÓ-FHAICSEACH, or *Dó-faicfio-
nach*, invisible.

DO-FHÀGHALA, hard to be found;
also rare.

DOGHAILST, anguish, perplexity.
idem qd *Doghrann*.

DOGHAIM, to burn, to singe or
scorch.

DOGHRA, sorrow, sadness, dull-
ness, stupidity.

DOCHRANN, anguish, perplexi-
ty. *Là doghraine*, a day of perplexity.

DÓIB, plaister, &c.

DOIBÉALADH, a dawbing or
plaistering.

DÓIBH, to them, sometimes for
d'ibh, i. e. *do sibh*, to, or from you.

DOIBHEAR, more rude, or uncivil.

DÓIBHEAS, vice.

DOIBHRE, sacrifice.

DOIBHRITH, *Dobhar*, i. e. *uisge*
& *ith*, i. e. *arbar*. sowens or gruel.

DOICH, quick, wift; also Early.

timely, its comparative is *Doiche*, the former, or foremost; *ní bhus Doiche*. Earlier.

DÓICHE, hope, or confidence.

DÓI-CHEANNACH, two-headed.

DOICHIM, to hasten.

DOICHME, i. e. *do-chumtha*, ill-shaped.

DÓID, the hand.

D'ÓIDHCHE, *is do ló*, i. e. *do ói-ahche agus do ló*, by night & by day.

DÓIDHEAGHLA, individual, indivisible, spoken of a spirit.

DÓIDHREANN, a duel, i. e. *dreann no cath*. & *dó* or *dis*.

DOIF, a potion.

DÓIGH, trust, confidence, hope.

DÓIGH, a manner.

DÓIGH, fire.

DÓIGH, aguess or conjecture, opinion, or supposition. Gr. *Do-keo*, puto.

DÓIGH, a testimony.

DÓIGH, sure, certain, doubtless. *go-dóigh*, truly: *dóigh gurab*, perhaps. *ex ae dóigh tír nd: ní riocfaid góich: a tá tír lais na gócha*, as *dóca do rochdoin dóibh*, it is certain that Lyers will not approach the Kingdom of God: but Lyers have a Kingdom (Hell) which they will undoubtedly approach.

DÓIGHEADH & *Dóighim*, to burn or consume. *do dóigh mé* I have burned or consumed. also to destroy, to singe.

DOIGHÉAR, a Spear.

DÓIGHIM, to hope, to confide in

DÓIGHLIAG a touch-stone.

DÓIGHNÍOMH, injury.

DÓIGHTHE, pangs.

DÓILÉIR, dark, obscure, mysti-

cal. i. e. *dò* negat. & *léir*, manifeste the opposite of *soiléir* evident.

DOILBH & *Doilse*, dark, gloomy, obscure, dusky. *ceo doilse*, a dark or thick mist: also sorrowful, mournful, sad.

DOILBHEAS & *Doilbhios* & *Doilgheas*, sorrow, mourning, trouble.

DOILGEAS & *Doilgios*, sorrow, grief, trouble, affliction.

DOILGHE, sore, hard, or troublesome.

DOILGHEASACH, grievous, sorrowful, sad.

DOILIDHEACHD, frowardness.

DOILIG, difficult.

DOILIGH, doleful, grieved, melancholy, as *doiligh an bheart*, tis a melancholy action.

DOILLE, blindness; also dimness.

DOIM, poor.

DOI-MHEIS, infinite.

DOIMIHN, deep, profound.

DOIMNIE, depth, the deep.

DOINEAN, hard weather, inclement times, its opposite is *soinean*, fair weather. It is more properly written *Do* or *Don-shín* vid. *Sion*.

DOIN-DEARG, of a reddish dun.

DOINEIMH, deep.

DOINTE, intelligible.

DOINTE, a small black insect.

DOIRB; an attempt.

DOIRBH, peevish, quarrelsome, dissatisfied, also hard or difficult.

DOIRBHCEIRIM, to frame or model, to fashion.

DOIRBHEACHD, peevishness.

DOIRBHIOS, or *Doirbheas*, anguish, grief, sorrow.

DOIRE, or *Duire*, a wood, (spro-

perly of Oaks) a grove, also any thicket, *as andoire*, out of the thicket.

DOI-REAMA, bye-paths, impassable places.

DOI-RIÀRDHA, difficult, un governable.

DOIRMIDHASADH, Lethargy.

DÓIRSE, the plural, of *Doras*, Doors.

DÓIRSÉOIR, a Porter.

DÓIRSEÓIREACHD, doing the duty of a Porter.

DOIRTEAL, a sink.

DOIRTEAECH, that she ddeth or spilleth. *Dorteach-fola*, a bloodshedder.

DOIRTEÓIR, à spiller or shedder. *Doihtightreóir*, idem.

DOIRTHEAS, affliction, misfortune.

DOIRTIM, to spill or shed.

DÓITE, burned, *Cahtracha dóighte*, burnt cities.

DOITE & *Daith*, quick, active, nimble.

DOITHCHEAL or *Doithchioll*, Niggardliness, illiberality, or grudging. *ni maille re doithcheat*, not grudgingly; also loathing. the most proper English word I find for *Doitheheal* is Churlishness.

DOITHCIOLLACH, Churlish, grudging & niggardly.

DÓITHIM, *dóighim*, to singe. *Do dhoith an Teíne iad*, the fire singed them.

DOITHIR, dark, gloomy, obscure.

DOITHIR, ill featured, ugly, deformed. also duil, unpleasant, ill-humoured.

DOITHIR, à contract or covenant.

DOL, a Kind of fishing net.

DOL, a space or distance.

DOLAIDH, loss, detriment, defect.

DOLAIDH, impatient; also intolerable.

DÓLAIMHGEN, a tow-handed sword.

DÓLÁS, grief, mourning, desolation. *Aimfir cum Dolais*, a time for grief.

DOLAS, i. e. *Dothcheall*, abhorrence, disdain, loathing.

DOLA'SACH, sad, melancholy, mournful, also sick.

DOLBH, sorcery.

DOLBHAD, fiction.

DOLFA, hesitancy, slowness.

DOLMHA, delay, loitering.

DOLÚBTHA, stubborn, obstinate, inflexible.

DOM, a house; Lat. *Domus*. vid. Archæol: Brit. comparat vocab. page 55. col. 3. in voce *domus*.

DOMA, Scarcity, want.

DOMAIN, transitory.

DOMAIRIM, Speech.

DOM-AIRM, i. e. *teach na Narm*, an Armory or Magazine of arms.

DÓ-MARBHTHA, immortal.

DO-MBLAS, the gall on the liver. genit. *Domblais*; also Anger, Choler. *deoch. Domblais*, a drink of gall from, *Do*, ill & *blas*, gustus.

DO-MBLASDA, unfavoury, ill tasted, also insipid.

DC-MBÚIDHEACH, unthankful.

DÓMHADH, the second.

DOMHAIN, deep, hollow, *domain*, idem.

DÓMAIN, genit. the World. *Dòmhain*.

DÓMHAIN-SGRIOBHADH, no *Domhanhgrabha*, Cosmography.

DOMHAN the earth, the world, the terreaqueous globe. *go leith imeal an Domhoín*, unto the end of the world.

DOMHOIN for *Doímhaoin*, bad, naught, idle.

DOMHAR pro *dúr*, water, vid. *Dobar*.

DOMHGHNÁS, hereditary; also à Patrimony, inheritance.

DOMHGHNA'S, propriety.

DOMH-LIOS, a house surrounded by a moat, or watered trench, for a fortification.

DOMHNACH, or *Domnach*, a great house, also à Church: the epithet *mor*, i. e. great, is generally subjoined to this word when it means a great building for residence, or a Church. thus the Church which St. Patrick built on the banks of the Lake called Loch-sealga near Galway, was distinguished by the name of *Domhnach-mor*, i. e. the great Church, vid. vit. Tripart. par. 2. c. 52. & Ogyg. p. 374. *Domhnach-mor O Healuigthe*, i. e. the great house of O Healy, is the name of a town & large parish in *Musgry* westward of Cork, formerly the estate of a very Ancient family called O Healy, a name, to which the present Lord Chief Baron Healy-Hutchesson, is an ornament of high distinction.

DOMHNACH, the Irish name of the first day of the week, since the establishment of Christianity in Ireland. in the heathenisk times it was called *Dia sul*. vid. *Dia & Dé* sup.

DÓMHNAL, pronounced *Donal*, the proper name of several great Princes of the old Irish, from an Ancestor of this name the princely

family of the O Donels, are so called. vid. *Conal-golban*, p. 125. DOMHNAL *Gearrlámhach*, otherwise called *Domhnal na n'darach* was the eldest son of *Mortogh-mor O Brien*, King of all Ireland, who made him King of Dublin, an. 1115. this *Donal* gained a complete victory near Dublin over the forces of Leinster commanded by their King *Donoch mac-murcha* who was Killed in the action, as was likewise O Connor prince of *Ihbfailge*. vid. annal. Inisfall. an. 1155. from this *Donal* descended the *mac-Donals* of *Darach*, who consequently are the eldest & most direct descendants of the great Brien Borove Monarch of Ireland. vid. *Concubhur na Catharach*, sup. pag. 126. 127. from *Mahon*, the younger brother of this *Donal*, are descended the *mac-Mahons* of *Thomond*. Whether the *mac-Donels* of *Darach* still subsist, with any becoming dignity, is what Jam not enabled to ascertain with sufficient evidence. if the family of the *mac-Donels* who are now in great splendour in the County of Clare, & whose Chief has been representative for that County in the last Irish Parliament, belong to this Prince's race; it is their interest to shew & assert it, as it would add a very high lustre to their family.

The above *Donals*, eldest son *Connor* was King of *Thomond* in the year 1155 he was made prisoner by *Turlogh O Brien* Ancestor & Stock of the *Thomond* branch, from a motive of Jealousy of the lineal right of succession in supreme authority, which *Turlogh*

logh knew this Prince *Connor* was vested with as the direct heir of *Brien Borove*; but he was delivered from his imprisonment the same year by the combined power of *Turlogh O Connor* K. of Connaught & *Dermod mac Murcha* K. of Linster. and after all, this unfortunate direct heir of *Brien Borove* had his eyes put out, or bursted by his Cousin *Turlogh O Brien* the stock of the Thomond branch: it was pursuant to this ambitious & bloody maxim of the O Briens of the Thomond branch, that *Donal-more O Brien*, the son of this same *Turlogh O Brien*, attended by a strong body of armed men, being come to make a treacherous visit to *Mahon O'Brien* great grandson of *Connor O'Brien na Catharach*, & then the direct representative of the eldest branch of all the O Briens, violently seized on his person at his own residence in the Castle called *Caislean i Chonuing*, now Castle Conell, east of Limerick, and there put out his eyes to render him incapable of asserting his hereditary right to the Crown of Munster. this Barbarous act was perpetrated by *Donal O'Brien* in the year 1175, who by, a just judgment was dethroned before the end of the year by *Roderick O Connor*, & Other Irish Princes; but was restored after some interval of time by the assistance of his father in law, the King of Leinster, & that of the English adventurers, more effectually than by the peace he made with *Roderick*, then Stiled King of Ireland. vid. annal. Inisfallen ad an, 1175. 1176.

DOMHNON, *Fir-Domhnon*, the name of a tribe of the Belgians who

settled in Connaught after inhabiting for some time the western parts of Britain now called Cornwall & Devonshire or Denshire, where, in the time of the Romans they were called *Damnonii* by some writers, & *Danmonii* by others, vid. Cambdens Brit. *Dùn-Domnhan* was the name of a Strong fortress & seat belonging to those Damnonians in Connaught; & *ioras-dùn-domhnon*, was the district, in which it was situated.

DOMNASCAIM, to bind.

DÓN, of the, i. e. *do an*; *dón mnintir*, of the family, or to the family, *Don aràn* of the bread. de pane, vid. *do: do ghair se dón isolàs là*, he called the light day.

DON, mischief, evil.

DON, although.

DONA, corrupt, awkward, ungainly, unfortunate *Donaidhe*, the comparat.

DONAIGHAIM, to destroy.

DONAL (*Mac-Dónail*) english *Mac-Donel*, the name of an Ancient & Princely family of the Province of Ulster, whose large Estate was anciently situate in *Orgialla*, a tract which now comprehends the Counties of Louth, Monaghan & Armagh. the CHIEF of this family who is the Earl of Antrim, still enjoys a very considerable Estate. the mac Donels of Scotland are of the same Stock, all being sprung from *Colla-uais* King of *Ulster* & *Meath* in the fourth century, one of the three Brothers of the same name who destroyed, *Emania* the Royal palace of the Rudrician Race, ancient Kings of *Ulster*, & put an end to the Regal succession of that family, in the year 347. the Mac-Dowels, as also the

Mac-Rorys, Lords of the Hebrides or western Isles of Scotland, and the Mac-Shyhys of Munster are sprung from the same Stock. Ogyg. p. 362.

DONALA'N (O Donnalláin) a family-name, of which I find three different Chiefs mentioned in the Topographical *Dán* of *O Dugan*; one in *uladh* or *Ulidia*, now the County of Tyrone; another in *orgialla* & a third in Connaught. I am not enabled to point out the respective stocks of these three families of the same name. the estate of the *O Donelan* of Tyrone was *Teallach nainbhith*, which he enjoyed in partnership with *O Fearguil*; that of *O Donelan* of *Orgialla*, jointly with *O Flin* was *Ibh Tuirtire*, and the *O Donolain* of Connaught's ancient Estate was the territory called *Clainbreasall*. I suppose the present venerable Bishop of Clonfeart is of this ancient family of the *O Donalans* of *Clanbreasail*, or *Cloinmbreassail*, as the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* writes it, pag. 27. lin. 32.

DONAMHARC, Naughtiness.

DONAS & *Donus*, distress, misery, misfortune, calamity.

DONN, of a dun or brown colour: *Eich dhonna*, dun horses *Donn-fhabhrach*, having dun or brown-coloured Eye-brows.

DONN, pregnant.

DONN: *teach Doinn*, the west of *Aoibh Ràthach* in Kerry, where *Donn* son of Milesius is said to have been drowned on his arrival in Ireland.

DONNCHÚ (O *Donnchù*) the name of a very ancient & Princely family descended from *Cas* the son

of Corc, who was the grand father of *Ængus* the first Christian King of Cashel in S. Patrick's time. the *O Donoghues* were first Settled in the country now Called the County of Cork, where they were supreme Lords of that tract which extends from Iniskean to the borders of Bantry, & from thence northward to *Ballyvurny* & *Macroon*, comprehending the territory now called *Jve-Leary*, & all that part of *Musgry* which was called *Mù-scruighe J Fhlain*, extending from *Ballyvurny* to the River *Drips-each*, (for the *O Flins* were a branch of the *O Donoghues*.) in the twelfth century the Chiefs of this family removed to Kerry being hard-pressed by the *mac-Carties-Riagh*, & the *O Mahonys*; & subsisted in great sway as proprietors of all the country about *Loch-Lein* & *Kilarny*, untill the late Revolutions, when their Estates were confiscated & given to the present Lord Kinmare's ancestors. v. annal. Inisfal.

DONNOCH & *Donnocha*, rectius *Donnchù*, the proper name of a man, very common among the old Irish. hence *Mac-Donnocha*, English *Mac-Donogh* the family name of a branch of the *Mac-Cartys*, descended from *Dermot Mac-Carty* the second son of *Cormac-Fion*, who was *Mac-Carty-more* & Prince of Desmond an. D. 1242. the large estate of this family was situate in the country called *Dúhalla* westward of Mallow in the County of Cork, where their grand Seats & Castles are still to be seen, all in the possession of the Earl of Egmont. another family of the name

of *Mac-Donogh*, but of a different stock, had a considerable estate in the Barony of Coran, county of Sligo, in Connaught; a Barony which belonged first to the *O Haras*, ever since the third century (vid. *Ogyg.* p. 334.) a branch of this ancient family of the *Mac-Donoghs* of Connaught removed to the County of Clare, of whom descended Doctor mac Donogh the late Bishop of Kilaloue.

DORADH, a line or rule.

DORAIDH, intricate.

DORAIDH, strife, dispute, controversy. at variance.

DORAINGEACHD, forwardness.

DORAR, a battle or conflict.

DORAS, a door Gr. Accusat. pl. *Thuras*, Lat. *Januas*, a *Thura*, dempto a, *Thur*, Wel. *Dor*, & Angl-Sax. *Door*.

DORA'LA, it happened, an impersonal verb, Lat. *contigit*.

DORCHA, dark, black, dusky, &c. observe the near affinity of the Irish Celtic with the German in this word, as in great numbers of other words throughout this Dictionary.

DORCHADAS, darkness.

DORCHA'DHAIM, to darken, to make dark, *Dorchòchtar an la*, the day shall be darkened.

DÓRD, a humming, or muttering: hinc *Dórd marbha*, the Office of the dead, because it is commonly read with that grave tone which the French call *Psalmodier*. it is improperly sayd *órd marbh*.

DÓRDAM, to humm like a Bee. *Dórdánaim*, idem.

DÓRDA'N, a humming noise, a buzzing.

DÓRDHUILLE, folding doors. from *dor*, a door, & *duille* a leaf, or board.

DORGA, despicable.

DO-RIA'RTHA, insatiable, ungovernable.

DORN, the fist. welsh & corn.

Durn, the hand.

DORN, a hilt, haft, or handle.

DÓRNA'N, a handful.

D'OR-NASC, a gold ring, or chain. i. e. *nasg do an or*.

DORNCUR, the haft or hilt of a Sword. *agus do chuaidh an Dornchur asteach andiagh na lainne*, the haft also went in after the blade.

DORNÓG, a round stone.

DORR, Anger, wrath, resentment.

DORR, very rough, harsh, &c.

DORRACH, rough, rugged.

DORRDA, austere, harsh, unpleasant.

DORRDHA, fierce, cruel.

DORRSPROCHT, a stirring to Anger.

DORRÚIGHE, furly, grim.

DORTA, spilled or poured: *ar na dhorta amach*, which are poured out.

DORTADH, a spilling, pouring.

Dortadh fola, an issue of blood.

DORUBHA, a line.

DORUINGEACH, uneasy.

DORUS, a door, vid. *Doras*.

DOS, a bush, bramble or thorn. also a thicket. hence *Dos* signifies figuratively, a thick body of men.

Dos, froth or scum.

DOSA'N, a little bush or bramble. *a measg na ndosán*, amongst the bushes. *a ndosánaibh*, in thorns.

DOSAN, to him, anciently written *dosam*.

DÓ-SGRÚDACH, unsearchable.

- DÓ-SGÉUL, a romance.
 DOSHARTA, troublesome, difficult.
 DO-SMACHTA, obstinate.
 DO-SPIONNTA, unsearcheable.
 DO-SPRIOCTHE, stubborn, intractable.
 DOT, *no Dod*, to thee, to thy.
i. e. do tu. dot thaoibh, concerning thee, or on thy side.
 DOTHADH, singeing, scorching.
 DOT HAR, a River: *Dothúar*, idem.
 DOTHARCHLUI, a conduit-pipe.
 DOTHCHUS, hope, expectation.
 DOTHCHUSACH, confident, hopeful.
 DOTHCHUSADH & *dóthchusaim*, to hope, trust, confide or depend.
 DO-THEAGAISG, indocil.
 DÒ-THÒGTHA, rejected, also hard to be reared.

D R

- DRAB, a spot or stain.
 DRAACHMA, a dram.
 DRAG, fire.
 DRAG, Anger.
 DRAGAIGHEANN, a fire-shovel.
 DRAGBOD, the lesser Bear-star,
i. e. the fiery tail.
 DRAGART, a flint. *Dragon*, id.
 DRAGON, a Dragon.
 DRAIC & *Draig*, a Dragon, Gr. *Dracon* & Lat. *Draco*.
 DRAIGHEAN, a thorn.
 DRAIGH-BHIORASG, fewel.
 DRAIGHNEACH & *Draighneóg*, a black-thorn.
 DRAIN & *Draint*, grinning. vid. *Drant*.
 DRA'INN, a hunch, or hump-back.

- DRAINNEASÓRAM & *Drainám*, to grin.
 DRAM, a sect of people, a community, *dram daòine*, any society of men.
 DRAM, much, plenty.
 DRAMHABTAIM, or *Dramhlaim*, to kick, spurn, stamp, tread, &c.
 DRAMHAIT, a play, a Comedy or Tragedy, any stage performance. Lat. & Gr. *Drama*,
 DRAMHAM, to grin.
 DRAMHDAIM, to mutter or grumble.
 DRAN & *Dranóg*, a Rhyme or Metre.
 DRANT & *Dranntán*, the snarling of a Dog. also grumbling.
 DRANTA'NACH, snarling, envious, grudging, complaining, jouncing.
 DRAOI, a Druid, an Augur, Charmer or Magician. *Draoithe na Heigipte*, the wise men of Egypt; pl. *Draoithe* anciently written *Drui* & *Druidithe* in the plur.
 DRAÓIDHEACHD & *Draòidheachta*, Magic, or Sorcery; properly the Druidish form of Worship & sacrifices.
 DRAÓIGHION, thorns.
 DRA'SDA: *go dràsda*, hactenus. hitherto.
 DRÉ, a flead.
 DREA'AN, a wren. vid. *Drean*.
 DREACHAMHAIL, a statuary.
 DREACH OF *Driuch*, the figure, or face of a person or thing; an image or portraiture, a statue. wel. *Drych*, a looking glass, the countenance.
 DREACHACH, drawn, figured, delineated; also fair, handsome, beautiful.
 DREACHADA'N, a mould.

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DREACHADH, a portraiture.
 DREACHAM, to figure.
 DREACHDA, a troop.
 DREACHDAM, to signify.
 DREACH - SHOMPLADH, a platform, or Jchnography. i. e. the representing persons or Deities by certain figures, or by words.
 DRÉACHT, a poem, also a Draught or pattern.
 DRÉACHT, an Article.
 DREA'CHTA, weakness.
 DREAGADH, advertisement.
 DREAGAM, to fight, to wrangle &c. also to certify or give notice.
 DREAM, a tribe or family; a band or company, a people, &c. *dram*, idem.
 DREAMANACH, fanatical, mad, frantick.
 DREAMAN, madness, furiousness.
 DREAMHNACH, perverse, foolish.
 DREAMHNAIM, to rage or fret.
 DREAN, bad, naught.
 DREAN, a wren. wel. *Driubh*.
 DREAN, strife, debate, contention.
 DREANAD, good.
 DREANDHA, repugnant; contrary, opposite.
 DREANN, good.
 DREANN, contention: also grief, or sorrow, pain, *gan dreanna*, without dispute.
 DREANNAD, rashness.
 DREANNAM, to skirmish or encounter.
 DREAPAIREACHD, or *Drapadó-ireachd*, a climbing, or clambering rather.
 DREAPAM, to creep.
 DREAS, place, stead, turn *tabhair dam dreas*, give me a turn.
 DREAS & *Dreasóg*, a bryar or

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bramble. plur. *Driseacha*.
 DREAS-CHOILL, a thicket, or place full of brambles, *Dreasmhun*, idem.
 DRÉCHD, a tale or story.
 DRECHENG, three persons.
 DREIBHSE, a space. *dreibhse O Shin*, a little while ago. *treibhse*, idem.
 DREIM, an Endeavour or attempt.
 DRÉIMINEACH, a gradation, or degree.
 CRÉIMIRE, a Ladder.
 DRÉIMIRE-MUIRE, the herb Centaury. Lat. *Centaureum*.
 DRÉOGHAM, to grow rotten, to rot, also to wear out.
 DRÉOLLA'N, a wren: *Dréollan teasbuidh*, a Grasshopper.
 DRES, news; a tale or story.
 DRESBHEARTACH, a tale-bearer.
 DREASDH, a rehearsal or relation.
 DRESEAMHAIL, prickly.
 DRICC, & *Draic*, a Dragon.
 DRICC, Angry.
 DRIM, the back, also a ridge of Mountains. N. B. The old natives of Lybia called Mount Atlas by the name of *Dyrim*, according to Strabo, l. 17. p. 645.
 DRÍODAR, goar or corrupt matter. also dregs lees, or sediment. *driodar na g'còbach*, the dregs, or last of Clowns.
 DRÍODARTHA, mixed with dregs.
 DRIOGAM, to drop or distil.
 DRIOPAM, to climb.
 DRIS & *Drisle*, *Drisleach*, a bryar or bramble. plur. *Drislibh*, *Drisibh*, *Driseòga*, *Drisleanaibh*, *Drisleacha*, & *Driseògaibh* Corn. *Dreez*. Wel. *Dreysin*. the Diminit. is *Driseòg* or *Drisleòg*, *Drisleàn*.

& *Drisín*. it is of the same literal construction as the Greek name of the Oak tree; *Drys*. vide *Drúighean*, infra.

DRITHLE, a sparkle pl. *Drithleanna*.

DRITHLIGHIM, to sparkle, to shine.

DRIUCH, a beak or snout.

DRIUCHADH, *do dhriuch a fholt agà ràdh*, his hair stood at an end, as he spoke. vid. *Caithr. Toird*.

DRIUCHD, a standing at an end, as the hair of the head.

DRÒ, a Mason's line.

DROBHLA'SACH, miserable, pitiful.

DROCH, & in it's inflexions *Droich*, denotes bad, evil. *droich-thionsgnamh*, a conspiracy or evil imagination, *droich-ghníomh* a transgression, or bad action. *droich-shìon* bad weather, in the welsh *Drug* is bad & *hin* is weather. as *Drykin*, bad weather. hence it signifies short, penurious, sparing.

DROCH, right, straight, direct.

DROCH, a coach-wheel.

DROCHAD, *no droichiod*, a bridge *Drochad-àtha*, Drogheda, a well fortified town in the County of Louth, on both sides the River *Boyne*, joined by a good bridge, seated near the mouth of the River, which brings up to it ships of great burthen.

DROCHANFAIS, mistrust, jealousy.

DROCHANFAISEACH, jealous.

DROCH-BHOLTA'N, a bad smell.

DROCHD, black, dark, obscure.

DROCH-FHOCAL, a malediction; a bad character given of one.

DROCH-GHUIDHE, idem.

DROCH-MHARBHADH, Murder, treacherous homicide.

DROCH-MHÚINTE, saucy, insolent.

DROCH-THÉAD, a bridge.

DROCH-THUA'IR, an ill-omen.

DROCH-THÚARASGBHA'IL, an evil report.

DROIBHEL, hard, difficult.

DROICH-GHNIOMH, mischief, a crime, or wicked act.

DROICHIM, to wrong or abuse, to do evil.

DROICHLIAM, shortness of breath.

DROICH-MHEÍN, ill-will.

DROICH-MHEISNEACH, mistrust.

DRÒIDHEACHD, vid. *Dròidheachd*, Sorcery, Divination, Magic.

DROIGHEAN, the deep, or depth. *go toibrihh agus go ndroigheanaibh, gheineas as altaibh agus as cnocaibh*. To the fountains & Depths that spring out of high grounds & hills.

DROIGHNEACH, thorns.

DROIMLÍN, the dimin. of *Dromain*.

DROL, a bay, a plait; a loop, also a quirk, a stratagem.

DROLTHA, a pair of pot-hooks. *drol*, idem.

DROM, other wise written *Druim* & *Drim*, genit. *Droma* & *Druime*, plur. *dromana*, & *dromdha*, the back, or back part of either man, beast, or any other object of the senses, Lat. *dorsum*, Gall. *dos*; seems to be one of those original words that have been preserved in most of the languages of the posterity of Noah after the dispersion of the different tribes descended from his children. It is natural to think, that the confusion or alteration of the Adamic language purposed by God for effecting that separation & thereby peopling the world, did not so universally affect all the words of

that first language, that, absolutely speaking, none of them should be preserved, even as to their primary radical structure, in different Dialects formed by that confusion. the contrary appears in several words throughout the course of this Dictionary. This word *Drom* when applyed to the back of a man or woman, is understood to mean the higher part of the back towards the shoulders; as appears by its being synonymous to *Muin*, Lat. *mons*, which, in both the Irish & welsh, signifies *mount*, *hill*, or more properly the summit of any rising ground. for we say either *air mo mhuin*, or, *air mo dhruim*, indifferently, to mean *upon my back*. the genitive case of this word is either *Druime* or *Droma*, as *cnámh droma*, the back-bone. this same word *Drom* or *Druim* signifies also the back, or ridge, or summit of a hill or mountain, & especially of such hills as are extended in the manner of a Ridge through a long tract, like the Pyrenian mountains which run in one continued chain from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. This word *Druim*, *Drom* or *Drim* makes the name of severall hills both in Ireland & in the Irish parts of *alban* or Scotland; & it has been observed above in the word *Drim*, that the old inhabitants about mount *atlas*, who were the *Getulians* called that mountain by the name of *Dyrim* as we are informed by strabo lib. 17. which is of the same radical structure with the Irish *Drim*; & either Strabo or his copists might have erroneously thrown in the

(y) after (D).

I strongly suspect, that the word *Dromedarius*, a kind of Camel with two high bunches on his back bone, might have been derived from this monosyllable *Drom*, because each of these bunches may be considered as a back or mount, & consequently these being the most remarkable badges of distinction in the frame of that animal, his name may very naturally be derived from the plural of the word *Drom* which is *dromdha*, rather than from the Gr. *Dromas*, *velocitas cursus*, as imagined by *Isydorus*. for camels, as well as elephants are naturally sluggish & slow, and all the celerity that can be attributed to their march, proceeds only from the length of their legs: in the same mechanical manner that the Shepherds who stride away on the *landes* or *wilds* of Bordeaux upon tall stilts on which they are raised about ten foot from the ground; go much faster by walking leisurely on their stilts, than they possibly could by running a foot with their utmost speed. I also suspect, that the word *Camelus*, meaning a common Camel with only one bunch, or convex protuberance on his back, is derived from the celtic monosyllable *Cam* which in Irish celtic means *crooked*, *convex*, *bowed*; as in the words *Cam-dromach*, crook-backed, *cam-chosach*, bow-legged, *Cam-shrónach*, hawk-nosed, or Eagle-nosed, Lat. *nasi aquilini*, from being bunched or raised in a convex manner on its back; Gall. *Camus*. and as the people of *Lybia* called mount Atlas by the name of

Drim, so it seems those of Egypt used the, word *drom*, to signify the summit or back of any mount or high ground: for I find in Strabo's description of Heliopolis, built, as he says, on a mount, *in aggere ingenti*, with a temple of the sun at the very summit, that a paved long square, raised ridge-way, which led into the temple, was called *Dromus*, according to Callimachus cited by Strabo lib. 17. it would be too tedious to name all the hills & high grounds that had their names from this word *Drom* in Ireland & Scot-land. thus.

DROM-SAILEACH, was the old name of the hill of *ardmagh*; *Dromdamhgoire* was anciently that of the hill now called *Cnocluinge* or *Knock long*, in the County of Limerick. *Drom-finin* is a long ridge of high ground extending from near Castle Lyons in the County of Corke to the bay of Dungarvan, in the County of water-ford, interrupted only by the channel of the black-water near *Drom-ana*, the seat of Lord Grandison. *Drom-eeat*, a place where several of the Princes & Nobles of Ireland assembled in council soon after the middle of the sixth century. *Druim-alban* otherwise called *bráid-alban*, by the Latin writers, *dorsum albanæ*, was the name of a long & high hill that separated the northern Picts from the southern. this same word enters as a component part into the names or titles of some noble families of Scotland, *Drommond*, *Drom-Lanery*, &c.

DROM-GÚL, or *Drom-Gole* in English, the name of an ancient

& respectable family of the *Scandinavians* or *Fin-Landers*, who adventured into Ireland in the years 852. 853. according to all our annals, these Scandinavians were afterwards the Chief Inhabitants of Dublin, & gave its name to a large territory near that City which is still Called *Fingall*. they continued in great power in them parts untill the victorious Monarch BRIEN BOROVE destroyed the greater part of them, & reduced the rest to a state of perfect dependance & subjection. yet at the arrival of the English adventurers brought over by the King of Leinster, there were many respectable families of those old Easterlings in Dublin & *fingal*, who by the combined forces of the King of Leinster & his English auxiliaries, were obliged in process of time to retire, for the most part, to their country seats in Leinster & Ulster. The *Drom-gole* family had anciently acquired a considerable Landed property in the County of Louth, on which they built the strong Castle of *Drom-Gole's town*, which was the place of their residence until the unhappy & Murdering times of Charles the first & the usurper Cromwell, when a party of the Parliamentary Regicides, commanded by one Anthony Townshy hanged M. *Drom-gole* of *Drom-gole's town*, at his own gate. vid. a brief account from the most authentic protestant writers printed at London an. 1747.

DROMADÓIR, a Drummer.

DROMAN, a Dromedary.

DROMAIN, the back.

DROMANA, renouncing. or declaring

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claring against a thing or a person; ex. *cuirim na dromana leis*, I renounce to it, or to him.

DROMCHLA, a surface.

DROMHAOINEACH, idle.

DRON, right, straight.

DRON, sure, steadfast.

DRÓNA; as *aoibh* | *Dróna*, a territory in Leinster, aciently the Estate of the *O Ryans*.

DRONADH, direction.

DRONAIN, a throne.

DRONAM, to affirm or avouch.

DRONCHROICHTE, perpendicular.

DRONDUA'NAM, to stop or shut close.

DRONG, a band or company. pl. *Drongaibh*. also a troop, multitude, or sect.

DRONNA'N, the back.

DROTHANFAIS, fear.

DROTHLA, a rafter; also a wain-beam.

DROTHLOIR, a Carpenter.

DRÙADH, a Charmer or Magician.

DRÚATHAIM, to commit fornication.

DRUBH, a chariot.

DRUBH, a house, or habitation.

DRUBHOIR, a Cart-wright, or Coach-maker.

DRUCHD, a hearing, also a rising up.

DRÚCHD, & *Drùchdan*, dew. Gr. *Drosos*.

DRÚCHTA DEA, i.e. *ioth & bliocht*, prosperity in corn & cattle.

DRUCHTA'N, whey.

DRÚCHTÍN MÓNADH, a sort of herb used in colouring hair.

DRUD, an inclosure.

DRUGAIRE, a slave or drudge.

DRUIBHEAL, a dark place or recess.

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DRÚICHDIN, dew.

DRUICHDÍN, a kind of reptile.

DRUID, a stare. in the Welsh it is *Dridu*, & in the Armoric *Dret*

DRUIDIM, to draw; also to shut. *do dhruid leó*, he drew nigh to them.

DRÚIGHEAN, pronounced *Drùl-eàn* or *Drí-én* in two syllables, signifies the black-thorn-bush; its pronunciation as well as its construction is like the accusative case of the Greek word *Drys*, accus. *Dryn*, the oak-tree.

DRUIM, the back, the ridge of a hill or houses. *a ndroim* their backs. *fà druim*, backwards; also the surface or Outside of any thing. *Druim* & *Drim*. vid. *Drom*.

DRUIN, Needle work, Embroidery. *ag foghlaim Druine agus Deagh-làmbha*, learning to embroider. *Dilse druine*, the pursuit of Embroidery.

DRUINEACH, an Artist, one that works with the needle.

DRUINEACHAS, practice in needle-work, or Embroidery, also artifice.

DRÚIS, Lust, one of the Seven Mortal sins which kill the Soul.

DRÚISEACH, a lecherous person.

DRÚISEAMHAIL, lecherous, incontinent, unchaste, dissolute.

DRÚISIM, to play the wanton.

DRÚISLANN, a bawdy-house.

DRÚSTEÓIR, a fornicator.

DRUMA, a drum.

DRUMADÓIR, a Drummer.

DRUMCHLA, a house-top.

DRUNAN, the back, also the summit of a hill, or other place.

DRUNG, idem qd *Drong*.

DRÚS, lechery, fornication. *Luchd-Drúise* whore-mongers.

DRÚTH, a Harlot or other un-

chaste person. wel: *Drythyll*, lascivious.

DRUTH, foolish.

DRÚTHARRNGTÓG, à Bawd.

DRUTHLABHRAIM, to blab out, or speak foolishly.

DRUTHLANN, à baud-house.

DRUTÓIR, a fornicator.

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Dú, & *Dùch* or *Dhbach*, ink.

Dú, meet, just, proper, fit: also kind for.

Du, à Land or Country; also a Village, also an habitation, or place of abode.

DÚACH, a proper name of several ancient Irish Princes.

Duad, labour, hardship, difficulty.

DÚADMHUR, laborious, hard, difficult.

DÚADH-OBAIR a handy-craft, hard labour.

DUAÉ, a dwelling house.

DUAICHNIÚGHADH, to disfigure, *as iomdha dreach aohhda dà dùaich-niùgiadh san chhath so*, many a handsome face disfigured in this battle. vid. *Caith-reim-Thoirdealbhuig*, ad an. 1310.

DÚAIDH, *no dùaigh*, evil.

DÚAIL, vid. *Dùal*.

DUAILE, propriety.

DUAIRC, surly, stern, ill-humoured.

DUAIREIBH, so often.

DÚAIS, a reward à present.

DUAL, part or duty, office; also meet, just, proper, *d'ar dùal é*, to whom it belongeth, also kind for, *budh dùal do sin do dhéanamh*, it was kind for him to do so.

DÚAL, à law, &c.

DÚAL. à fold, or plie of à cord.

D U

DÚAL, a lock of hair.

DÚALUIDHE, an Engraver.

DÚALUIDHEAS, Sculpture, engraving.

DÚALAM, to carve, or engrave.

DÚALGAS, hire or wages, duty, &c.

DÚAM, a City. Brit. *Dinas*.

DUAN & *dúanòg*, a rhyme or poem; & *duánaighe*, or fear *duáin*, a Rhymer or Versificator.

DUANARTEACH, a Senatour.

DÚANCHRUÍTHEACHD, Policy.

Duángaois, idem.

DÚAR, a word, or saying. also a Metre or Verse consisting of four quartans.

DUBAIRT, an Earnest prayer.

DUBH, black, dark. *duhh-donn*, a dark brown colour. *Duh-dheadach*, having black teeth. hence *Dubh* signifies ink.

DUBH, great, prodigious.

DUBHACH, a tub. *Dubhach-Leamhnachtha*, a tub of sweet milk, pronounced *Dowach*.

DÚBHACH, melancholy, sad, dejected.

DÚBHACH, Ink.

DÚBHACHUS, sadness, melancholy.

DUBHADA'N, an Ink-horn or standish.

DÚBHADH, mourning.

DÚBHAIGÉIN, the deep. from *dubh* & *Aigéin*, Ocean, *Dubhaigéin na fairige*, the bottomless depths of the Ocean, vid. *Aigéin*.

DUBHAILCE, vice, the opposite of *subhailce*, virtue.

DUBHALLADH, want.

DUBHATAI, doubtful, uncertain.

DUBHA'N, a hook, a snare. *le Dubhànibh Iasgaireachta*, with fish-hooks.

DUBHA'N, a Kidney.

DU

- DUBHAN ALLA, á spider.
 DUBH-CHOSACH, the herb maidenhair.
 DUBHCHUIL, à beetle.
 DUBHFHOCAL, a word out of course, an Enigma.
 DUBHHGORMAIM, to be black & blew.
 DUBH - *Lochlonnaicc*, the Danes. from Denmark; & the *Fionn-Lochlonnaicc*, those from Nowegia.
 DUBHA'GH, a lake.
 DUBHRA'DH, to say, *dùbhradh*, it was said. *mara Dubairt sé*, as he said.
 DUBHLOITHE, melancholy.
 DHUH-SNA'MHAÍDHE, a Diver, the bird called Didapper.
 DUBHRAS, a house, room, or habitation, also à gloomy wood from *dubh*, & *ros*, a wood.
 DUBHSLA'N, defiance.
 DUBHSRAÍTH, foundation.
 DUBHTOILL, Hæmorrhoids, the swelling of the veins in the fundament. Pl.
 DÚBLA, a sheath, case, or scabbard.
 DÚBLAÍGHIM, to double.
 DUCHAS, a visage, countenance.
 DÚCHON, war, battle.
 DÚD, the ear.
 DÚD or *Dùid*, a tingling or Noisy buzzing in the ear, proceeding from an obstruction whereby the air that is shut up, continually moved by the beating of the Arteries & the drum of the ear, is lightly reverberated.
 DÚADIRE, a trumpeter.
 DÚDA, Chalybs, steel.
 DÚDÓG, a pat upon the ear, a little stroke on it.
 DÚDÓG, a Measure of liquids containing a dram, commonly made of horn.
 DÚDÓG, a trumpet or horn pipe?

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- DUIBEAL, quick, nimble, active.
 DUIBHCHÍÓS, tribute. *fá dubh-chios*, tributary.
 DÚIBHCIDHE, a Duke.
 DUIBHE, darker, blacker.
 DUIBHE, Blackness; also Ink.
 DUIBHEA'CANÁIGHE, Depth.
 DUIBHEALL, swift or nimble.
 DUIBHEARTHA, Vernacular or peculiar to a Country.
 DUIBHELNEACH, a Necromancer.
 DUIBHGEANN, a Sword, à dagger.
 DUIBHGEINTE, the Danes, i. e. the black nations.
 DUIBHILIATH, the spleen.
 DÚIBLÉAD, a doublet.
 DÚIGHAM, *no Dighim*, to cluck as a hen.
 DÚIL, an Element. *na ceithre Dúile*, the four Elements. also a Creature.
 DÚIL, delight, desire.
 DÚIL, partition or distribution.
 DUILBHIR, anxious, sad, melancholy.
 DUILE & *Duiléin*, a leaf, a fold.
 DÚILEAMH, God, because Creator of all things.
 DÚILEAMHAIN, God.
 DÚILEAMHANACHD, the God-head.
 DÚILEAMHANTA, of or belonging to the God-head.
 DÚILEÓGA, folding doors; the leaves of a door, or the leaves of trees.
 DUILGNE, wages, hire.
 DÚILIM, to take pleasure, or delight, *dúiligh me*, I desired, or I found pleasure in.
 DUILLE, a green bough or leaf, also the leaf of a Book.
 DUILLEABHRAE, leaves, a leaf of a Book.

DUILEABHARACH, full of leaves.

DUILLEACHA'N, a book, or the leaf of a book.

DUILLEAN, a spear.

DUILEÒG & *Duilean*, Diminit: of *Duille*, leaf, either of a tree or book, also the fold of a door. wel *Deilen*.

DUILLEÓGACH, leavy, full of leaves.

DUILLEÚIR, of or belonging to leaves.

DUILLIGHIM, to bear or bring forth leaves, to bud, to spring.

DUILLMHIÓL, a Caterpillar. Lat. *Convolvulus*.

DUIM, poor, needy necessitous.

DUINE, a Man, either the male or female sex. it is a general name for man, like the L. *Homo*. its root is the same with the Gr. verb. *Du-namái possum*, vid. *Fear & Fir* infra wel *Dyn C. Dén. Ar. Den.* Ger. *Daen & Diener*, a servant, & Cantabrig: *Duenean* idem.

DUINEABADH, Man-slaughter. *gach olc tig san domhan idir fheall agus Duneabadh.*

DÚINN, to us, i. e. *do inn no sinn.*

DUINOIRCNEACH, an Assassin, or Murderer. *ad bheart sial friu; cia don dis seo is fearr libh do légion chugaibh, an è Barrabas, Duinoircnich, no an è Josa gan chionnta. Lheabar breac.*

DUIR, an Oak tree, hence the Letter. Dis called *Duir*. wel: & cor *Dar*.

DUIRC, rude, rugged, surly. vid. *Dúaire*.

DUIRE, a wood or grove of Oaks.

DÚIRE, stupidity, insensibility. Lat. *durities*. also obstinacy, *ex do bhi do dhúire na himreasana nar thréigfid an cath gur thuit an uirhor,*

such was the obstinacy of the battle, &c. vid. *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaig ad an. 1318.*

DUIS, a crow.

DUIS, a precious present or favour, hence a jewel.

DUISCHILL, a Sanctuary.

DUISEAL, a spout.

DUISGIOLLA, à client.

DÚISIGHE, awaked. *Dúisigte*, idem.

DUISIÚGHADH & *Dúsgam*, to awake.

DÚSIGHIM, to awake, to rouse up.

DUIT, unto thee i. e. *do tú. Duitse*, idem.

DUITHBHAIK, deformed, ugly, also dark, gloomy.

DUITHIR *na hoidhche*, the Morning.

DUL, à snare or trap; also à fishing with nets.

DUL, the terraqueous globe.

DUL, à Satyrist.

DUL, to go, *do dul thar*, to pass over. *do dhul a mughá*, to be lost. *dul ar a naghaidh*, to proceed.

DULA, a pin, or peg.

DULBHAIK, doleful, unpleasant.

DULCHANACH, dirty, miserly, pitiful.

DULCHAN & *Dulchanachd*, avarice, covetousness.

DULTHA'OBH, a page.

DUMHA, a place of gaming as *Dumha seilge*.

DÚN, a strong or fortified house, a fortress, or fastness; a habitation built on a hill or mount, such a position being generally the fittest for defence. but the true meaning of this word in Irish, is a strong, & well barricaded habitation as, appears from our having no other verb, at least in common use, to

signify the act of *shuting* or making fast, but *Dùnaim* which, in its second person singular of the Imperative mood makes *Dùn*, Lat. *clau- de*, *occlude*. this monosyllable is one of those primitive & principal words that have ben preserved in various different languages. *Dùn* was in common use in the celtic of Gaul, & gave name to several places or habitations, as, *Lugdunum*, *Angustodunum*, &c. we find the same word used in the same sense in the Cantabrian or old Spanih; the anglo-saxon word *Town* is of the same structure & meaning, it appears by the very name of the Capital of Britain, I mean *London*, called both *Londunum* & *Londinium* by the Romans, that the old Britans had the word *Dun* in their language. the name of that famous town is constructed of *Long* which in old Celtic signifies a *Ship*, & *Dùn* or *Din*: for in our old Irish the two writings are used indifferently. (vid: *Din*) the compound of which signifies a town or station for ships. The names of a great part of the ancient strong habitations of the old Irish begin with the word *Dun*, as *Dùn-cearma*, now wiklow. *Dun-cearmna*, now the old head of Kinsale, *Dun-gláire*, a Regal house near *Sliabh mis* in Munster: *Dun-Cliach* another Royal house near *Knoc-aíne* in the County of Limerick. *Dùn-Criomhthain*, the palace of an Irish King near the hill of Hoth, *Dun-grot* one of the Regal houses of Munster near the Gailty-hill, *Dun-da Leath-ghlas*, now Down, a Bishops see in Ulster, the burying place of S. Patrick, S. Columcille & S. Brigit *Dun-Dubhline*, an ancient name of dublin, literally signifying the castl-

le of the black pool, the water of the River Liffy being very black toward the harbour. *Dun-na séad* Baltimore, &c.

The old Irish had four sorts of habitations, viz 1°. *Cathair*, a City; 2°. *Baile* a town, Lat. *Villa*, called also *baille mòr*, if à large town. 3°. *Dun*, a strong or fortified habitation; 4°. *Brúighean*, otherwise called *Brug*. vid. *Ca- thair* & *Brúighean* & *Brug*. sup. where it is remarked that those words, are or were preserved in different other old languages in the same sense, & in the same radical structure.

DÚNADH, an house, a habitation; also a Camp.

DÚNADH, a multitude.

DÚNAIM, to shut up to close together, to join, *ní féidir a dhùnadh*, it can not be shut.

DÚN-A'RAS, a habitation.

DÚN-LIOS, a Palace.

DÚN-MARBHADH, Homicide; Man-slaughter.

DÚN-MARBHTHACH, a Man-slayer.

DUNN, a Doctor or teacher.

DÚR, stupid, dull, *duine dúr*, a Blockhead; also hard. Lat. *Durus*.

DÚR & *Duor* water, hinc, *Dur-lus* water grass, or water-crelles græcè, *hudor*.

DURA'IN, affable.

DÚRAS, a house or room.

DURB, a distemper or disease.

DURN, a fist; a hand. *Làn duirn*, a handful.

DÚRTACH, a temple.

DÚRTHEACH, a Cell, a Pilgrim, hut or Cabbin. *Dúrtheach Dithreadhaic namhotha*, the holy Anchorets Cell. &c.

DURÚNTA, rigid. morose.

DUS, in order to, that, to the

end that. go ndeachainn don chathair
dus a bhfaghain neach dù ma bail
nèdh Dom ealaidhin.

Dus, a fort. *Dus-àit*, a place of
 Refuge, or Safety.

DUSARA, a Client.

DUSACHT & *Dùsas*, watchfulness.

DUSCÚMHAL, a woman-Client.

DÚSGAIRIM, à Calling, appella-
 tion.

DUSÓGLA'CH, a Client.

DÚTCHAS, nature, or the place

of ones birth.

DUTHACHAR *Ollamhanta*, fee
 farm, feudum.

DÚTHAIDH, a Land, a Country,

DÚTHAMHAIL, of a good family.

DÚTHCHA, genuine.

DÚTCHASACH, an Inhabitant ;
 one from the same Country.

DÚTHRACHD, diligence, kind-
 nefs.

DÚTHRACHDACH, diligent; urgent,
 kind.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER E.

E Is the fifth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the second of the five Vowels, of the denomination of Caol or small vowels; it is sometimes short & sometimes long, & thus answers the Gr. Epsilon & Eta, as Capelles ingeniously observes of the Latin. E vocalis, says he, durum Græcarum vim possidet, nam cum corripitur, Epsilon est, cum producitur Eta est. It is in Irish called Eábha or Eádha from Eádha the Aspen-tree, Lat. tremula, which is commonly called Cranncriothach, & is not unlike the name of the Greek vowel Eta & the Heb. Heth. It is commutable only with J, & is very often, but more especially in ancient manuscripts, written & used for J indifferently, & we find this indifference common to the Latins as Dii for Dei, heri for here, vespere & vesperi, cinis & ciner, impubes & impubis, omnis for omnes from decem is formed, undecim, from emo, premo, is formed redimo & comprimo. E is the præpositive vowel in the five Diphthongs & Triphthongs called na cuig Heádhbha, or heabhadh, or the five Ephthongs, vizt. ea, eo, eoi, eu, ei, & of these the Hebrews have eu as Heb. Scaleu Lat. tranquillus, &c. but the Gr. & Lat. have both eu & ei, as Lat. heu, hei & Gr. eu, Lat. bene: Gr. eido Lat. video, &c.

E A

E & EAD, are negatives in Irish,
 as é-deimhin, uncertain.

E, & sé, he, it; *cià hé*, who
 is he? *ní hé so*, it is not this.

E A

E, an interjection importing
 grief. Lat. *Hei*.

EABAN & *Eabar*, mud, mire, &c.

EABHADH, the Aspen tree, hence

E A

the name of the Letter E.

EABHRADH, the hebrew tongue.
Eabhrais the same.

EABHRADHACH, an Hebrew,
one of the Hebrew nation.

EABRADH, Iron.

EABRON, a pan, a chaldron.

EABUR, Ivory. Lat. *Ebur*.

EACCEART, iniquity, injustice.

EACCOMHLAN, injustice, oppression.

EACCOMHLAIM, to omit.

EACCONACH, mad, doting, absurd.

EACCONN, rage, madness, want of sense.

EACCON or *eàgcon duine*, a silly foolish man, for *cc* or double *c* is pronounced always like *g*.

EACCOSG, the face or countenance.

EACCOSG, a degree.

EACCOSG, a framing or building.

EACCOSMHUIL, unlike.

EACCOSMHUILE & *-leachd*, Disparity.

EACH, a horse. Lat. *Equus*. in the genit. sing. & nom. plur. it is *Eich*. *Each-choimhlionga*, a Dromedary.

EACH, any.

EACHACH, having many horses.

EACHACH; *aoibh Eachach*, a Barony in the West of Carbury in the County of Corke, the ancient Estate of the *O Mahonys*.

EACHD & *eacht*, a condition, &c. vid. *Acht*; also, or, *either*, *unless*.

EACHDA, clean, pure, neat, decent.

EACHDAM, to do, to act.

EACHLACH, a servant, a post boy, news-carrier. also a Soldier's boy, a knapsack-boy, a Garson.

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EACHLASG, a rod, a whip to drive a horse. from *Each* a horse & *Lasg*, a lash.

EACHMAC & *eachmong*, to happen or fall out. as, *Eachmac Duine díobh sin go roinn don bheag bhia do bhíodh aco friu*; a man of them happened to be there, who distributed part of their small provision among them. *Eachmong trà in aroile daimsir cath idir Hircanus agus Rìgh na Harabia*; at another time a battle happened between Hircanus & the King of Arabia. L. B.

ÉACNACH, blasphemy. *is follus gur ro chùalabhair anois anEacnach*. Nunc audistis blasphemiam. L. B.

EACHRADH, horses.

EACHRAIS, rowing.

EACHRAIS, a fair.

ÈACHT, an accident that moves sorrow or compassion. as *mór an teacht tuitim Taidhg*. Thády's fall is a great cause of sorrow.

EACHT, an atchievement, feat, exploit. ex. *fear eachta* a brave man.

EA'CHT, a condition.

EA'CHTAMHAIL, conditional: also having great performance.

EACHTRADH, an adventure, or adventurous uncertainty. *minic as fearr Eachtradh na A'irighthe*, proverb.

EACHTRAN & *Eachtrannach*, a foreigner.

EACTRÒCAIR, a prey or spoil; also unmerciful.

EACTRÒCAIREACH, merciless; but more commonly & properly *éad-trócaireach*.

EAD, is one of the ten negatives of the Irish in compound words, as *eàd-tlàith*, *éad-tlathach*, undaunted, intrepid. these ten negatives are in the following Irish verse,

NEAMH agus AN, AMH, EAG, FAS;
É, ead DÒ, DÍ, *ni hord dimheas.*

ING, MÍ, *ni modh ceilge.*

Deich ndiultadh na Gaoidhilge.

EA'D, Jealousy; also Zeal. gen.
éada. bean éada, a jealous woman.

EA'D, *Eùt*, obloquy, reproach.

EA'DACH, cloaths, Raiment, *Eà-dach Róin*, sack-cloth.

EA'DAIGHIM, to cloath, to cover.

EA'DA'IL, profit, advantage,
vid. *Eàdàl*.

EA'DA'ILLEACH, an Italian.

EA'DAINGEAN, weak, not strong.

EA'DAINGNEACHT, weakness.

EA'DAIRE, a jealous lover.

EADAIRMEAS, the Art of invention.

EA'DA'L, *no eàdàil*, gain, profit; also a prey, spoil or booty.

EA'DA'LACH, profitable.

EA'DAN, the forehead: ar m'e-
àdan, on my forehead.

EA'DANA'N & *Eàdnàn*, a front-
let.

EADARGHAIRE, corrupted from
Eadar-sgaire, divorce, or separation. note that, *ea* without a long
stroke over it, as in this word, is
pronounced like (A); but with that
sign over it, sounds like *ai* in the
English words *maid*, *laid*, or as *a*
in the words *trade*, *made*, &c.

EADARGHNA, ingenuity.

EADARGHNAIM, to know, to
distinguish.

EADARGHUIDHE, supplication,
intercession. *eadarghuidhe na Nà-
omh*, the intercession of Saints.

EADARNAIDH, fraud, malice,
deceit. also an ambuscade. *ró fh-
àg eadarnaidhe inn gach Beallach ó
shin go Teamhair*. i. e. he left men
in ambuscade on every road from
thence to Tara. L. B.

EADARSGAIN, an interposer.

EADARTHA, noon, or dinner-time.
this word J Jugde should be rather
eatartha, i. e. between two; as the
sun is at noon exactly mid-way
between East & west.

EAD-DOIRSÍGHIM, to naturalize.

EA'D-DOIMHIN, shallow.

EA'D-DÓTHCHAS, despair.

EA'D-DÓTHCHASACH, despairing,
desponding.

EA'D-DÓTHCHASAIM, to despair,
to be out of hopes.

EA'D-FHULANG, intolerable; also
impatient.

EADH, time, opportunity, sea-
son. *gan eadha* without time.

EADH, yea, yes. *ni headh*, not
so, nay.

EADHADH, an Aspen tree. also
the name of the æ, & the Diph-
thong *ea*, *Eabhadh*.

EADHON, namely, to wit.

EA'DMHAR, jealous.

EA'DMHAIRE & *Eàdmhaireacht*,
jealousy.

EA'DMHEÓDHANACH, immediate;
& *Eidirmheodhanach*, mediate.

EA'DOÍDHIGHIM, to despair, be
out of heart.

EA'DÓTHCHAS, despair. vid. *Eàd-
dóthchas*.

EADR, & *eadar* in compound
words is the same with *idir*, bet-
wixt, between. Lat. *inter*.

EADRAD, between thee, i. e.
eadar tú. Eadram, between me,
i. e. *eadar mé. Eadruinn* between
us, i. e. *eadar inn, no sinn. eadru-
ibh*, betwixt you, i. e. *eadar ibh,
no sibh*.

EADROCHD, plain, manifest.

EAD-TAIRISIOCHT, alienation,
ill-will.

EA'D-TLA'ITH & *Eàd-tláthach*,
courageous,

E A

couragious , strong , undaunted , intrepid.

EA'D-TRÉOIR , imbecility , also irresolution.

EA'D-TRÉORACH , ignorant of the way , also weak.

EA'D-TROM , light , brisk , nimble , also giddy.

EA'D-TROMACHAN , *Eàd-tromùghadh* & *Eàd-truime* , lightness , ease , comfort , riddance.

EA'D-TROMA'N , a bladder . pronounced *éadromàn*.

EA'D-TÚALANG , incapable , unable . as *eàd-tùalang me ar a fhulang* , I am not able to bear it.

EA'D-ÚRLABHRADH , a solecism.

EAD-URCHAMH , of old.

EAG , is one of the Irish negatives , as *eàg-crúas* , sickness . *eàg-coir* , injustice.

EA'G , i. e. *eàsga* , the Moon.

EA'G , death.

EA'GA , Jce ; *lice eàga* , fleas of Jce.

EAGACH , deep.

EA'GAM , to die , to perish.

EAGA'N (*mac-eagàin*) a family name , whereof I find four different septs , two in Connaught i. e. one in *Breifne* , whose Lordship was the district called *Clain-fearamùighe* , & the other in *Conmaicne* or *Siol-anamcuidhe* , who was Toparch of *Clain-diarmada* , in the principality of *O Madagàin* , or *O Madin* : another *mac-eagàin* , who is otherwise written *O Heagàin* was one of the eight Toparchs deriving under *O Carol* in the country called *Éile y Chearbhuil* or *Élia Carolina* , now partly in the Kings County , & partly in Lower Ormond in that of Tiperrary . & the fourth sept of the *mac-*

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Eagains were dispersed through the Counties of Cork & Kerry , the Chiefs of which were hereditary Judges of the Courts of Brehon-Laws under the Jurisdiction of the Mac-Carty-Mores , Kings of Desmond . a Gentleman of this family of the *mac-Éagans* , by name *Baothlach* , or *Boetius mac-Éagan* was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross-Carbury , in the Reign of King Charles the first of England , who , having engaged himself with a party of the confederated Roman Catholics , as their spiritual director , in an expedition tending to relieve the town of *Clonmell* , & being taken prisoner of war by Lord Orrery , was immediately , & without examination or tryal , ordered to be hanged like a common Malefactor ; contrary to the laws of war , of nations , & of common humanity.

EAGAN , a bottom : hence *poll dubh-aigéin* , no *dubh-eagain* , an Abyss.

EAGAR , Order . *do chur sé a neagar* , he put in Order.

EAGARAIM , to set in Order.

EA'G-BHROTH , a carrion.

EA'G-CA'OINE , a sick , or dying groan , or plaint , from *eag* death , & *caoine* , plaint , or moan.

EA'GCHAOR , a sounding line.

EAG-COIR , falshood , injustice , also wrong.

EA'GCOSG , a face , form , figure , or Countenance.

EA'G-CRÚAIDH , sick , weak , feeble ; more properly in the literal explication , it means , not firm . Lat. *infirmus*.

EA'G-CRÚAS , infirmity , sickness.

EA'G-CÚBHAIÐH, unfit, improper.

EAGLA, fear, dread, apprehension: *eagla* go, lest that.

EAGLACH, fearful, timorous.

EAGLAIM, to fear; also to frighten, or deter, to affright *do eaglaidheadar go mór*, they were exceedingly afraid.

EAGLAIS, the church. Wel. *Egluys*. Lat. & Gr. *Ecclesia*. genit. *Eaguilse*, or *Eaglaise*.

EAGLAISEACH, of, or belonging to the church, a churchman, or Clergy-man.

EAGLAISEAMHAIL, or *Eagail-seamhail*, becoming a Clergyman.

EAGLAN, a biting.

EAGLASDA, Ecclesiastical.

EA'GMAIS, without. *aneágmais làimhe*, without a hand.

EA'GMAIS, reputation, fame.

EA'GMAISEACH, very great. *gràdh eágmaiseach*, very great Love.

EAGMIN, about. *circa*.

EAGNA, prudence, Wisdom. vid. *Agna*.

EAGNACH, wise, prudent, discreet, & *Eagnaidhe*, a Philosopher.

EAGNACH or *eacnach*, blasphemy. *do rinn an fear úd eacnach, do ràdh an sagart*, is follus go ro chuallabhair a nòsa an eacnach, *do fhreagair na Jùdaigh*, is biodhba bàis duinn é, that man has been guilty of blasphemy, said the Priest, 'tis evident that you have heard now the blasphemy. the Jews answered, he is our mortal enemy, or an enemy who deserves death. *ódo chonairc an Naomh an Rìgh éag eacnach Crìosd*, & *ag adhradh Deamhan*, when the Saint (Patrick) saw the King blaspheme

Christ & adore Demons, &c. *Leá-bhar breac*.

EAGNACH, a complaint, also resentment, also a cause of grief, & sorrow. as, *iomdha Eàgnach air Éirinn*.

EAGNAÍDHE, a wiseman, a Philosopher.

EA'GNA'IDHIM, to complain, to accuse.

EAGNAIRC, querulous, full of complaints. *nìr bu eàgnairc, nìr bu ealc*, non querula neque malevola erat.

EAGNAIRC, love, *ar eàgnairc a mic*, propter amorem filii, vid. Brogan in vita Brigide, written indifferently *Eugnairc* or *Eagnairc*.

EA'GNARCAIRE, a mediator.

EAGRAIDHIM, to set in order.

EA'GRÚADH, impotent.

EAG-SAMHUIL, singular, matchless, from *eag* non, & *Samhuil*, similis.

EA'GSAMHAIL, strange, surprising, extraordinary: also various, diverse, mixt.

EA'GSAMHLA & *Eùgsamhlacht*, strangeness; variety, diversity.

EA'GSAMHLUGHADH & *Eàgsamhlàighim*, to vary, to diversify.

EA'GSAMHLUGHADH, a varying, or changing.

EA'L, fainting. *ag dul a néal*, fainting. vid. *Néal*.

EALA, a swan.

EALADH & *Ealadhan*, learning, skill, knowledge, also an Art or Science.

EALADHANTA, Artificial, curious, ingenious.

EALA'IDHIM, to stalk, also to steal away, to desert, &c.

EALAIÐHTHEACH, a revolter,

E A

or deserter, one that sneaks off or steals away.

EALANG, a fault or flaw.

EALAR, Salt.

EALBHA, a herd, or drove.

EALC, malicious, spiteful, envious, &c. *nir bu eagnairc*, *nir bu Ealc*, non erat querula, non malevola. Brogan in vit. Brigid.

EALCMHAR, envious, spiteful; also lazy, sluggish.

EALG, Noble, excellent. hence *Inis éalga*, a name of Ireland.

EA'LÓGHADH & *Ealùghadh*, sneaking, stealing away.

EA'LUGHIM, to sneak off, to steal away. as, *do ealùigheadar don Chathraigh*, they got by stealth into the City.

EALL, a trial, a proof or Essay.

EALLABHAIR, a vast number, a great multitude.

EALLACH, a hearth; *ar an teallach*, upon the hearth.

EALLACH, a burden, or load.

EALLACH, cattle of any kind.

EALLACH, an artful trick.

EALLACH, a battle.

EALLAIGHE, household stuff, furniture.

EALLAMH, wonder, astonishment.

EALLAMH, Cattle given by way of a portion.

EALSCADH, Coziness.

EALTA, Repentance.

EALTA, a flock, herd, drove, trip, Rout, Pace, Sownder, &c. ex. *Ealta Eán*, a flock of Birds. *Ealta muc*, a herd of Swine. *Ealta Damh*, a drove of Bullocks. *ealta gabhar*, a trip of goats. *Ealta ma-duidhe allta*, a Rout of Wolves. *Ealta Affail*, a pace of Asses. *Ealta siadh-thorc*, a Sownder of wild

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Boars. also a tribe or family, as *Ealta glan tsluagh uà ngealccais*: *Ealta Marcach*, a troop of the Cavalry. *Aitibh Bin-ealtach*, places resounding with the melody of Birds.

ÈALTA'IDHE, white.

EALTIN, a Razor.

EAMHAN, the principal Regal house of Ulster, anciently the Seat of the *Ruderician* Kings of Ulster.

EAMHAIN, double: & *Eamhanta*, the same.

EAMHAINSE, wisdom.

EAMPAID, a kind of stone.

EA'N, *Eùn* & *En*, a bird, a fowl. *éan fion*, an Osprey.

EAN & *An*, Water.

EA'N, any: *ar éan-chor*, in any wise, at all, in the least. *ar gach éan chor*, by all means. vid. *Aon*.

EANDA, a simple, in physical drugs.

EANG, a year.

EANG, a track or footstep.

EANGACH, a fishing net, also a Chain of nets, such as is used for Salmon & Herrings.

EANGHACH, a Babbler.

ÉAN GHLÓR, of one voice or speech.

EANGLA, an Anniversary feast

EANGLAIM, a lining.

EANGLAIS, bad or weak drink with bread, as milk mixed with Water.

EANGNAMH, generosity, also dexterity at arms, prudence, &c. a *sé eangnamh na Lochlannach do mhair San Moghchorb san*, the dexterity of the Danes (at arms) was known to be inherited by that Moghchorb vid. *Annal. Inisfallen*.

EANGSAD, they advanced, or went forward.

ĒANLUIREACHD, fowling.

EANNEC, innocent.

EA'NSATHADH, at once.

EANTÓG, a Nettle. *Neantóg*, id.

EA'NTOISG, on purpose; also in one bulk. *d'éantoisg* is the usual expression.

EA'N TÓRT, of any manner or sort.

ĒAN-ŪA'IRE, one hour. *fear-Eànuàire*, a way-faring man that stays not above an hour in a place.

EANUC, an Eunuch.

EAONDACHD, an Unity.

EAR, a head.

EARADH, fear, mistrust.

EARAM, riding.

EARAM, to refuse, to deny: *d'éaradar*, they refused.

EARAI, the end.

EARB, or *Fearbog*, a Roe buck.

EARBA, to tell or relate. *go ndubhairt Oircineach na sagart re Hiosa, aitchim tu air Dia beo gon earba du'nu an tù Críost mac-De.* so that the high Priest said unto Jesus, I conjure you by the living God to tell us if you are Christ the son of God. L. B.

EARB, an offer; also command.

EARBA, an occupation or employment. *a sé fa hearba dó, bith ag iongaire muc do Mhilco Rígh dal-Narúidhe in áithreabh na sléibhe.* his occupation was herding swine for Milco king of Antrim in the wilderness. L. B.

EARBALL, a tail: *bun an earbail*, the rump.

EARBAM, to bid, or command. also to rely or depend upon. *Earbaim ríot*, I depend upon thee.

EARC, speckled, also red.

EARC, a Cow.

EARC, a Salmon.

EARC, honey, also a bee.

EARC, a tax or tribute. *Jóc Earca*, Eric or Kindred Money.

EARC, Heaven.

EARCADH & *Earcaim*, to fill, *earcdaois na sluaigh*, i. e. *do liona-daóis na sluaigh*.

EARCAMAÍL, sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

EARCDHATH, coloured red.

EARCHAÍLL, a prop, post, or pillar.

EARCHAILE, a barring & hindering.

EARCHA'OMH, noble.

EARCLUA'CHRA, a Lizzard, an Emmet.

EARCRA, a deficiency, an eclipse.

EARDACH, a feast or solemnity.

EARDANAL, a piper, trumpeter.

EAR-FLAITHIAS, an aristocracy.

EARGABHA'IL, a miserable state of captivity.

EARGAIM, to build, to frame or make up. Gr. *érgēin* operari.

EARGABHADH, to apprehend, or make prisoner. ex. *an lubhghort innar eargabhadh Jósa*, the garden wherein Jesus was made prisoner L. B.

EARGHAIRE, prohibition.

EARGHAIRIM, to congratulate; also to prohibit or forbid.

EARGHALAN & *earglan*, a piper, also Noisy, clamorous.

EARGHNAIDH, magnificent, worthy, virtuous.

EARGNAMH, to prepare a feast.

EARGNA, conception, quickness of apprehension.

EA'RLAMH, Noble, august, grand, hence Anglice, *Earl*.

EA'RMA & *Eàrmàidheasa*, galloping.

EARMADH, Arms.

E A

EARN for *O'rna*, Barley.

EA'RNAGH, *Jarnach no Jàrann*,
Iron.

EA'RNADH, redemption.

EARNAIL, a part or share.

EARNEDE, to watch. to take care of, *agus b'isò sonn ag earnede na hògha (Muire) go ndeachainse gus an Caithir dus an b'faghain innte neach da mbail nidh dom ealeadh in tar ceann coda na hoighe a noch.* Stay here to wait on the Virgin (Mary) till I go to the city where I may find some person who may give this nights lodging & entertainment to the Virgin in exchange for some thing which belongs to my trade L. B.

EARR & genit. *eirr & eirre*, the end or conclusion, also the limit or boundary of a place. *Duine a near a Aoise*, a man in the declension of his years. *a n'éarr na Tìre*, in the limits of the Country.

EARR, a Champion, Gr. *Heros*. Lat. *Heros*; also noble, grand.

EARRACH, the spring; gen. *ear-ruigh*.

EARRADH & *earruidhe*, Wares or commodities, furniture, accoutrements, either personal or household.

EARRADH, a Military suit, a complete armour. hence the English word Array.

EARRAIDHIM, to spring.

EARRA'ID, à mistake, a fault. Lat. *Erratum*. *ar jon a earràide*, propter erratum.

EARRAITHEAR, to be served or attended.

EASADH, a sickness, or disease.

Don teasadh fuair a Oigheadh, he died a natural death.

E A

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EASAFNADH, expulsion, banishment.

EASAI DHIM, expulsion, banishment.

EASAILLE, dispraise, disparagement.

EASAM, to make, or do.

EASAMLA'R or *Easamlàir*. an Example, sample or pattern.

EASAL, a tail.

EASAÓNTA, *Easaóntahd & Easáontas*, dissention, disagreement, also disobedience.

EASAONNTACH, disobedient, repugnant, rebellious.

EASAONTÚNGADH, Schism.

EASAR, a Cataract. a fall of Water, a Cascade.

EASARD, idem.

EASARD, a quarrel *easàrd do bhrojdadh*, to provoke a quarrel.

EASARGAN, a tumult.

EASBA, want, scarcity, defect. absence, also Vanity. *easba Brághad*, the kings evil.

EASBA'IGHIM, to want or lack.

EASBA'IN, the kingdom of Spain.

EASBALÓID, absolution.

EASBARTA, *no Easporta*, Vespers or evening prayers.

EASBOG or *Easbog*, a Bishop.

EA'SC, Water, also old.

EA'SGAIRE, a Warning.

EASGAL, a storm, a blustering wind; also a surprise.

EASCAR or *Easgór*, shooting into ear, as the corn does when it begins to form an ear.

EASCAR, a fall. *easgar à mbéal beàrnan*, to fall at entering a wide gap.

EASCARA, an Adversary, an Enemy, from the particle *eas* one of the Irish negatives, & *cara* a friend.

EASCOMAN, dirty, filthy, nasty.

EASCOMATA, satisfied.

EASCOMLA, to dye or depart this life. *fé bliaghna & ceithre fithid ba slán do Philip an tan ro eascomla gus an ccòimhdé*, i. e. Philip was eighty six years old, when he departed this life to enjoy God. L. B.

EASCONG, water.

EASCONGRA, a cry, or proclamation.

EASCONN, an old man, an elder.

EASCONN, the Moon.

EASCRA, a Cup, a drinking vessel, also a Chaldron, *à dubhairt Joseph fri giolla gràdh dho eascra nairgít do chur a Sacraíghibh Benjamin*. i. e. Joseph Said to his house steward, put my silver cup into the sacks of Benjamin. L. B.

ESACRADH, walking, stepping, or marching.

EA'SGA, the Moon, also *eàscàn*; vid. *Duain i dhùbhagàin*.

EA'SGAIDH, easy, sensible, also nimble, active.

EASGAINE, a curse or malediction, à cursing.

EASGAL, a sound or noise.

EASGAN, an Eel, rectius

EASGA or rather *easgchú*, an eel; from *eas* or *easg* water & *cù* Hound, & may properly be called a water Hound.

EASGLEASADH, confusion.

EASGNADH & *Easgnaim*, to climb up, to ascend, hence *Diardain Easgnadh*, ascension Thursday, so called anciently, but now it is commonly called *Diardain Deas-gabhala*, signifying the thursday on which Christ sat on the right hand of God.

EASGUL, a wave.

EASIDHE, conspicuous, remarkable.

EASLABHRA, bounty, courtesy, affability.

EASLA'INE & *Easlainte*, a disease, also infirmity, or unhealthiness.

EASLA'N, sick, infirm.

EASLOCH, a lake, or pool, &c.

EASMAIL, a reproach, or reproof.

EASMAILTEACH, *duine easmailteach*, a reproaching or chiding person.

EASNADH & *Easnamh*, a want of web enough for the Loom.

EASNADH, music, also a song, or any melody.

EASNADH, time.

EASMAIGH, a lath or sparr.

EASÓG, a weasel.

EASOMAN, a welcome.

EASOMÓID, or *easóghmóid*, disrespect, dishonour.

EASOMÓIDEACH, disrespectful, disobedient.

EAS-ONÓIR, dishonour, abuse.

EASONÓIREACH, abusive, unmannerly.

EASONTACH, rude.

EASÓRDÚGHADH, disorder, confusion.

EASORGAIN, contrition.

EASORGAIM, to hurt or offend.

EASORGNADH, squeezing or crushing.

EASPUG-SPEAIN, the herb ox-eye-dayfy. Lat. *Belles major*.

EASRANNA'IT, the world.

EASRAOITE, loose.

EASRUADH, a famous Cataract of the River *Earn*, now called the Salmons leap, which divides the County of Dunegall from that of Lerrim. vid. *AS*.

EASSAÓTH, health.

EAS-TARRAING, extraction,

E A

EASÚANAIM, to scum or skim.
 EAS-ÚMHAL, disobedient.
 EAS-ÚMHLADH & *eas-ùmlachd*,
 disobedience, obstinacy.
 EAS URRÚDHAS, presumption.
 EAS-URRAMACH, disrespectful,
 stubborn. also a Rebel, or Revol-
 ter.
 EAS-URRAMADH & *Eas-urra-
 machd*, Rebellion, disobedience.
 EATA, old, ancient, *óg agus
 Èata*, young and old. Gr. *Etos*, i. e.
 annus. & Lat. *Ætas*.
 EA'TACH, i. e. *seanóir*, an elder,
 or an aged person.
 EATAL, pleasure, delight. *as
 eatal leam*, I am well pleased.
 EATAL & *Eataladh*, flight.
 EATAL, the world.
 EATHA, gone, sent.
 EATHAR, a Ship.
 EATHLA, prayers or supplica-
 tions; ex. *do rinne Samhádha Ghia-
 ràin eathla cum Dia fri a ttisadh
 slàn dà nionnchaibh*, the convent or
 religious community of Kieran off-
 ered up their supplications to God
 for their safe return.
 EATLA, sadness, dulness.
 EATLAIM, to fly. *do eatailighiodar
 san muir*, they flew into the sea.
 Lat. *Attollo*.
 EATORRA, between them, a
 mongst them.
 ÈATRA'THACH, late.
 EA'TROMA'N, a bladder.
 EA'TRUIME, lighter. also light-
 ness. vid. *ead-trom*.
 EA'TTRÓCAIRE, cruelty, no
 mercy.
 EA'TTRÓCAIREACH, unmerci-
 ful.
 EA'TTROM, light, swift.
 EA'TTROMAM, to relieve, to ma-
 ke light.

E B

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E B

EBEIRT, *no Ebirt*, Topography.
 EBHADH, the aspen tree: also
 the name of the Letter *E*.
 EBHLING, to spring off or on.
 EBHLINGEADH, a skipping or
 leaping.
 EBHLÓG, or *ebhleóg*, a hot coal
 or ember. *Ebhlog dhearg*, red hot
 Embers.
 EBRON, a kettel or chaldron.
 EBHUL or *Abibheal*, a coal of
 fire. Dim: *Ebhlog*, supra.

E C

ECCNACH, reproof, or repreh-
 sion.
 ECCNAIRC, the time past.
 ECCNAIRC, a prayer or inter-
 cession.
 ECCOSG, model, shape, or ap-
 pearance.
 ECCRADACH, spiteful, unfaith-
 ful.
 ECCRAIDE, enmity, hatred,
 spight.
 ECE, clear, evident, manifest.
Ece an talamh, the Land is in sight.
 Lat. *Ecce*.
 ECNA, eating, manging.
 ECSIDHE, apparent, manifest.

E D

ÈD, jealousy.
 ED, gain, profit, advantage.
 ED, to take, to receive, to
 handle.
 ED, defence, protection.
 ED *no Eid*, cattle,
 EDAOIGH, uncertain.
 EDDREIMIM, to catch at.

- EDEAN, a receptacle.
 ÈDEARBH, false, uncertain.
 EDEIGHNEACH, gelded.
 EDEL, prayers, or orations.
 EDHON & *eadhon*, to wit, namely, that is.
 EDIDH, Uglhy, deformed.
 EDIM, to catch, to apprehend.
 EDIRE, hostages.
 EDIRGHLIMIM, to endure, to suffer.
 EDIRMHÉODHANTÓIR, a Mediator.
 EDMHAR, jealous.
 EFEACHT, effect, also consequence.

E G

- EGCHART, iniquity, injustice.
 E'GCIA'LLAIDH, absurd, silly, foolish.
 EGIPTEACH, an Egyptian.
 EGMHUS, defect, lack, want.

E I

- EIBHLÍGHIM, to sparkle.
 EIBLIT, an interjection.
 EID, tribute, tax, or subsidy.
 EID-DÍGHDHE, ingratitude; from *ead*, in, & *díghdhe*, gratitude. vid. *Díghdhe*.
 ÉIDE & *Éideadh*, cloth, apparel, Raiment, also an Armour. *go niomad onchonn*, each, agus *Éide*, with many colours or flags, horses, & Armours. *cuir ort teide* put on thy Brigandine.
 ÉIDEADH & *Éidim*, to dress, to attire. *éideóchtar é*, he shall be attired. *do éidigh saul David*, Saul armed David.
 ÉIDEADHACH, harnessed.
 EIDEARBHTHA, dissolute, loose.
 Dàoine *Éidearbhta*, reprobates.

EIDEARSCARAM, to scatter or disperse.

EIDHEAN & genit *Eidhne*, Ivy. dimin. *eidhnean*.

EIDHNEACH, full of Ivy. Latin *Hederosus*. hence *Cluain Heidhneach*, in the south of Leinster, which in S. Fintan's life is interpreted *Latibulum hæderosum*.

EIDHEANA'N, the diminutive of *Eidhne*, an Ivy-branch or bough, an Ivy-bush. *caòr eidhnein*, an Ivy-berry.

EIDHEANÓG, another diminut: of *Eidhne*.

ÉIDHLIODH & *Eidhliomh*, a plea, a case; also a claim, or demand of debt.

ÉIDÍDHEACH, a Curassier.

EIDIMHIN, doubtful, uncertain.

EIDINTE, doubtful.

EIDIOR-SHOLAS, twilight.

EIDIR, between, betwixt, amongst. Lat. *inter*.

ÉIDIR & *feidir* to be able: *ní feidir leis*, he can not; it is not in his power.

EIDIR, a captive or prisoner; a Hostage.

EIDIRCHEART, an equal distributive right, *is iadsin dà mhac deag Israel gona neidircheartaibh*, these were the twelve sons of Israel with their equal portions or rights. L. B.

EIDIRCEART FOCAL, an interpretation, vid. old parchmt.

EIDIR-DHEALÚGHADH & *Eidir-dheilt*, a difference, separation, or division; also a distinction.

EIDIR-DHEALÚGHADH & *Eidir-dhealaim*, to separate or divide; to distinguish.

EIDIRDILGIN, a devastation, ravaging, &c. as, *eidirdilgin na Cùige uile eatorra*, the ravaging or devastation

devastation of the entire Province between them.

EIDIR-GHLEÒ, a decree, or judgment.

EIDIR-GHLEÓDHAIM, to Judge, or decide.

EIDIRLÉN, captivity. *gur frith a Neidirlén*, that he was made a prisoner. vid. *Caithreim Thoirdel.* an. 1311.

EIDIR-MHEÓDHANACH: *go heidir-mheóghanach*, mediately, indirectly.

EIDIR-MHEÓDHANTOIR, a Mediator; also an interpreter.

EIDIR-MHÌNIÚGHADH, interpretation.

EIDIR-MHÌNIÚGHADH & *eidir-mhìnighim*, to interpret.

EIFEACHT, effect, sense, consequence, *nìdh gan Eifeacht*, a thing of no effect.

EIFEACHDACH, effectual, also sensible.

EIFEACHDAMHAIL, the same.

EIFEASACH, serious.

ÈIG-CEART, iniquity, injustice.

ÈIGCIA'LLADH, dotage. also stupidity, dullness.

ÈIG-CIALLDHA, *no èig-ciàllaidh*, irrational, *Beathaidheach èigciàll-dha*, an irrational animal.

ÈIG-CINNTE, innumerable; also undecreed, unresolved upon; also not to be comprehended or conceived.

ÈIG-CNEASDA, impolite, rude.

ÈIG-CNEASDACHD, frowardness; rudeness.

ÈIG-CRÌONA, imprudent.

ÈIG-CRÌONNACHD, imprudence, folly.

ÈIGEAN, force, violence, compulsion. *dob èigean damh*, I was constrained. *re hèigean*, by compulsion. *èigean maighdine*, the Rape of a Virgin or Maiden.

ÈIGEAN, lawful, rightful, just.

ÈIGEAN & *air èigean*, scarcely, hardly.

ÈIGEANTACH, necessary, indispensable. *Saothar èigeantach*, hard labour.

ÈIGEAS, a learned man. pl. *Eigse*.

ÈIGHEAMH, a crying, or roaring. genit. *èighmhe*. *èisd re m'èighmhe*, hear to my cry.

ÈIGHEAMHTHOIR, a cryer.

ÈIGHIM, to cry out, to grieve, to lament, to bawl.

ÈIGIN, some, certain.

ÈIGIN, truly, surely, or certainly.

ÈIGLÍDHE, mean, abject.

ÈIGLÍDHEACHT, abjectness.

ÈIGNE, a Salmon.

ÈIGNÍGHIM, to force, to compel. *nà héignigh mé*, do not compel me, also to ravish, or commit a Rape.

ÈIGNIGHTHE, forced, ravished, compelled.

ÈIGNÍUGHADH, a forcing, or compelling; also a Rape.

ÈIGSEACH, a School, a study.

ÈIGSI, art, science, learning.

ÈILL & *iáll*, a thong. *go héill a bhróige*, to his shoe-latchet.

ÈILL, an Ell or eln.

ÈILCIM, to rob or spoil.

ÈILE, other, another. *rectius Aile*, ex. *fear aile*. Lat. *alius*.

ÈILE UÍ FHÓGURTA & *Eile uí Chearrabhail*, two districts in the County of Tipperary, north & north East of Cashel, the ancient Estates of *O Carrol* & *O Fogarty*.

ÈILE, a prayer or Oration.

ÈILEACHDAIM, to alienate, to part with; to pass away.

ÈILIGHTHEOIR, a creditor.

ÈILIT & *Eilid*, genit. *Eilte*, a

Deer, a hind. Gr. *Ellos*, a fawn.

EILUGHADH, accusation, charging, calling to an Account.

EILUGHADH & *Eilighim*, to charge upon a person, to accuse. *Eilighdis féin a chéile*, let them accuse each other. *a táim dom Eilughadh aguibh se*, I am called in question by you.

EILGHEADH, burial, interment.

EILNE & *Eilned*, uncleanness, pollution, *ró ghlán Dia an teampul ón uile eilned*, & *O Aitreabh Deamhan dá raibh ann*. i. e. God cleansed the temple from all uncleanness, & diabolical assemblies, or from being the habitation of Devils. L. B.

EILNIGHIM, to corrupt to spoil, also to violate or profane.

EIMH, quick, active, brisk.

EIMHE, a cry.

EIMHEACHD, obedience, compliance.

EIMHILT, dilatory, slow.

EIMHIM or *Eighim*, to cry out.

EIMHLEOG, a deadcoal.

EÍN, or *eàn*, one, the same, *ein-chine*, of the same family.

EINEACH, a face or countenance.

EINEACH & *Eineachas*, bounty, goodness, also courtesy, affability.

EINEACHLAN, protection, defence, or safeguard.

EINFEACHD, at once. *do chùadar an einfeachd*, they went together.

EINGHIN, only begotten.

EINMHÉID, of equal size.

EINREAD, any thing.

EIPELADH, to die or perish. *agus eipelaidh sé (Jacob) dá chùmhna na ria an aonar slàn chuige*, & he (Jacob) will die through sorrow, if he alone (Benjamin) does not

return home safe to him. L. B.

EPISTIL, an Epistle, a Letter

EIRBHEARNAM, to transgress.

EIRCBHEACH, a Wasp.

EIRCEACH, an heretic.

EIRE, a burden.

EIRE, *Eirionn*, *Eirinn*, the name of Ireland.

EIRCEACH, an heretic.

EIRECEACHD or *Eiriceachd*, heresy.

EIRGHE, a rising. *eirghe na gréine*, sun rising.

EIRGHE, Assistants: *Cómh-eirghe*, Auxiliaries.

EIRGHIM, to rise, to mutiny, to pass on or advance.

EIRIGH, a Viceroy or Chief Governour. *na Héirighe bhadar fòr tír Juda fó Augustus ré linn Chríost*. i. e. the Governours of Judæa under Augustus who were Cotemporaries with Christ. L. B.

EIRIC, an amercement, or fine for blood-shed, a ransom or forfeit; also a reparation.

EIRIGE, a command or Government. *do rad Pharaoh iarsin Eirige Eigte do Joseph*. i. e. Pharaoh afterwards committed to Joseph the Government of Ægypt. L. B.

EIRIGEACHT, idem.

EIRIM, to ride, to go on horse back.

EIRIM, a summary or Abridgement.

EIRIN, rather *Érin*, is the name of Ireland in the Irish language. the names of Countries, Rivers, mountains, & other great objects of the creation, had originally some meaning founded in the nature of things, and generally derived from some property or quality Inherent to the object, which distinguished

it in the eyes of the people who gave it its name. this maxim is applicable to all such names of countries as have not been borrowed from the national name of the people that inhabited them. Camden's derivation of the word *Erin*, the name of Ireland, from the Irish word *iar*, the *west*, seems absurd for two reasons: first, because the Irish word *iar*, strictly & properly means only *after* (Lat. *post* & *postea*) or *behind*, as behind one's back; and does not signify the *west* but relatively to the position of persons facing towards the *East* at publick prayers & sacrifices offered to the Deity, according to the practice of all antiquity both sacred & profane. vid. *Deas* sup. in this position the *South* is called by the name of the right hand, in Irish; & the *north* by that of the left hand; & as the Irish word *iar* signifies *behind*, so it also means the *west*, relatively to the position now explained, & not otherwise; for if a person turns his face towards any other point, the word *iar* is applyed to what is behind his back, even when it is turned to the east. Secondly Ireland is not properly to be counted a western country, but relatively to Britain & the Lower parts of Gaul & Germany, & so on in that line: but we do not find, that the word *iar* was ever used by any of the people of those parts to signify the *west*. and as to the old natives of Ireland, among whom this word signifies the *west*, in the improper & relative sense above explained, it seems contrary to the propriety

of language & common sense, that they should have formed the name of their country from its western position, which was only relative to others, & not to *them* who were the inhabitants; nor is it natural to think, that they would have given it a name of so insignificant an Import as that of its being situate to the west of Britain, or the Low-lands of Gaul & Germany. The name is certainly of the pure Ibero-celtic Dialect, & must have had some meaning founded in the nature of things, in its original & radical formation, which, indeed has been some what altered by vulgar pronunciation, but not very materially, as we shall see. as to Bochart's Phœnician derivation of the name of Ireland from *Ibernae*. i. e. *ultima habitatio*, the remotest habitation, to shew its insufficiency we have but to observe, that though this Phœnician word *Ibernae* may plausibly pass for the original of *Ibernia*, the latin name of Ireland; yet it would be a very awkward & unnatural origin for *Erin* or *Eirin*, the genuine Celtic name given it by the old natives, which in its primitive form afforded a very plain original both to the Greeks for their *Ierne*, *Iernis*, & to the Romans for their *Ibernia* as we shall see by & by. nor is it certain, that the Phœnicians of *Carthage* & *Gades* did not know any habitation or land more remote from them, even to the west, than Ireland; since all Readers of antiquity must allow, that *Pytheas* of *Marseilles* (of the fourth century before the Christian æra)

whose city was never so famous for remote navigation as *Carthage* & *Gades* were in ancient times, discovered the Island of *Thule*, which, according to the most probable opinion, is that we now call Iceland, situate in a meridian considerably more westward than that of Ireland.

But to return to the original Irish name of Ireland, & to shew that it was the true Archetype of the words *Ierne* & *Ibernia*, I shall first observe, that Jam strongly inclined to the opinion that the word *Éirin* or *Érin* is but a contraction of the words *J-iaruin*, more properly written *J-eruin* or *J-erin*, compounded of *J* an *Island*, & *Ia-ruin*, *eruin* or *erin*, the genitive case of *iarun*, *erun*, or *ern*, Engl. *Iron*, Lat. *ferrum*; so that *J-iaruin* *J-eruin*, or *J-erin*, literally signifies an *Island of Iron*, or a *land abounding with mines of Iron, Copper, & Tin*, such as Ireland is well known to have been at all times: for which most usefull productions it well deserved the first rank amongst the Islands called *Cassiterides*, especially as its Tin & Iron excelled those of all other countries in quality as well as in quantity. The plural of this compound word *J-erin*, is *Ibh-erin*, also *Ibh-erion*, signifying *lands of Iron mines*; upon the former of which writings the latin word *Ibernia* used by Cæsar, Plinius, Solinus, Tacitus, & Orosius, hath been formed, as that of *Iberione* used by Antoninus in his Itinerary, & by S. Patrick in his Epistle to Coroticus, hath been struck off from the latter. But the Greek name *Ierne*, as

it is written by Strabo, Claudian, & Stephen of Bizantium hath been visibly copied from the original Irish name in it's singular number; I mean from *J-eruin* or *J-erin*, and much a more ancient author than any of the three now mentioned, uses the same word *Ierne* for the name of Ireland, I mean the writer of the book *de mundo*, addressed to Alexander the great, either by Aristotle, according to some Critics, or by his cotemporary *Theophrastus*, according to others. vid. Usher. antiq. Brit. p. 378. But the Author of the *Argonauticks*, who calls Ireland by the name of *Iernis*, being either the old Thracian *Orpheus*, who is personated in that very ancient work; or at latest *Orpheus* of *Crotona* a favorite of *Pisistratus* the Athenian Tyrant, Cotemporary of *Darius* the Deliverer of the Jews, as *Suidas* informs us by the authority of *Asclepiadas*; it follows that, inasmuch as this ancient author's *Iernis*, hath manifestly been formed upon the Irish name *J-erin* or *J-ern*, or its contract *Érin*, this name, & the country which bore it, as well as the Inhabitants whose language it belonged to, must have been known, at least by historical report, to the Greeks, as early as the sixth century before the Christian æra: that being the age of the three cotemporaries above named: an antiquity (says Usher *ibid.*) which far surpasses the earliest mention the very Romans could shew of their name in any known Author. I am grossly mistaken, if any mention of the Roman name can be found in He-

rodorus, whose writings are by a whole century later than those of Orpheus of Crotona.

EIRIS, an *Ara*, or account of years. *Eiris clainne ui Mhaóil-Chonnaire* the Chronological History of the Mul-connerys.

EIRIS, a friend.

EIRIS, mistrust.

EIRLE, a fragment.

EIRLIOCH, destruction.

EIRNE; a fragment.

EIRNEADH, a gift, present or favour.

EIRNIM, to require or call for. *Eirnighthear cíosa Connacht*, the rents of Connaught were called for; also to give liberally. Lat *largior*. *gurab amhla sin ro éirneadh cíosa Cæsair*. for thus Cæsar's tribute was paid. L. B.

EIRR, a shield.

EIRR, or *Earr* the end vid. *Earr*.

EIRR, SNOW; hence. *Leac-eirr*, Ice, or congealed snow; it is commonly written *adhar*, which appears to be an abuse, inasmuch as the Welsh have *Eira*, the Cornish *Er* & *Irch*, the armoric *Erch* to signify SNOW.

EIRRSCE & *Eirsce*, a trunk or stump.

EIRSIM, to arise.

EIS, a band or troop.

EIS, a footstep, a trace or track.

EISC, the genit of *lasc*, fish. *Eisg*, also in the plural.

EISCEACHT, exception, or exclusion.

EISCIM, to cut-off; also to except or exclude.

EISDEACHT, hearing, attention.

EISDIM & *Eisdeadh*, to hear, to listen; to be silent & attentive.

EISEADH, a seeking, or hunting after, a research.

EISEAN or *Eision*, him, himself. i. e. *é sin*.

EISEASTAIR, he prayed.

EISEIRGHE, Resurrection.

EISGINN & *Eisg-linn*, a fish-pond.

EISGIR & *eiscir*, a ridge of high Lands or Mountains. *Eisgir Riada*, the bounds of North & South Ireland.

EISIBHIM, to drink.

EISIDIM, to sit.

EISIL, *Eiseòlach*, rude, ignorant, unskilful.

EISIM, to trace.

EISIMH, near, close at hand.

EISINNIL, weak, infirm.

EISIÓDHAN, unclean.

EISIOMAL, valour, courage, bravery.

EISIOMLAIR & *Eisiomplair*, a pattern, model, or example.

EISITH, debate, discord, disagreement.

EISLINN, weak, infirm. *Caisleán Eislínneach*, a pregnable fortress.

EISLIS, neglect, mistake, or forgetfulness.

EISMEACH, lying, false.

EISMEACH, unready.

EISREAGHT, an Orphan.

EISRÉDHEADH, to loose or Untye.

EISTEACHT, Death.

EISTIM or *Eisdim*, to hear.

EITE, & diminut. *Eiteóg*, a quill, a feather; also a wing. *air eitibh fiolair*, on Eagles wings. *eiteach éisg*, fishes fins. hence *Eitireach*, winged. *Onchon deirgeitireach*, a flag variously coloured.

EITE, an addition, attwing, put to the plowshare, when worn,

hence *Eitire* signifies a Ridge.

EITEACCAIL, volatile.

EITEACH, a refusal.

EITEALLACH & *Eitiollach*, flying, bouncing.

EITHEACH, a lye or Untruth, a mistake.

EITHEACH, an Oak.

EITHIGHIM, to abjure, also to falsify, also to refuse or deny.

EITHREACH, a Wilderness.

EITHRE, an End, conclusion, &c.

EITIM, danger, hazard.

EITLEADH, flight. *Eitleógacht*, idem.

EITLEÓG, a bat.

EITLIM, to fly. *do eitil sé*, he flew. *cómh-luáth agus eitiollas an fiolar*, as swift as the Eagle flies.

EITLEÓRACHD, flight or flying.

EITRE, a trench, a furrow. *a neitribh an Mhachaire*, in the furrows of the field.

EITREÓRACH, feeble, weak, unguided.

E L

ELA, a Swan.

ELC, or *Ealc*, bad, naught, vile, malicious. vid. *Ealc*.

ELCHAIRE, grief, sorrow, pain.

ELEATHRAIM, an Election.

ELEATHRAIN, a bier. Lat. *feretrum*.

ELEATHRACH, one that carries a bier, a Bearer.

ELL, or *Iall*, a flock, a multitude.

ELL, hazard, danger.

ELL, a battle. *go bhfuair Éire iomad Ell*, that Ireland underwent many battles.

ELLEA, Elecampane.

ELTEASA'IDHEACHD, Warmth, heat. *Elteamhlachd*, idem.

ELTON, steep, up hill. Lat. *Acclivis*.

E N

ÉN, a bird. vid. *Éoin*.

ÉN, *éan* & *éin*, in compound words signify of one, or of the same: as *Luchd éintighe*, men of the same house, the household. *Éinchineadh* of the same family. *einmheid*, of the same bigness. also with the word *gach* premised, it signifies each or every. *gach eandúine*, every man. *gach éan tsealbh*, each drove or herd.

ENCHEANAIGH, the comb of a cock or other bird.

ENEACH & *Enech*, a shirt or Smock.

ENEACLANN, a reparation or amends.

ENNE, behold, see. Lat. *En*.

E O

Eó, a Salmon, Wel. *Eóg*.

Eò, a peg or pin, a bodkin, a Nail, a thorn. *eò-a Shléigh*, the sharp end or point of his spear.

Eó, praise, also good, worthy, respectable.

Eó, the yew tree, also any tree.

Eò, a grave, or place of Interment, a tomb.

EÓBHRAT, head-cloaths; a coif, or cap.

EOCHA, the proper name, of a man. Lat. *Eochadius*.

EOCHAIR, a key. plur. *Eochracha*.

EOCHAIR, a brim, a brink or edge.

EOCHAIR, a tongue.

EOCHAIR, a young plant, a sprout.

EOCHAIR *Màighe*, an old name

E O

of *Brury* the Chief Regal house of all Munster, in ancient times.

EÓGAN, the proper name of several great men among the old Irish.

EÓGAN - MÓR, surnamed *mogh-núagad* was King of Munster in the second century. during his minority his kingdom was invaded & possessed by three usurpers who enjoyed it by equal shares. They were supported in their usurpation by *Con-cead-Chathach* King of Meath, & his allies in the northern Provinces; notwithstanding whose power, combined with that of the usurpers, the young *Momonian* Hero not only recovered his kingdom, but forced *Con-cead-chathach* & the northern Princes, whom he had defeated in ten successive battles, to come to an equal division of all Ireland, whereof he possessed himself of the south moiety, by right of his great Ancestor *Heber Fion* who had enjoyed the same half of the whole Island, according to our Histories. *Eógan Mór's* Successors in the throne of Munster, who have been all of his posterity, were generally stiled Kings of *Leath-mogh*, i. e. *mogh's* moiety, which, as I have said, was the south half of all Ireland. This Prince has been the common stock of the *O Briens*, the *mac-Carry's*, the *O Mahony's*, the *O Sullivans*, the *O Haràs*, the *O Carols*, the *Mac na maras*, the *O Kennedys*, & many other noble families.

EÓIN, John. *Soibhsgeul an Na-omh Eóin*, the Gospel of S. John.

EÓIN, *Eàn*, *Eùn*, & *Én*, a bird.

E O

223

Sùidhe Eóin, *Sessio alitis*. vit. S. Brigid.

EÓINFHÍADHACH, fowling, bir-
ding.

EÓIN SHEALGAIRE, a fowler.

EÓL, Knowledge.

EÓLACH, expert, knowing, also, a guide or director.

EÓLAS, art, science, knowledge.

EÓLCHAIRE, sorrow, mourning, grief, concern.

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ful.

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EÓRBHRAT, a coif or head dress.

EÓRNA, barley.

Eòs. *ad éos*, it was said.

E R

ER, great. also Noble.

ERA, a denial.

ERAIDH, apparel.

ERCHEALLAN, a pole or stake.

ERCHEANNCHÀIDHE, most cer-
tain, assuredly.

ERCHRETHE, transitory, not la-
sting.

EREBEIRT, a burden or carriage.

ÈRENNACH, an Irishman. *rectius*
Eireanach.

ÉRIN & Èirin, Ireland.

ERNAIL, a sign or fore-token,
a prognostication of some Event.

ernail tàinig air phais chriosd, the
sign which marked out the passion
of Christ. L. B.

hence *Eitire* signifies a Ridge.

EITEACCAIL, volatile.

EITEACH, a refusal.

EITEALLACH & *Eitiollach*, flying, bouncing.

ÈITHEACH, a lye or Untruth, a mistake.

EITHEACH, an Oak.

ÈITHÍGHIM, to abjure, also to falsify, also to refuse or deny.

EITHREACH, a Wilderness.

EITHRE, an End, conclusion, &c.

EITIM, danger, hazard.

EITLEADH, flight. *Eitleógacht*, idem.

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EROG, *Oighreog* & *Eregach*, Ice.
 ERLAMH, a Saint or holy person. Brogan.

ERR, an end. vid. *Eirr*. also the tail, or fin, ex. a *deirthear Eithre re nerr Bradáin, agus gach Eisc eile*, written also *aetre*, as : *aetre braghad Bhradáin*, the fins of a Salmon. vid. Tighern. Annal. an. III3.

ERRA'ID, an error, or mistake,

E S

ESCEPTUS, opposing.

ESRÉIMEACH, deviating.

Ess, Death.

Ess, a ship. *ní dheachaidh aon ess tre san muir rúaidh*, any floating vessel. potius. *Es*. or *Eis*,

E T

ETENGE, a mute.

ETIOPEACH, an Ethiopian.

ETSEACHT, Death.

ETTE, age : *iàr mbùaidh aóide agus ette*, i. e. *iàr mbuaidh óige agus aoise*. vid. *Eata*.

ETTIONACH, an Eunuch.

ETTREISIGHIM, to awake a person.

ETTUA'CHAIL, unhandy.

ETTÚALANG, incapable, unable.

EÚD, *eàd*, & *eàda*, jealousy.

EÚDACH, vid. *Eàdach*, cloath. *Eúdach làmh*, a handkerchief or Napkin.

EÚDADH & *Eàdaim*, to cloath or dress.

EÚDA'L, lucre, advantage, profit. vid. *eàdail*.

EÚDAN, or *Eàdan*, the forehead.

EUGAM & *Eàgam*, to die. *a tà-màoid ag eùg*, we perish. *eùgsa tú*, thou wilt perish.

EÚGCÒIR, wrong, injury.

EÚGCÓRACH, injurious.

EÚGCRÚAIDH, an infirm person.

EÚGCRÚAS, Sickness, infirmity.

Eùgcrúas na feóla, the infirmity of the flesh.

EÚGNAIDH, or *Eúconaidh*, Irrational.

EÚGSAMHAIL, matchless, various.

EÚLADH, & *Eúlòghadh*, Escape. *do eúlaldh sé*, he stole away.

EÚLFARTADH, slumbering. *Né-ulfartadh*. idem.

EÚLOGH, an Escape.

EÚN, a bird, a fowl. *Eùnlaith*, fowls.

EÚRMA'IREACHT, galloping, riding.

EÚRN & *Éirne*, *Loch Éirne* the famous lake of earn in Ulster.

EÚTROM, light. vid. *Eàd-trom*.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER F.

F is the sixth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is called by our Grammarians *Consoin lag*, or a weak consonant. by fixing a full point over it, or subjoining an h, it loses all force in the pronunciation. as, *don fhear*, or a *fhir* is pronounced *don ear*, or a *ir*, to the man, O Man. a *fhéile* his generosity, is pronounced a *éile*, &c. it is called *fearn* from *fearn vulgo fearnóg* the Alder tree. Lat. *Alnus*.

it is the same with the Hebrew *vau*, because the figure & sound of both Letters are very nearly the same, this Letter agrees in many words with the Latin *v* consonant, as *fear aman*, hence in the obliques & plur, *fir* Lat. *vir*, *fiór*, true Lat. *verus*, *fión* wine Lat. *vinum* focal a word Lat. *vocalis*: *féighil*, a vigil. Lat. *vigilia*. it often corresponds with the Gr. *phi* or *ph*, as *fáidh* pronounced *faig*, a prophet. Gr. *Phates* & Lat. *vates*: *feall* & *fala*, deceit, cheating Gr. *Phaulos* Lat. *Vilis*. *feaga* a beech tree Gr. *Phegos* Lat. *fagus*. &c. when a *titled* or *aspirated* *B* is prefixed to *f*, it is pronounced like *v* consonant. as from *fada* long a *bhfad*, is pronounced a *vad*. a *bhfúaire*, is pronounced a *vúaire*. it is evident, that the Greeks & Latins have also observed a close original affinity with regard to the Letters *f*, *b*, *v*, & *ph*, as *b* for *v*. Lat. *bale* for *vase*, *cibica*, for *civica*, Ir. *Beara* a spit Lat. *veru*; & again *v* for *b*, as *aveo* for *abeo*, *vobem*, for *bovem* Ir. *bo*; *vestias* for *bestias*; & sometimes *b* for *f* as *bruges* for *fruges* as *Cicero* relates, & Ir. *bun* the bottom of any thing. Gr. *ben- thos* & Lat. *fundum*. Ir. *breim* a terrible sound Gr. *bremo* Lat. *fremo*, to sound or rattle: & again *f* is used for *b* as *sifilare* for *sibilare*, which the French call *siffler*, *af vobis* for *ab vobis*, hence we commonly say *suffero*; for *subfero*, &c. we find that *B* was anciently used among the Greeks for *ph*, & *Plutarch* tells us, that the *Macedonians* always said *Bilippon* for *Philippon*; & *Festus* says, that they used *albon* for *alphon* Lat. *album*. Note that in words begining with the letter (*f*) it is quite eclipsed & of no force in the pronunciation, when it happens by the course of speech, that (*d*) (*t*) (*m*) or *bh* is prefixt to it. ex. *d'feóil*, of flesh, *d'fear* of or to a man, are pronounced *deóil*, dear, &c. *t'fear* thy husband, *t'feóil*, thy flesh, are pronounced *teóil*; *m'fear*, my husband, *m'feóil* my flesh, are pronounced *meóil*, &c. *ár bh'fir*, our men, *ár bh'fearan*, our land or ground, are pronounced as if written *ár bhir*, or *ár vir*; *ár bhearan* or *ár vearan*, so that the initial (*f*) is quite eclipsed, & taken no notice of in the pronunciation, tho' it always stands in the writing for preserving the radical frame of the word.

F A

F A', under, *fa'n cclàr*, under the table, it is also written *fé* & *fó*.

FA', is sometimes the sign of an adverb. as *fa chúl* & *fa druim*, backwards. *fa seach*, apart, distinctly separately; also alternately *fa thuàirim*, towards, to, about;

F A

as it were. *fa dheire* at length *fa dhò*, twice. *fa thri*, thrice.

FA', is sometimes a preposition, & signifies, to unto, into, also upon. *fan choill*, to the wood, *fa'n machaire réidh*, into or on the open field.

F f

FA', answers in sense to *badh*, & means, was, were, singular & plural, as *fà hì an t'ingean*, she was the Lady. *fà tearc agus fà olc mo laéthe*, few & evil have been my days. *na mnà fà sinnne*, of the Elder woman, i, e, of the woman that was the Elder.

FABHAL, a Fable or Romance. Lat. *Fabula*. pl. *Fabhail*.

FABHAL, an expedition or journey.

FA'BHALTAS, pro *faghaltus*, profit, benefit, a return of gain, an Income. *an te bhas lùgha faghaltais*; he that has the least Income.

FA'BHAR, favour, friendship.

FABHRA, a veil, a curtain; hence.

FABHRA, the hairs of the brow, & lids of the eye. pl. *fabhraidhe*.

FABHRA, the month of February.

FABHTHOIRSE, negligence.

FABHTHOIRSEACH, careless, negligent.

FACHAIM, matter. Lat. *Materia*, also a cause or reason, a motive.

FACHAIN, a calling, also a temptation.

FACHAIN, a fighting or engaging.

FACHAILL, full of woods.

FACHT, a battling or fighting.

FAD, long, either with respect to length of time, or the extent of any thing. *cà fad*, how long. *fad O Shin*, long ago. *fad uadh*, far off. *fada díreach*, long or tall, & straight. *fè míle fada an rian*, a road six miles long.

FAD, length. *ar faid*, in length; also all a long. *an fad*, whilst.

FADA, long, tall.

FADAGHADH or *Fadùghadh* a lengthning or prolonging. also a kindling *fadughadh an teine*, the kindling of the fire.

FADAÍGHIM, to lengthen or prolong, also to kindle. written also *Fadaim*. *nè faidzochtàoi*, ye shall not prolong. *do fadùigheadh teine*, a fire was kindled: also to incite or provoke.

FADAÍL, lingrage, delay.

FADA'LACH, lingring, tedious, dilatory.

FAD-CHLÚASACH, long eared, flap eared.

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FADH & *Fadhb*, a mole.

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FADHB, a mole, a knob, bunch.

FADHB, a fault, also a widow.

FADHBA'N, a mole-hillock.

FADHLAIDH, loosing.

FADHLAIM; to distinguish.

FA'DHT, Breath.

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FA'ETHE & *Fàetheadh*, laughter. genit. & plur. *Fàethbhe*; rather a disposition for laughing; *faetheadh an ghàire*, an appearance of laughter.

FAFA, an interjection, O Strange!

FA'GAM & *fagbham*, to quit or leave, to forsake. *nà fag sinn*, do not forsake us.

F A

FA'GA'IL & *fàgbhàil*, a leaving behind, or abandoning.

FA'GHA or *Fogha*, a spear, hence an attempt or offer.

FA'GHAIL & *fàghaim*, to get or procure, to gain, to receive, *aimsir ré caill & aimsir le fàghail*, a time to lose & a time to gain.

FA'GHALTACH & *fàghaltai seach*, profitable, advantageous.

FA'GHALTAS, gain, profit, advantage.

FA'GHRAIM, to favour, or befriending. *rectius fàbhraim*.

FAIC, a Sparkle.

FAICE, a stitch, as. *gan faice don leine*, without a stitch of the shirt.

FAICEALACH, evident, plain, manifest.

FAICEALACHD, evidence.

FAICEAMHAIL, of a moment, in a trice.

FAICHEALL & *faichil*, wages, reward, salary. plur. *go bhfaichlibh*, i. e. *go dtùarasdalaibh*.

FA'ICHEALLACH, a lamp, a light, a candle, also luminous.

FAICEADH & *faicim*, to see, to behold. *nàch faiceann, agus nàch ccluineann*, which neither sees or hears.

FAICSIN, a seeing, also sight. *gan faicsin*, without seeing.

FAICSIONACH, visible, that may be seen.

FAIDE, longer, also length. *nó as faide*, longer, further.

FAIDEÓG, lot, chance.

FAIDH, he went. *do faidh tar Alpa uile*, he passed beyond the alps.

FA'IDH, & *faig*, a prophet. Lat. vates.

FAIDHEADÓIR, a Prophet.

F A

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FA'IDHEADÓIREACHT, the gift of prophecy. also prophecy.

FAIDHEAMHUIL, prophetic; also apt to criticise, also happy in expressions, witty.

FAIDHIM, to give up, to yield. *do faidh a spiorad súas*, he yielded up the ghost.

FA'IG, a Prophet. vid. *Fàidh. an faig' Dómhnall*, Daniel the Prophet. *Beanshaig*, a Prophetess. *file agus faig*, vates.

FAIGHLE & *Faighleadh*, words, also conversation.

FAIGHLEADH, Jvy.

FAIGÍN, a sheath or scabbard. Lat. *Vagina*.

FA'IGHIM, to speak, to talk.

FA'IL, a ring, a wreath a collar, an ouch. pl. *failge. failge d'or*, collars or ouches of gold.

FAIL, a sty. *fail muice*, a pigsty.

FAIL, company, society. *an sgeùl dob aith liom do chleith; nì inisfinn a bhfail Ban*, I would not tell a secret in the company of women.

FAIL, the yexing or hickups. *a tà fail or'm*, I have the kickup.

FA'IL, liberal, *fail*, fatal; *Inis fail* one of the old names of Ireland, supposed to have been derived from the LIA'GFA'IL, or the fatal stone used at the coronation of the Scottish Kings.

FAILBÉIM, a blasting, as of corn.

FA'ILBHE, lively; sprightly. also a man's name. hence the family-name of the O Falvy's anciently Lords of *Iveratha* in Kerry.

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FAFA, an interjection, O Strange!

FA'GAM & *fàggham*, to quit or leave, to forsake. *nà fàg sinn*, do not forsake us.

F A

FA'GA'IL & *fàgbhàil*, a leaving behind, or abandoning.

FA'GHA or *Fogha*, a spear, hence an attempt or offer.

FA'GHAIL & *fàghaim*, to get or procure, to gain, to receive, *aimsir ré caill & aimsir le fàghail*, a time to lose & a time to gain.

FA'GHALTACH & *fàghaltai seach*, profitable, advantageous.

FA'GHALTAS, gain, profit, advantage.

FA'GHRAIM, to favour, or befriend. *rectiùs fàbhraim*.

FAIC, a Sparkle.

FAICE, a stitch, as. *gan faice don leine*, without a stitch of the shirt.

FAICEALACH, evident, plain, manifest.

FAICEALACHD, evidence.

FAICEAMHAIL, of a moment, in a trice.

FAICHEALL & *faichil*, wages, reward, salary. plur. *go bhfaichlibh*, i. e. *go dtùarasdalaibh*.

FA'ICHEALLACH, a lamp, a light, a candle, also luminous.

FAICEADH & *faicim*, to see, to behold. *nàch faiceann, agus nàch ccluineann*, which neither sees or hears.

FAICSIN, a seeing, also sight. *gan faicsin*, without seeing.

FAICSIONACH, visible, that may be seen.

FAIDE, longer, also length. *nó as faide*, longer, further.

FAIDEÓG, lot, chance.

FAIDH, he went. *do faidh tar Alpa uile*, he passed beyond the alps.

FA'IDH, & *faig*, a prophet. Lat. vates.

FAIDHEADÓIR, a Prophet.

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FA'IDHEADÓIREACHT, the gift of prophecy. also prophecy.

FAIDHEAMHUIL, prophetic; also apt to criticise, also happy in expressions, witty.

FAIDHIM, to give up, to yield. *do faidh a spiorad súas*, he yielded up the ghost.

FA'IG, a Prophet. vid. *Fàidh. an faig' Dómhnall*, Daniel the Prophet. *Beanfhaig*, a Prophetess. *file agus faig*, vates.

FAIGHLE & *Faighleadh*, words, also conversation.

FAIGHLEADH, Jvy.

FAIGÍN, a sheath or scabbard. Lat. *Vagina*.

FA'IGHIM, to speak, to talk.

FA'IL, a ring, a wreath a collar, an ouch. pl. *failge. failge d'or*, collars or ouches of gold.

FAIL, a sty. *fail muice*, a pigsty.

FAIL, company, society. *an sgeùl dob aith liom do chleith; nì inisfinn a bhfail Ban*, I would not tell a secret in the company of women.

FAIL, the yexing or hickups. *a tà fail or'm*, I have the kickup.

FA'IL, liberal, *faìl*, fatal; *Inis faìl* one of the old names of Ireland, supposed to have been derived from the LIA'GFA'IL, or the fatal stone used at the coronation of the Scottish Kings.

FAILBÉIM, a blasting, as of corn.

FA'ILBHE, lively; sprightly. also a man's name. hence the family-name of the O Falvy's anciently Lords of *Iveratha* in Kerry.

FA'ILBHEADH, vegetation.

FA'ILBHEAS & *faìlbheachd*, liveliness.

FA'ILBHÍGHIM, to quicken or enliven.

FAILC, any gap or open; also a hair-lip'd mouth. *do chur sé failc air*, he broke his jaw.

FAILEABADH, death.

FAILEÓG & *failreóg*, a tump or hillock.

FAILEÓG, the hiccup.

FA'ILGE; *aòibh Fàilge*, a territory in the County of Kildare, the ancient Estate of O Conor Fàilge.

FALLGIM, to beat.

FAILL, a kernel, also a hard lump of flesh. Callus.

FAILL, *rectiùs aill*, a cliff or precipice. *faill árd*, a high cliff.

FAILL, advantage, opportunity. *ex. do fuair sé faill air*, he took an advantage of him.

FAILL, leasure.

FAILLEADH & *faillighe*, neglect, failure, omission. *gan faillighe*, without fail.

FAILLÍGHIM, to fail, to neglect or delay. Gall. *failir*.

FA'ILTE, welcome, *cuirim fáilte*, I wellcome. also a salutation, or greeting.

FA'ILTEACH, welcoming, agreeable.

FA'ILTÍGHIM, to welcome, to greet or salute.

FA'ILTIÚGADH, a bidding welcome, also a saluting or greeting.

FAILTHÍN, an Intermeddler in other men's business.

FAÍN & *Fainne*, a ring; *rectiùs ain*, *áinne* a circle, a ring. *vid. remarks on A.*

FAINE, a Wart. *faithinne*. idem.

FAINE, a weakening, or lessening. hence, *an-bhfaine*, fainting, or great weakness.

FAING & *fang*, a piece of Irish coin.

FAING or *fang*, a Raven.

FAINGE, a light, insignificant fellow.

FAINNADH, the hair of the body, also the hair or fur of a beast. *rectiùs fionnadh*.

FAINNE, ignorance.

FAIR, watch thou, the second person singular of the verb *fairim* to watch; Gall. *gara*.

FAIR, the rising or setting of the Sun.

FAIRB, weeds, *fairb agus fínearthán*, weeds & grass of a Molly Nature.

FAIRBRE, a notch, or impression on a solid substance; also a fault, a stain, a blemish.

FAIRCE, extent.

FAIRCHE, a Diocess, a Parish, an Episcopal see. *fairce Chluana*, the Diocess of Cloyne.

FAIRCEALL, a reward.

FAIRDHREIS, a bramble.

FAIRE, a watching, also watchfulness, also a watch. *ag faire*, watching. *luchd faire*, the watchmen. *faire na maidhne*, the morning watch.

FAIREÓG & *faileóg*, a tump, or hillock.

FAIRGSEÓIR, a spy. *trí fairgseoire ar gach ród*, three Spies on each road.

FAIRIGH, a Parish.

FAIRIM, to watch, to guard.

FAIRIGSIONACH, a brave, warlike champion.

FAIRMHEADH, site, position, situation.

FAIRMIM, a train or Retinue.

FAIRNICIM, to obtain, to get.

F A

FAIRRGE, the Sea. plur. *fairr-gidhe*.

FAIRRIGEÓIR or *fear fairrge*, a seaman, a sailor.

FAIRSEANG & *fairsing*, wide, large, spacious.

FAIRSINGE, plenty. also largeness, extent.

FAIRSION, upon.

FAIRSINGIM, to encrease, to enlarge or augment. *an uair shairse-òngas sé*, when he shall extend.

FAIRTHE, a feast.

FAIRTHE OF *ab fairthe*, soon, quickly, immediately.

FAISCRE, violence, compulsion, force. *adchoda faiscre rò-faiscre*. violence deserves violence, i. e. repel force by force.

FA'ISCRE, cheese. written. also *Faisgre*.

FA'ISG & *faisceadh*, a fold, a pound, or pinfold.

FA'ISGEADH, a squeezing or pounding.

FA'ISGEAMHAIL, flat, compressed; also spongy, yielding, that may be pressed.

FA'ISGIM, to wring or press, to push or bear hard upon.

FA'ISGTHE, squeezed, compressed.

FA'ISGTHEA'N, a press.

FAISÍGHIM, to remain.

FAISNÉIS, intelligence, Relation or rehearsal.

FAISNÉIGHIM & *faisnéisim*, to certify, to evince or prove, to tell or relate.

FA'ISTEANÓIR, an Augur, or Soothsayer: a Prophet.

FA'ISTINE, an omen, or prophecy. *fear-faistine*, a soothsayer. *droch-shaistine*, a bad omen.

FA'ISTINEACH, a Wizard.

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FAITCHEAS & *faitchíos*, fear, apprehension. *gan faitchíos*, in safety, without apprehension.

FAITEACH, fearful, timorous.

FAITH & *fatha*, a field, a green.

FAITH; heat, warmth.

FAITH, apparel, raiment.

FA'ITHE, the hem of a garment.

FAITIGHIOS, reluctance, dread of bad consequence.

FA'ITHIM, the hem, or border of any cloth, or garment.

FAITHIOLTÓIR, a Broker.

FA'ITHIRLEÓG, a lapwing; or a swallow.

FAITH-LIOS, a wardrobe.

FAITHLIOSÓIR, the yeoman of the Robes, or he that keeps the ward-robbs.

FAITHNEANN, a liking.

FAITSE, the south, or the southern point.

FAITSEACH, southward, southern.

FA'L, a fold, a pinfold, &c.

FA'L, a Wall or hedge. *fál dos*, a thorn hedge. Lat. *Vallum*.

FA'L, a King or great Personage.

FAL, much, plenty.

FAL, guarding or minding cattle.

FALA, or *falla*, spite, malice, fraud, treachery, Lat. *fallacia*.

FALACH, a veil or cover, a case, &c. *falach gliobach*, a shag-rug, an Irish mantle.

FALACHDA FIONN, according to Dr. Keating, are places in the open fields, where *Fion mac Cùmhail* & the other champions of their times used to kindle fires.

FALAÍGHIM, to hide or cover, to keep close.

FALAMH & *folamh*, empty, void.

FALAMHNÚGHADH, Dominion, Sovereignty. *falamhnas*, idem.

FALAIGHTHEÓIR, who covers or hides.

FALAINN, a mantle, or Irish Cloak or Covering.

FALARACHD, pacing, ambling, &c.

FALATAS, chastisement.

FALBHACH, one troubled with the hickups.

FA'LEADH & *fálaim*, to hedge.

FALC, barren, steril.

FALC, frost; also sterility proceeding from drought. ex. *doinean mor agus falc déarmhar san gheimhreadh so*, great rains & hard frost this winter. vid. Annal. Tigherna-chi.

FALEADH & *fálaim*, to hedge or inclose.

FALLA, Dominion, Sovereignty.

FALLA'IN & *fallàn*, wholesome, healthy, salutary. *teagásg fallàin*, wholesome instruction. also sound, safe, fast.

FALLA'INE & *fallàineas*, health, soundness.

FALLAMHNACHD & *fallamhnúghadh*, Rule, dominion.

FALLAMHNAIM, to govern, to Rule as King.

FALLAMHNAS, a Kingdom or Dominion.

FALLA'N, sound, healthy, safe. vid. *Fallàin*.

FALLA'N, beauty, handsomness.

FALLIN or *fallainn*, a hood, or mantle, a cloak. Lat. *pallium*.

FALLSA, deceitful, fallacious. Lat. *falsus*.

FALLSACHD, Philosophy. also deceit, fallaciousness.

FALLUS, sweat, rectius allus.

FALMUIR, a hole.

FALRA & *falarachd*, pacing, ambling, &c. *Each falra*, a pacing horse.

FALRAIGHIM, to pace, or amble.

FALSA, false, also sluggish.

FALTANAS, an occasion or pretence, also a quarrel or Enmity. *a bhfaltanais re Ceallachàn*, at enmity with Callaghan.

FALÚMHAIN, a sort of coarse garment.

FA'M, under me, or mine. *fám chleith*, under my roof. *fám cho-suibh*, under my feet. i. e. *fa mo*.

FA'N, pro *fà an*, per apostroph: ut apud Græcos, into or upon or under, *fàn bh'fairge* upon the sea or by sea. *fàn g'coill*, into the wood. *fàn g'clàr*, under the table.

FA'N & *fàna*, prone to, propense.

FA'N, & *fànadh* a declivity, an inclined position, a descent. *re fànuidh*, down head-long; *do rith fòn fàn*, he ran down.

FA'N, a wandering or straying, also a peregrination or pilgrimage. *caoire ar fàn*, strayed sheep.

FA'N, a church or chappel, a fane. Lat. *fanum*. as *fàn Lobuis*, near Dun-manway in the County of Corke, the Chappel or church of S. Lobus.

FANAICTHEACH, mad, frantic, fanatic.

FANAIM, to remain, to stay, or continue. *do fhan sé*, he stayed.

FA'NAIT, a territory in the County of Tyrconnel anciently possessed by the Mac Swineys, & the O Dohertys. *mac suibhne fànait*. Ardmir was more particularly the estate of the O Dohertys.

FANG & *faing*, a Raven.

F A

FANG, a thin coin of gold or silver; gold-foil, or leaf silver. *faing ndearg óir*, a piece of red gold.

FAN-LEAC, the same in literal meaning as *crom-leac*, an altar of rude stone, standing in an inclined position.

FANN & *fanna*, weak, infirm, feeble.

FANNFHATH, ignorant.

FANNTAIS, weakness, languishing, or propensity to faint.

FANNTAISEACH, fainting, inclining to faint.

FANNUÍDHIDEACH, negligent, careless.

FAOBHAR, an Edge. *faobhar cloidhimh*, the Edge of the sword.

FAOBHARACH, sharp or keen edged; also active, nimble, supple.

FAOBHARAIM, to whet or sharpen.

FAOCHÓG, a periwinkle or sea snail.

FAODH or *Faoí*, the voice; hence *faoighle* or *fuighle*, words or expressions, language. *d'faoi ionnamhail Orgáin*, your voice as melodious as the organs.

FAODHBHADH, to shout, cry aloud, or proclaim, &c.

FAOGH, punishment.

FAOÍ, below, underneath. *faoi bhun*, underneath.

FAOÍ, Lat. *Vicis*. Gallicè *fois*, *faoi dhó*, twice, Gall. *deux fois*.

FAOÍ SIN, i. e. *fó na shamhail sin*, for that reason.

FAOICHEARBHAIRE or *faoi-chimire*, an Usurer.

FAOICHEARBAM, to lay out money at interest.

FAOIDHEAMH, a Messenger.

FAOIDHIM, to sleep or rest. *ró*

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faoidh fòr leic, he slept on a rock, speaking of a Saint.

FAOIDHIM, to go, *ró faoi sé*, he went. also to send. *do faoidh a spiorad as*, his spirit left him. *fa-oite Teachda*, messengers were sent.

FAOIDH, a voice, a noise or sound. vid. *Faodh*.

FAOILEACH & *faoilidh*, glad, joyful, thankful.

FAOILIGHIM, to rejoyce or be glad.

FAOILLEAN, a sea-gul.

FAOILLIDH, the name of February.

FAOTMH CHÍAL, interpretation.

FAOINAM, to indulge.

FAOINBHLEA'GHAN, mildness, gentleness, good nature.

FAOINEA'LACH, foolish, silly.

FAOISEADH, aid, help, succour, also mending in or after a sickness, recovering.

FAOÍSIDE & *Faoi'sidín*, a confession or Acknowledgment of a guilt. *maille ré faoi'sidín acus ré léor-dhoilgeas* with Confession & Contrition.

FAOÍSIDIN, to confess. *rachaidh mé d'faoi'sidín mo pheacaidhe don Ard-shagart* I will go & confess my sins to the high Priest.

FAOL, patience, forbearance, also a prop or support.

FAOL, wild, *faolchú*, a wild Dog a Wolf, quod vid.

FAOLADH, Learning, also learned, *Ceannfaola*, a learned man.

FAOLCHON, the falcon, or large kind of hawk.

FAOLCHÚ, a Wolf or wild dog. gen. *faolchon* plur. *faolchoín*; it is also used to signify a brave warlike man.

FAOLSCADH, burning, seting on fire.

FAOLSHNA'MH, swimming.

FAOMAIDHTEACH; submissive, humble.

FAOMH, consent, permission.

FAOMHADH & *faomhaim*, to assent to, to bear with. *Nior fhaomh sé freasabhrabh*, he did not bear with opposition.

FAOMHATHAIR, a Predecessor.

FAON, void, empty, also feeble.

FAON, the same.

FAOSAMH, protection, relief.

FA'R, Anglicè *for*, as *cat fàr*, wherefore, for what reason. Anglicè, *What for*: froim *fá*, a reason, & *ar* upon which, or why. Scoticè *Quat for*.

FARACHA & *farca*, a mall, a mallet or beetle.

FARALL, a sample or pattern.

FARA'LLAIM, to bear or carry; also to offer or present.

FA'RAOR or *fórir*, alas! an interjection.

FARASDA or *forusda*, solid, sober.

FARCA *tinnidhe*, a flaming thunderbolt.

FARDAIL, the major part of any thing.

FA'RDORUS the lintel of a door.

FARGADH, to kill or destroy: *go fargfad a cheile*, that they destroyed each other. *go farga sochuidhe da mhuinntir*, till a great number of his people were killed.

FARGBHAI, that leaves behind.

FARLAIC, or *dos farlaic*, to cast.

FARNAICIM, to find.

FARRACH, or *forrach*, violence, force.

FARRADH, comparison. *a bhfàr-*

rad ré céile, in respect of themselves.

FARRADH, with, in company with, &c. *an luchd do bh'i na bh'farradh*, the men that were with them. *do shuidh am fharradh*, he sat by me. *n'a'r bh'farraidne*, along with us.

FARRA'N, force, violence, anger.

FARRANTA, tombs.

FARRA'NTA, great, stout, generous.

FARSAN, explication.

FA's void, empty.

FA's, increase, growth. *an dara fás*, the second growth.

FA'S-NA-H'EÚN-ÓIDHCHE, a mushroomg i. e. a rowth of one night.

FASACH, desolate, desert. also a wilderness, also a road, *sean fhasaigh* the old ways, also an edge or border. also stubble, waste grass.

FA'SAIM, to grow, to increase *d'eagla go bhfásadh siad*, lest they increase.

FA'SAMHAIL, growing, or encreasing. also wild or desert.

FA'SCHOILL, a grove in it's first, second, & third years.

FA'S-FHOLUMH, ruinous.

FA'SG, a prison.

FASGADA'N, a scone; also an Umbrell or small shadow. Pl.

FASGADH a Shelter or Refuge: *mar àit fasgadh on gaoith*, as a place of Shelter from the wind, written also *fosgadh*.

FASGNAIM, to purge.

FASNE & *Fasnéog*, a wheal or pimple, a measles. Pl.

FASTUGHADH & *fastuighim*, rather *fosuighim* to stop, or stay; to seize

F A

Seize or lay hold on; Pl.

FASTÚGHADH, rather *fostùghadh* a fastning, securing, or seizing.

FA'SÚGHADH, a devastation or laying waste.

FA'TH, a cause or reason. *c' red fath?* wherefore.

FA'TH, skill, knowledge, also a poem.

FA'TH, heat.

FA'TH, the breath, a breathing.

FA'THACH, prudence, knowledge.

FATHACH or *Athach*, a Giant. *fa-thach-tùatha*, a Plebeian.

FATHA'N, a journey. Pl.

FA'THFHAIM, the hem of a garment.

FA'TH-OIDE, a School-master. Pl.

F E

FÉ, under; *fé thalamh*, under ground. the same as *fa*, quod vid.

FÉ, a rod for measuring graves.

FÉ, a hedge, pound, or pinfold.

fé fiadh, a park.

FEAB, good.

FEAB, a widow.

FEABH, as, as if, &c.

FEABH, a Conflict, or Skirmish, plur: *feabhtha*, ex. *a bhfeabhtha budh cródha an curadh*, the Champion behaved gallant in all his Encounters.

FEABH, means, power, faculty.

FEABHAL; *Loch Feabhail*, an ancient name of Lough Foyle in the County of Derry.

FEABHAS, goodness. *ag dul a bhfeabhas*, improving, growing better. also beauty vid. *feabhus* idem.

FEABHDHA, goodness, honesty, also knowledge.

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FEABHRA, february.

FEABHSA, rent.

FEABHSACH, cunning, skilful.

FEABHUS, beauty, comeliness, decency. *dà fheabhus do bh'i a staid*, at his best state.

FEAC & *feach*, the handle or stick of a spade.

FEACADH, a turning.

FEACAIDH, they put, or set.

FEACAM, to bow or bend, to turn. *feacadh an Saighittóir a bho-gha*, Let the Archer bend his bow.

FEACC & *fecc*, a tooth.

FÉACH, see, behold. vid *féachaim*.

FEACHADH, a pick-ax, or mattock.

FEA'CHADÓIR, a wizard, a Seer.

FÉACHAIN, a view or Sight. pronounced *feùchain*, a glance.

FÉACHAIM, or *Féucham*, to look, to see, to behold. *d'féach sé*, he looked. *ag féachain go fríochnámhach*, looking stedfastly, *tig d'feùchain*. he came to visit.

FEACHD, time, turn, alternative Lat: *vicis, vice*. *feachd naon*, on a certain time, formerly. *an treas feachd*, the third time. *feachd naill*, another time, formerly *gach aile feachd*, every other turn.

FEACHD, a journey; an expedition.

FEACHD, danger.

FEACHSAITHEAR, they shall be sent.

FEACHTHA, was fought: the same as *curtha*. *feachtar cath*, a battle was fought. also set, put, pitched.

FEACHNA, idem.

FEAD, to tell or relate. *amhuil ad fead Leabhar Glinn dà loch*, as the book of Gleann da loch relates, also written *feat*. Gr. Dual *Phaton*.

present. from *Phemi dico*. Lat. *fatus*.

FEAD, a whistle *feaduighiol*, idem.

FEAD, a bullrush.

FEAD, a fathom. *ficche fead*, twenty fathoms.

FEAD, an Island.

FEADADH, a Relation or rehearsal.

FEADAIM, to be able, *feadmaid*, we can.

FEADA'N, a pipe, a reed.

FEADA'NACH, a piper.

FEADA'NAIM, to pipe, or whistle.

FEADARLAICH, the old law or the old testament. *vetus lex, veteris legis*.

FEADARTHACHT, possibility.

FEAD-GHUILE, lamentation.

FEADH, extent. *ar feadh na Haisa uile*, throughout the extent of all Asia. *ar feadh m'èolais*, thro' the extent of my knowledge. *feadh a rae*, whilst he lives.

FEA'DH or *fiodh*, a wood, pl. *feádha* & *fiodhbhuidhe*, hence *Inis na bhfiodhbhuidhe*, the Island of woods or the woody Island, a name of Ireland. K. *do chum feadha*, ad silvam.

FEA'DHAIREACHT, a gift or present.

FEA'DHAIREACHT, strolling, or idling.

FEADHAIM, to rehearse or relate. vid. *Fead*.

FEA'DHAN, a band, a troop or company. gen. *feadhan*. as *Cean feádha*, a Captain, or head of a troop, or Company of Men.

FEADHAN & *feadhansanach*, wild, savage.

FEADHB, a fault or defect. also a widow. vid. *fadh*.

FEADH-CHÚA, venison.

FEADHMACH, potent.

FEADHMADOIR, he that hath the use of a thing.

FEADHMAIM, to make use of, to serve or administer to.

FEADHMANACH, a Governour or overseer. also *feadhmanach tighe*, a Steward. also a Servant. *feadhmantach*, the same.

FEADHMANTAS & *feadhmantach*, Super-Intendance.

FEADHM-GHLACAIM, to make his own by possession.

FEADHM-GHNA'THUGHADH, usurpation.

FEAGHA, a beech tree. Lat. *fagus*. Gr. Dor. *phagos*. pro *Phegos*. *Caileach feàgha* a Pheasant.

FEA'GADH, an old verb, the same as *féachadh* to see, behold, &c.

FEAL, bad, naughty, evil.

FEAL, vid. *Feall*.

FEALB, a kernel, or a lump in the flesh.

FEALCAIDH, austere, harsh, also deceitful, knavish.

FEALCA'IDHEACHT, sharpness, sourness, knavery.

FEALCA'IDHEAS, a debate or dispute.

FEALL, treason, treachery, conspiracy, murder.

FEALLAM, to deceive, to fail, &c. *nì fhealla mé ort*, I will not fail thee; also to brew mischief for a person, to conspire against. Gr. *Pheleo*. Lat. *fallo*.

FEALLSA, Philosophy, *dob eag-nùidhe a bhfeallsa*, was skilled in Philosophy.

FEALLSAMH, a Philosopher.

FEALLSAMHNACHD, Philosophy.

FEALMHAC, a learned man; also a monk or fryar.

FEALSAMHNACH, a Sophister.

F E

FEALTÒIR, a traitor, or villain.
 FEAMACHAS, superfluity.
 FEAMNACH & *feamuin*, sea ore, or sea wrack. Lat. *Alga*.
 FEANCADH & *feangcadh*, wrestling or wreithing, crookedness.
 FEANCHAS, genealogy.
 FEANNÓG, a Royston crow. also a whiting.
 FEANNTA, full of holes.
 FEAR, good; *feàrr*, better. *fearra*, idem.
 FEAR, a man, also a husband. in the genit. & vocat. singular & nominat. plur. it makes *Fir*, Lat. *vir*. in compound words it is generally written *Fir* in all cases: as *fir-ghein* & *fir-geineach*, (Lat. *virile* genus) corrupted into *firion* & *firionach*, a male, or of the male-kind: and thus, by the bye, *buinion* & *buinionach* a female, or of the female kind, have been corrupted from *ben-ghein* & *ben-gheineach*. in the Irish language the radical & primitive frame of the *leading* words in compounds, is generally better preserved in the conjunct than in their single state, though the *subsequent* word in the compound very frequently suffers either an alteration or an amputation of some of its radicals, of which several instances are observable in this Dictionary. the above compounds *fir ghein* & *ben-ghein* shew us that *fir* & *ben* were the true original celtic names of *man* & *woman* upon which the Latins have formed their *vir* & *venus*. for *venus*, though set up for a goddess, signifies no more than mere *woman*, the emblem of all *beauty*, according to the pagan Mythology. the Irish having no (V)

F E

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consonant in their Alphabet, always used either an aspirated (b) or an (f) instead of it, which, by the bye, was likewise the Æolic V consonant, called the Æolic digamma, as they always pronounced it like an f. the words *biràn* & *birànach*, changed sometimes into *bioràn* & *biorànach* by the abusive rule of *Leathan le leathan*, shew us also that anciently this word was written *bir* as well as *fir*.

FÉAR, *féur*, or *fér*, green grass, or verdure. Gall. *du verd*. Lat. *viridis*, *viride*.

FEARADH & *Fearaim*, to act like a man, to fight. ex. *do fearadh cath mór-fhuileach eatorra*, a very bloody battle was fought between them.

FÉAR-AIRM, a hay-loft, or hay-yard.

FEARADHACHT & *fearamhlachd*, force, might, power.

FEARAMHALACHD, manliness.

FEARAMHAIL, manly, brave.

FEARA'N, a queest, or ring-dove. *fearàn-breac*, a turtle.

FEARANDA, a countryman, a boor or farmer.

FEARANN, ground, land, or country. *fearann cloidhimh*. sword-land.

FEARANN-SAINGIL, or *saingeal* a territory eastward of Limerick, the ancient Estate of the O Conuings; called *Saingeal*, i. e. *Sain-Angeal*, the apparition of an Angel, where S. Patrick Baptized *Cárthanfion* King of North Munster, Ancestor of the O Briens, &c.

FEARASADH, imitation.

FEARASÓIR, an Ape or Mimic.

FEARB, a cow.

FEARB, a word. Lat. *verbum*.

FEARB, a wheal or pimple,

Gg ij

any bunch or protuberance on the skin or flesh.

FEARB, goodness.

FEARBADH & *fearbaim*, to kill, destroy, or massacre.

FEARBA'N, the herb Crow-foot.

FEARBHAIRE, a herdsman.

FEARBHOLG, a Scabbard or sheath. also a budget or bag. as, *fearbholga fa choim gac fir diobh*, every man of them carried budgets under his arm. vid. *Bolg*.

FEARBÓG, the Roe-buck.

FEARCEALL, a territory between the Counties of Kildare & Meath, which anciently belonged to the *O Molloy*s. in Irish *O Maolmhúadh*.

FEARCHUIDREADH, three fold.

FEARCHUR, a champion; also manhood, courage.

FEARDHA, male: also Manly.

FEARDHACHT, manhood.

FEARG, Anger.

FEARG, a champion or warrior.

FEARGACH, angry, passionate.

FEARGACHD, anger, passion.

FEARGAIM, to vex, or fret. *na fearguidh tu fein*, do not fret thyself. *do feargúidheadh é*, he was angry or fretted.

FEARMOIGHE, a territory in the County of Antrim, anciently the estate of *O Ciaráin*, & *O Tigherna*. also a large & very pleasant tract of Land in the County of Cork, now called the Barrony of Fermoy, & the half Barony of Condons. in the old Irish it was distinguished by the name of *Fir-maighe féine*, i. e. *viri campi Phænionum seu Phænicum*, from the people that were its inhabitants, who probably were a party of the Gattanian Phœnicians, for which

opinion some reasons may possibly soon appear in another work. this territory was possessed from the third century to the tenth, by the *O Comhscraigh*, or *Cosgra's* & the *O Dugans*. of the former branch descended the Saint *Malaga* (vid. Colgan, Act. SS. in vit. *Mologæ*) & the great *Cùana* son of *Cailcín*, Dynast of *Cloch-liathmhwin*, near Mitchelstown, celebrated for his great hospitality & liberality in the seventh century. of the latter branch there were two chiefs, each called *O Dugan*, one residing at *Cathair-dúgain*, near *Doneraile*, & the other at *Dunmanain*, now called *Manain* near *Kilworth*. these families were the offspring of an Archi-druid called *Moghrúth*, in the third century. the *O Keeffes* encroached upon these old possessors towards the tenth century, & they again were dispossessed by the *Flemings*, the *Roches*, & the *Condons* in the thirteenth century: the *Roches* obtained in process of time the dignity of Lord Viscount of Fermoy, now extinct since the death of the late Lord Roch, Lieutenant General in his Sardinian Majesty's service, & Governor of Tortona.

FEARMHAIC, strong or able men, altogether courageous.

FFA'RMHAR, full of grass.

FEA'RN, & genit. *feárna*, diminut. *feárnóg* the Alder tree, hence it is the name of the Letter *f*, in Irish.

FEARN, good.

FEARN, a shield.

FEA'RNA, the town of *Ferns*, a Bishop's see in the County of Wexford.

F E

FEARNA, the mast of a ship: *do chuaidh Sòisear clanna m'iteadh san fearna Siuil.* the youngest of mile-
fairs sons climbed up the mast.
Chron: Scot.

FEARNA'IDHE, masculine.

FEA'RR, better. *as fearr*, best.
an chuid bhùs fearr don ola, the
best of the oyl.

FEA'RRDHA, manly, brave. also
of or belonging to a man.

FEA'RRDHACHT, manhood, ra-
ther goodness.

FEARSA, a verse.

FEARSAD, vid. *Feirrsde* plur. a
strand-pit. hence 'tis the name of
a place adjoining Rostellan near
Corke harbour.

FEARSAD, a Spindle. *fearsad na làimhe*, the Ulna, or Ell, or the
lowest of the two bones of which
the cubit consists.

FEARSAN, a short verse.

FEARSCAL, a man. *cionas ró geintaoi sin, ol st, óir ní feadar & ní fionabhfa fearscal gin bà beo*,
how shall that come to pass (says
mary to the Angel) for I know
not & will not know a man while
I live. *Leabhar breac.* this expli-
cation of the ancient Irish Para-
phrast is agreeable to that of S. Au-
stin & other holy fathers, who from
this answer inferred the blessed
Virgin had made a vow of per-
petual chastity. Lat. *quomodo fiet istud, quoniam virum non cognosco.*
Luc. 1. 34.

FEARSDA, a pool, or stagna-
tion of Water.

FEART, any good or virtuous
act. *feartha féile*, acts of generosity.

FEART, a miracle. *feartaibh ár arna* the miracles of our Lord.
hence *fearthamhail*, miraculous.

F E

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FEART, a grave, a tomb. *fear-
laoi* an Epitaph.

FEART, a country or land.

FEARTEAMHAIL, miraculous.

FEARTAIGHIM, to bury.

FEARTAILLE, a funeral, ora-
tion.

FEARTHUIN, rain, corrupted
from *fear-shion*, a word which is
compounded of *fear* or *fer*, green
grass or verdure, & *Sion* weather;
so that *fear-shion* literally signi-
fies *grassy weather*, i. e. weather
productive of grass or verdure,
for which effect rain or moisture
is absolutely necessary. the oppo-
site of this word *fear-shion*, is
cruadh-shion, signifying a drying
or scorching weather. *gairbhion*,
corrupted from *garbh-shion* is ro-
ugh, boisterous weather, & *gail-
lion*, a corruption of *gall-shion*
means very severe weather, as if
it blew from a strange country.

FEARTMHOLADH, a funeral ora-
tion, an Epitaph.

FEARTULLACH, a territory in
the County of Meath, which be-
longed anciently to the O Doolys.

FEAS & fios, genit. *fis*, knowle-
dge. *ni feas dúinn*, we know not.

FEASACH, knowing, skilful. *fe-
asamhail* the same.

FEASAG, a fibre.

FEASCARTHA, late, in the Eve-
ning.

FEASCOR, the Evening. Lat.
Vesper. Gr. *Hesperos*. *iàr sùidhe*
feascor, after the Setting of the
Evening Star. O *Mhaidin go feaf-
coir*. from morning till Evening.

FEASCORLUCH, the Dormouse,
or field-mouse; also an Insect that
buzzes & flies about in the Eve-
ning.

FEASCRACH, late.

FÉASDA, a feast or entertainment.

FÉASDA or *Féasta*, a festival, or festivity.

FEASDA, hereafter, hence forward, forthwith.

FEASFHOTHARGADH, a gargarism. *feasghlanadh*, idem.

FEASGALA'IDHE, a Herald.

FEASGOR, a separation.

FÉASÓG, a beard.

FEASTREACH, a Muzzle.

FEAT, idem quod *fead*. Lat. *fari, fatus*.

FEAT, music, harmony.

FEATH, learning, skill, knowledge.

FEATHADH, the sight.

FEATHAL, the face or countenance.

FEATHAL, a bowl or cup.

FEATHAN, fur or hair.

FEATHSGA'OILEADH, the Palsy.

FEB, whilst, as long as.

FEBHASAIGHIM, to correct, or amend.

FEC, Weakness, feebleness.

FED, a narrative or Relation.

FEDAIM, to tell or relate. *ad fead*, i. e. *do innis*. *Seanchas ad fedaim*, I speak of Genealogy. *amhail ad fead leabhar na cceart*, as is related in the book of Regal rights.

FED, hard, difficult.

FEDHAN, flight.

FEIBH, as.

FEIBH, a long life.

FEIBH, good.

FÉICH or *feith*, a vein or sinew. *don sheich do chrap*, of the sinew which shrank. plur. *feithe & feitheanna*.

FEICHTHEAMHNACH, a Debtor.

mat mhaithmíd dár bhfeichtheamhnaibh féin, sicut & nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.

FEIDHIL, just, true, faithful, chaste.

FEIDHLÍDHE, a follower.

FEIDHLÍDHIM, to continue true & faithful. *mas creidiomh bunadh is áil leatsa, agus feidhliughadh ann, slansad sa tí*. if you embrace the faith & persist true & faithful therein I will cure you. L. B.

FEIDHM, use, employment, necessity. *dá g'cur a bhfeidhm annsa ccampa*, to employ them in the camp. *mar nidh gan sheidhm*, as a thing of nought. *gach feidhm eile*, every other necessary business.

FEIDHM-CHEA'SAM, to usurp.

FEIDHMGHILIC, provident.

FEIDHM-SEALBHA'IGHIM, to make a thing your own by long possession.

FEIDIL, faithful, &c.

FÉIDIR, able, possible, coming from *feadam*, possum, valeo, & answers all the persons singular & plural. *as féidir liom, leat, &c.*

FEIDIR or *feadar*, *ní feadar mise sin*, I do not know that.

FÉIG, bloody, with effusion of blood.

FÉIGH, sharp. ex. *rob sgiath ro fochbhra Féighe*, sit noster clypeus contra arma acuta.

FEIGHE, a warrior, champion, or slaughterer. plur. *feigibh*.

FEIGHE, the top of a house, hill, or mountain.

FEIGHLIGH, long.

FEIGHLÍGHIM, to catch or apprehend.

FEIL, a *bhfeil*, secretly.

FÉIL & *feile* & *feighil*, the vigil of a feast, sometimes the feast

itself. *féil Mitchil*, Vigiliæ Michaelis.

FEILE & *féileachd* generosity, liberality. *coire féile*, a kind of furnace or chaldron that was formerly in constant use among the Irish *Biátags* or open house-keepers. hence in the Welsh *Felaig* signifies a Prince.

FEILE, arrant, bad in a high degree. ex. *féilebhitheamhnach*, an arrant thief. *féile bhréagach*, an arrant lyer.

FEILFIOS, the second sight,

FEILIOS, vanity, a trifle.

FEILIOSACH, frivolous, trifling.

FEILIOSLABHRÓIR, a whifler, a vain fellow that talks of trifles.

FÉILIRE, a festilogium, or a Calendar of vigils & feasts of Saints, or other solemnities.

FÉILTEACHD, a feasting, or keeping of holy days; *Breith-sheilteachd*, the Solemnity of one's birthday. *Féiltiúghadh* the same.

FEIMDHEADH, denial, refusal.

FEIMEAN, the feminine gender,

FEIMINEACH, feminine, effeminate.

FÉIR, a bier or coffin Lat. *feretrum*. *ad choncadar dá dhamhalla go Féir eatartha & an corp ann*. they saw two wild oxen & a bier slung between them, whereon a corpse was laid. L. B.

FÉIN, self. *tu féin*, thyself. *é féin*, himself. *iad féin*, themselves. also own, proper, *ion'a am féin*, in it's proper season.

FEÍNE, a farmer or husbandman; a Boor or plow man.

FÉINNE, or *Fiánaidhe*, the Fenii or the famous old Irish militia.

FÉIR, the genit. of *féar* or *féur*,

hay, grass. *Luchfeir*, a shrew, or field-mouse.

FEÍR-DHRIS, a bramble, or briar.

FEIRÉAD, a ferret.

FEIRGE, anger, indignation. gen. of *fearg*.

FEIRN *Sedil luinge*, the lower end of a mast.

FEIRRSI, strength, courage.

FEIRSDE, plur. of *fearsad*, the pits, or Lakes of water remaining on the strand at Low water or Ebb. hence *Bél na feirsde*, the town of Belfast in the north East of Ulster, takes it's name.

FEIS, a convention, a convocation or Synod. as, *Feis Teamhrach*, the solemn convention of the Princes & petty Sovereigns of Meath at Tara. *feis Eamhna*, & *feis Cruachna*, the Parliament of Eamhan in Ulster & that of Cruachan in Connaught. *feis Chaisil*, the Parliament of Cashel.

FEIS, an entertainment.

FEIS, a pig, swine, &c.

FEIS, carnal communication.

FEISTE & *feisteas*, entertainment, accomodation, *feisteas oídche*, a night's lodging.

FEITH, honey suckle; *Duilleabhar feithe*, the leaf of honey-suckle.

FEITH, a vein, a sinew, plur. *féitheacha & féitheanna*.

FEITH, tranquillity, silence.

FEITHEAMH or *feithiomh*, to wait or attend, to oversee. *luig sé a bhfeitheamh*, he lies in wait. *ag feitheamh ós cionn*, overseeing.

FEITHEAMH, a taking care of, looking at, *feitheamh dithcheallach*, earnest expectation. genit. *feithme lúchd feithmhe na Reultan*, star-gazers.

FEITHIDE, a Beast.

FEITHIS, to gather, or assemble. also to keep, or preserve. *ron feithis* i. e. *ró choimeaduis*, you kept or preserved.

FEITHLEÓG, the husk or pod of beans, pease, &c.

FEITHMEHÓIR, an overseer or Steward.

FEL, strife, debate.

FELEACA'N, a Butterfly.

FELEASTAR & *felestrom* or *Elestrom* a water-plant called a flag. wel. *silastar* & *Elestr*.

FELÍN & *felóg*, honey-suckle. vid. *feith*.

FEM & *femen*, a Woman or wife. Lat. *fœmina*. Gall. *femme*.

FEN, a wain, a cart or waggon.

FEN-CHEAP, the ring of a cart wheel.

FENEÓIR, a carter or waggoner.

FENEÚL, fennil: *fenneúl athaihh*, fennil giant.

FEODAIDH, hard.

FEÓDHRADH, a manner or fashion,

FEÓIL-DHATHA, flesh-coloured, or carnation.

FEÓIRLINN, a farthing.

FEÓL & *féoil*, flesh meat.

FEÓLADÓIR, a Butcher.

FEÓLBHAR, fleshy, full of flesh, fat.

FEÓLMHACH, flesh meat.

FEÓRA'N, a green; also a mountain-Valley, or land adjoining to a brook.

FEÓTHADH & *feóthaim*, to wither. *féochta*, dry, withered.

FEÓTHA'N & *feóthanàn* or *feóthadàn*, a thistle.

FEREN, a thigh.

FES, a Mouth; also an Entry.

FES, to kill or destroy: *ses an*

Milidh, he shall kill the Champion.

FETH, a Sinew. vid *feith*.

FETH, science, knowledge, instruction.

FETHA, fur or hair.

FETHLEÓG, honey Suckle.

FEUCH, see, behold.

FEUCHAM & *feàcham*, to see, to behold.

FEUCHAIN or *Feàchain*, a look or aspect. *feùchuin uaibhreach*, a proud, disdainful look.

FEUDADH & *feudaim*, to be able. *ionas mà sheudam*, so that if we can,

FEUGMHUS, absence, want, a *bh-feùgmair bidh*, without meat.

FEUR, grass, *feur tirim*, hay.

FEURCHA, a hay loft, or hay-yard, *feur-làn* & *feur loc* the same.

F I

FÌ, fretting, also anger, indignation.

FÌ, bad, naughty, corrupt. hence the English & french interjection *fy!*

FIA', Land.

FIA'BHRAS, or *fiabhras*, an Ague, or fever. *fiabhras innntighe*, a hot fever. Lat. *febris*.

FIACAIL, a tooth; *Eidir-Fhiaicail* the foreteeth. *fiàcla forais*, late grown teeth. *Fiàcla Carbaid* cheek or jaw teeth. *Coinshiacla*, madness of dogs. *Stairshiacla*, tusks or gag-teeth.

FIACH or *Fiadhach*, hunting.

FIACH, a Raven. *fiach fairrge* or *fiach-mara* a Cormorant.

FIACH, debt. pl. *fiacha*, & *fiachaibh*. *atà d'fiachaibh oruinne*. we ought, or are obliged.

FIACLACH, having great teeth
or

FI

or tusks. *Fiacla collaicc*, boar's tusks.

FÍADHA, a Lord.

FÍADH, land.

FÍADHA, savageness, wildness.

FÍADH, meat, victuals, food, *ubhal ba fò fíadh*, an Apple which was good food.

FÍADH, a Deer. *fíadh ruad*, red Deer; *cairr-fíadh*, a stag or buck. *fíadh fionn* a fallow deer. *Gearr-fíadh*, a hare. hence the *sabin fædus*, for *hædus* of the Lat. vid. Festus Antiq. & Varro. *Hircus*, says he, *quod Sabini fircus*; & *quod illic Fædus in Latio rure Hædus*. I have observed that the Inhabitants of the Pyrrhenian valleys near *Tarbe & Bagnieres*, pronounced the Letter (n) like (h) in the begining of words; thus, for *Pierre-fite* they say, *Pierre-hite*, the name of a village naer *Barege*.

FÍADHA, a testimony, or Witnessing.

FÍADHA, *laógh fiadha*, a fawn.

FÍADHACH, Venison. also hunting a Deer, hence it is put for any hunting game.

FÍADHACH, hunting; gen. *fiadhaigh*. lucht *fiadhaig*, huntsmen or hunters.

FÍADHACH, detesting, hating.

FÍADHAIM, to tell or relate. *fiadhaid a bhàs* they relate his death. *amhail fiadhaid Lúne*, sicut testatur historix.

FÍADHAIGHE, or *Fíaguidhe*, a huntsman.

FÍADHAIN & Fiadhuin, wild, savage. *Gabhar Fíadhain* the rock goat.

FÍADH-CHULLACH, a wild boar.

FÍADHGHADH, a hunting spear.

FÍADH-LORGA, a hunting pole.

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FÍADHMUC, a wild boar or sow.

FÍADHNAISE, presence, witness, testimony. *a bhfiadhnaise an duine so*, before this man.

FÍADHNAISEADH, a bearing witness.

FÍADHNAISIM, to bear witness, to testify.

FÍADH-ROIDIS, wild raddish; *fíadh-abhal*, a wilding, a crab-tree. *fíadh-rósà*, a wild rose.

FÍAFRACH, inquisitive. *fíafraigh-theach*, idem.

FÍAFRUGHADH & fíafraighim, to ask, to enquire or be inquisitive about. *fíafrócha tú dhosan*, thou shalt ask him.

FÍAILE, weeds.

FÍAIL-THEACH, a house of office.

FÍAL, the veil of the temple, which hung between the People & the Sancta Sanctorum, & was of a prodigious thickness ex. *rod lùigheadh iàramh fial an teampuill a ndìbhlèithibh ò tà a uàchdar go a iòchdar, agus ró cumscùigheadh an talamh, agus rod lùigheadh na clocha, agus rod hoslaicthe na hadhnacail*, hereupon (at the death of Christ) the veil of the temple was rent in two from the top to the bottom, & the earth trembled (was thrown into a confusion or convulsions) & the rocks were burst asunder, & the tombs were opened. L. B.

FÍAL, generous, liberal, *Duine fial*; a generous person. hence *féile*, generosity.

FÍAL, a ferret.

FÍALAI, consanguinity.

FÍALLACH, a Hero, a Champion, a Knight errand.

FÍALMHAR, bountiful.

FÍALMHUIRE & fíalmhuireachd; Liberality, bounty.

Hh

FIALTEAGH, a place where ferrets are bred. *tig lasair bhorb as a bhraghaid, & as a shrón amhail lasair suirin teine & breinightheat le fialteach an lasair sin*: out of his throat proceeded a great flame of fire just as from a blazing furnace which stunk like a ferret-fold L. B.

FIAMARACHT, a glutton.

FIAMH, a foostep, a trace, or track.

FIAMH, fear, reverence.

FIAMH, ugly, horrible, abominable.

FIAMH, a Chain.

FIAMHADH, a tracing, or pursuing.

FIAMHAN, a heinous crime. *fiámh-choir*, the same.

FIAN-BHOTH, a tent, hut, or cottage.

FIANN *Eirean*, a kind of Militia or trained bands in Ireland; amongst whom *Fionn mac-Cúil* was as much celebrated as Arthur in Britain.

FIAR, crooked; also wicked, perverse.

FIARACH, *aoibh fiarach*, a large territory comprehending the greatest part of the county of Gallway, which anciently belonged to the O Heynes & to the O Shaghnaflays.

FIARACH: *aoibh Fiarach*, now called *Tuamui Mheara* in Tipperary, the estate of the O'Mearas & of that sept of the O'Neill's, who descended from *Eogan more*, son of *olliololim*.

FIARADH & *fiaraim*. to twist or wreath, to bend, also to warp, as in a board that warps or bends.

FIARAS, a crookedness.

FIARFUIGHE, *pro fiafruighé*, a question.

FIARTHA, wreathed or twisted.

FIAS, *ad fias*, I will tell, or relate. vid. *fiadham*.

FIASDAR, anger.

FIATGHAIL, vetches.

FICH, rectius *fiúdhuch*, a portion of Land, or a fee farm, Lat *feudum*.

FICH, a country village, or castle. Lat. *vicus rusticus*. ex *dà dhisgiobul tainig o Jerusalem gonuige an fich dár ad ainm Emaus*. L. B. two disciples who came from Jerusalem unto the village called Emaus.

FICHIM, to put, or sell, also to break.

FICHIM, to fight, ex *sigfid ceithre catha fri Cruithnibh*, they fought four battles with the pícts, this Irish word is of a Germano-Celtic origin, as appears by its close affinity & resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Word *fight*. it makes *fichtear* & *ficht* in the third person singular of the perfect. as *ficht sé* he fought. *Fichtear cath Liffe &c.* the battle of the banks of the River Liffy was fought by &c. vid. Chron. Scotor. passim.

FICHID, twenty.

FIDÉOG, a small pipe, a whistle.

FÍDGHEIS, a spear or lance.

FÍDHEAGH, a custom, manner or fashion.

FÍDHIGHIM, to weave or knit. vid. *fíghim*.

FIDILÍN, a small fiddle.

FÍGE, of a fig tree, *duilleadha fige*, fig-leaves.

FÍGHECHA'N, a garland, a wreath, also a web or weaving.

FÍGHEADH, a weaving or knitting.

FÍGHIM, to weave. *má fíghion tú*, if you weave.

FÍGHEADÓIR, a weaver.

FÍGHEADÓRA, the woof or west.

the set of threads that crosses the warp, also the genitive case of the word *figheadoir*, a weaver.

FICHEALL, a buckler.

FIGIODH, a fig. *figeadha ùra*, green figs.

FILBÍN, a Lap-wing.

FILE, a Poet or bard. *file foghlamtha*, a learned Poet.

FILEADHACHD, Poetry. *filidheachd* idem.

FILEAD, a fillet.

FILEÓIR, a spruce fellow, a crafty man.

FILIM, I am; *fil tú*, you are: *fil sé*, he is; *filmid*, we are: *fil sibh* or *siltu*, ye are, *filid* they are.

FILLEADH, a fold or pleat.

FILLIM, to turn or return. *do fhilleadar*, they turned. *go fillidh tú*, until you return. *fillidh bhùr nglùn*, bend your knee. also to wrap or fold. *ag fillleadh a neudaigh*, wrapping up their cloaths.

FILLIS, pro *feallais*, that betrayest.

FILLTE, folded; also a folding. *beagàn fillte na lámhe*, a little folding of the hand.

FIM, drink; also wine. *do dàileadh fim a Créithir*, wine was administered out of cups. where note that *creithir* is of the same root with *cratera*.

FIMINEACH, an Hypocrite.

FIMINEACHD, Hypocrisy.

FINE, a tribe or family; kindred or stock; a nation or people. *cine scuit saor an fine. mac as fearde fine*: also a Soldier.

FINEÁL-CURTHA, the herb Sweet finell, Lat. *faniculum dulce*.

FINEÁL-SRA'IDE, sow-finell, Lat. *peucedanum*.

FINEACHAS, an Inheritance.

FINEADHACHAS, a nation.

FINEAMHAIN, & genit. *fineamhna*, a twig or osier, or any other small rod. ex. *là ceitimh ai fineamhuin* Lat. in curru vimineo. Brogan. also a vine or vineyard. *ni iobhaidh mé don toradh so na fineamhna*, non bibam ex hoc genere vitis. *do chuird na fhinheamhuin*: & misit eos in vineam suam.

FINEÚR, a stock or lineage.

FINIDEACH, wise, prudent. &c.

FINN & *fionn*, white, also milk.

FINNDHABHAIGH, a counterfeit sigh.

FINNE, attendance.

FINNELL, a shield: *finnen*, idem.

FINNGHEINTE, the Norwegians, or rather the finlanders. & *Dubh-gheinte*, the Danes.

FINNIDHEACHD, care, vigilance.

FINNSGÉAL, a Romance or story of the FENII.

FIOBHAR, & *fàobhar*, an Edge, or point. a wheting.

FIOCH, wrath, anger, choler.

FIOCH, Land.

FIOCHDHA & *fíochmhar*, angry, perverse, fierce, froward. *Sùil fíochda*, an angry look.

FIOCHRA, anger.

FIOCHÚIL, vigesiangulus, having 20 angles or corners.

FIODADH, laughter.

FIODADH & *fiodaim*, to laugh.

FIODH, a wood or wilderness.

FIODAIS, shrubs.

FIODHA'IN, a witness.

FIODHBAI, hollowness.

FIODHBHADH, a wood, a thicket or wilderness pl. *fíodhbhaidhe*, as *Innìs na bhfíodhbhaidhe*, a name of Ireland. i. e. the woody Island.

FIODH-CHAT, a wild cat.

FIODHNACH, manifest, plain.

FÌODHRACH, increase.

FÌODHRADH, fashion.

FÌODHRUBHA, a wood or thicker.

FÌOG, a wall: *très an bhfìog*, thro' the wall.

FÌOGH, a braid or wreath. *folt as a fhighe*, the hair out of it's braiding.

FÌOGHAIT, a four-square figure.

FÌOGHAR, a figure, a sign. *tré fìoghair na croise*, through the sign of the cross. *fìoghrach*, idem.

FÌOGÓG, a fig tree.

FÌON, wine. Lat. *vinum*. *fion fionn*, white wine.

FÌON & *fionn*, small, little, few. also white.

FÌONABHAL, a grape, i. e. *caor na fineamhna*.

FÌONACH, old, ancient.

FÌONAGHAILL, the fingallians, Inhabitants of Fingall. vid. *Fiongal*.

FÌONBHOTH, a tent, or booth.

FÌONCHA'OR, a grape.

FÌONDLOS, a wine press.

FÌONDUILLE, a vine leaf.

FÌONH-FHA'ISGTHEAN, a wine press.

FÌONFADH, the beard; also fine hair or fur. vid. *fionnadh*.

FÌONFHÚAR, cool, tepid.

FÌONFHÚAIRE & *fion fùaireas*, a coolness, a gentle gale.

FÌON FUIRMEADH, a maxim.

FÌONGHAL, or *finguile*, treason; but properly the murder of a Relation, a Parricide, compounded of *fine* a family or kindred, & *gal* or *guile* slaughter, murder. &c.

FÌONGALACH, a Murtherer, a Parricide. *Fion-ghall*, a fingallian.

FÌONGORT, a Vine yard.

FÌON-LABHRAIM, to verify.

FÌONMHUR, abounding with

wine, also a wine-biber,

FÌONN, white, pale, also fine, pleasant.

FÌONN, sincere, true, certain. *go fionn*, verily without doubt.

FÌONN, little, small. *as chéu fear fionn*. I saw a little man.

FÌONN LOCHLANNACH, a Norwegian.

FÌONNAD, a waggon or Chariot.

FÌONNADH, hair. fur. &c. *fionnadh liath*, grey hairs. *fionnadh gàbhàr*, goats hair. *a geuinneadh an fhionnadh*, against the grain or hair.

FÌONNADHMACH, hairy, having hair or fur.

FÌONFIRTHEAN, called *fiorthan*, long coarsegrass, usually growing in Marshy or low grounds. *fairb agas fionfirthean*. vid. *cathréim Thoir dealbh*.

FÌONNAM, to look upon, to behold, to see: also to pay for. *d'fionnfaidis na sloigh sin*, the army would pay dear for it.

FÌONNAOBH, neat, clear, clean.

FÌONNAOLTA, white-washed.

FÌONNA'SGA, or *fion-fhàsga*, bands wherewith vines are tied.

FÌONNFADHACH, fine, smooth, also sensible.

FÌONNFHUA'RADH, a cooling, or refreshing.

FÌONNCHOSMHAIL, probable.

FÌONN-CHOSMHALACHD, a probability.

FÌONN obthaidh, sober, abstemious.

FÌONRUIS, a territory in the county of Tyrconnell, formerly the patrimony of the O Forananes & the O Carnahanes.

FÌONNS, a well.

FÌONNSGOCH, a flower.

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FIONNSGOTHACH, white-shield, a Surname.

FIONNÚA, a Grandson's grand-child.

FIONÚIR, the vine-tree; lat. vitis.

FÍOR, true, also notable. Lat. *verum*.

FÍORADH & *fíoram*, to make certain, to verify, *agus do fíoradh an fáistine*, & the omen was verified.

FÍORAD'HEACHD, veracity.

FÍORAN, Salutation, welcome.

FÍOR-CHOSMHALHACHD, a probability.

FÍORDHA, sincere, true, righteous.

FÍORGHLAN, pure, clean, sincere. *ógh fíorghlan*, the immaculate virgin.

FÍORGHUINE, sincerity, also the Quintessence of a thing.

FÍOR-ÍOCHTAR, the lowest, or the bottom. *Fíor iochtar an uaimh aibhsíge úd Iofruinn*, the bottom of that stupendous furnace of Hell.

FÍORMAMEINT, the firmament.

FÍOR-ORDHA, illustrious.

FÍORRAIDEACH, frivolous, trifling.

FÍORRAIDHEACHT, truth, veracity.

FÍORRA'IDHTEACH, that speaks the truth.

FÍORRAITHRIS, the same.

FÍORSA, don fhíorsa, of necessity.

FÍORTHAN, long coarse grass growing in marshy places.

FÍORUIGHIM, to justify.

FÍOR-UISGE, spring-water.

FÍOS, art, science, knowledge, also vision, understanding. *feas*, idem. genit. *físe*. Lat. *visus*, *visio*; *táinig dom fhíos*, he came to see me.

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FÍOSACH, knowing, expert. *feasach*, idem.

FÍOSAIDHIM, to know.

FÍOSRAIGHTHEACH & *fiosrach*, inquisitive, busy, prying. Percunator.

FÍOSRAÍGHIM, to know; also to examine, to enquire, or be busy about.

FÍOTHNAISE, Sorcery.

FÍOTHNAISE, poison.

FÍR, the genit. of *fear*. as *támh no cos an fhir*, the man's hand or foot. also the nominat. plur. as *fir cródha*, gallant men. this Irish word *Fir* or *fear*, a man, one grown up to man's Ability or strength, is like the Hebrew word *Abhir*, which signifies a strong, or able man. *Robustus*, *potens*, *validus*. vid. Buxtorf. & Opitius Lexic. Hebr. *Fir* or *Fear*, signifies the male sex, & answers exactly to the Lat. *Vir*: as *Duine*, which has a close affinity with the Greek *Dunamai*, *potens*, *validus sum*, &c hath also the same signification with the Lat. *Homo*, & is a common name to the Human Race whether male or female. vid. *Duine*.

FÍRB, swiftness.

FÍRBOLG, the third Colony, according to Keating, that came into Ireland before the Milesians. there are yet, says he, three families in Ireland descended from the *Firbolgs*, vizt. *Gamhruighe* *suca* in Connaught, *Fir-Tairse* in *Fáilge*, & the *Galliuns* of Leinster. N.B. There were many other families of them, & perhaps are still subsisting in Ireland, such as the Martins of Galway & Limerick, & the following.

FÍR CHRAÓIBHE, or *fir na crao-*

ibhe, a tribe of the Belgians in the Province of Connaught.

FIR-DHÌLEAS, true, genuine.

FIRDHRIS, a bramble.

FIRE & *fireachd*, truth.

FIREADH, a bottom, a floor.

FIRÉAD, a ferret. Lat. *Viverra*.

FIRÉAN & *fireànach*, a True hearted or just man, righteous.

FIREANN, male, masculine. *fireannach* & *fireannda*, idem. vid. *Fear*, sup.

FIREANN, a chain, or garter.

FIREANNACH, one of the male sex, a boy or man.

FIREANNACHT, manhood.

FIRÉANTA, true, just, righteous, loyal.

FIRÉANTACHD, integrity, righteousness. loyalty.

FIREUNAM, to justify, to verify.

FIR-IMÍOL, the utmost coast, or border.

FIRÍN, a despicable little fellow.

FIRINNE, the truth.

FIRINNEACH, true, just, faithful. *go firinneach*, truly, certainly.

FIRINSCE, the masculine gender.

FIR-IONADACH, a Lieu-tenant.

FIR-LÌONAIM, to multiply.

FIRMEÓIR, a farmer.

FIRSI, strength, power.

FIRTHEAN, bound, obliged.

FIS, colour, a dying, or tincture.

FIS, a dream.

FIS & *fise*, the genit of *fios*, knowledge, also a vision. *fear-fise*, a seer, vid. *fios*.

FIT, a collation, or low Mess, a break fast.

FITH, land.

FITHE, or *fighte*, woven, wreathed, twisted, braided.

FITEA'N, a quill. *fiteàn fìòghdóra*, a weaver's quill.

FITHEAN, a hog.

FITHCHIOD, twenty. *an fithchiodmhadh*, the twentieth.

FITHCHÍOL, & genit. *fithchille*, a full or compleat armour, consisting of Corset, helmet, shield, buckler & boots, &c. as, *Tríochad Luithreach agus tríochad Fithchioll o Rígh Caísil go Rígh Teámhrach*, the King of Cashel presented to the King of Tara 30 coats of Mail & 30 Complete Armours.

FITHCHILL & *fithchille*, tables, or Chess-board. *ag imirt fithchille*, playing at tables, or chess.

FITHIR & *feathair*, a Doctor or teacher.

FITHREACH, that kind of Alga or Sea-wrack which is called *Duilleasg* or Sea-grass, & is wholesome to be eaten in the morning, as some think.

FIÚ, worth: *as fiú airgid é*, it is worth Silver; also worthy. *ní fíu mé*, I am not worthy.

FIÚ, like, a like.

FIÚBHAS, dignity, worth.

FIÚCHACH, boiling.

FIÚCHADH & *fiuchaim*, to boil up, to spring forth.

FIÚCHADH, a boiling, or springing forth. *scatebra*.

FIÚN & *fiúnas*, price or value.

FIÚNTACH, worthy, deserving. *go fiúntach*, worthily, Lat. *dignè*.

FIÚNTAS, merit, worth, Dignity.

FLAINDEARG, Sanguine or Murrey, being a staynard colour in Heraldry, used to express some

disgrace or blemish in the family.

FLAIN-DEARGTHACHT, the bloody flux.

FLAITH, a Lord; also a Prince or, King. armoricè *flach* & formerly a Kingdom. *flath*, idem.

FLAITH, a kind of strong ale or Beer among the old Irish.

FLAITHBHEARTA, a man's proper name; whence *O Flaithbearta*, a family-name descended from the stock of the O Connors of Connaught, & whose ancient property was the territory called *muintir-mhurchu* in that Province of which they were proprietary Lords.

FLAITH-CHISTE, a Royal treasure.

FLAITHEAMHAIL, generous.

FLAITHEAMHLACHT, generosity.

FLAITHEAS & *flaitheammas*, Sovereignty, Rule or Dominion, a Kingdom. *flaitheas Eirionn* the Realm of Ireland, also the Kingdom of Ireland. *flaitheas Dé*, the Kingdom of God. it likewise means a Reign, as *flaitheas Eibhir*, the Reign of Heber. *Flaitheas na bflaitheas*, the Heaven of Heavens, or the Kingdom of Heaven.

FLAMHNA'IDHE, a heathen Priest.

FLAN, *flann*, blood. also red.

FLANN, the proper name of several great Chiefs of the old Irish.

FLANN, whence *O Flain*, English, *O Flin*, a family name of which I find four different Chiefs descended from different Stocks. One in Connaught of the same Stock with the O Connors of that Province, who was distinguished by the name of *O Flain-líne* & whose estate was the district called *clain-moe-truana*. another *O Flain*, descended from *Colla-uais* King of Ulster

ter & Meath in the fourth century, was Dynast or Chief Lord of *Hytuitre* in *Orgiala*, of which district *O Donalláin* had a share. vid. Donallain. a third *O Flain*, of the Stock of the *O Donochús*, was proprietor & Lord of the large district called *Muscry-J-Fhlainn*, extending from the River Dribseach near Blarny, to Bally-voorny. his principal residence was the old Castle of Macroon, built by one of the *O Flins*, & called *Caisleán J Flainn* from the name of its founder. this family continued proprietary Lords of that country untill towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Mac Cartys of Blarny over-powered them, & after putting their Chief to an ignominious death, possessed themselves of all his lands & Castles. A fourth *O Flainn* of a more ancient Stock than any of those just mentioned, being of the old Lugadian race, was called *O Flainn arda* from the place of his residence, which was the Castle of *Arda*, near Baltimore in the west of the County of Cork. He was Lord of the district anciently called *Jbh-bathliamna*, in whose center is situated that Castle whose ruins are still to be seen.

FLANNAGA'N, whence *O Flannagáin*, a family-name, of which the Topographical & Genealogical Poems of *O Dugan* & *Mac-Fearguil*, mention five Chiefs of different Stocks & in different Provinces of Ireland. First *O Flannagan* of *Orgialla*, who was proprietary Lord of a large district called *Tuath-rátha* in the County of Fermanagh, & descended from the same

Stock with the *Maguires* Lords of Iniskillin, & the Mac-Mahons, all descendants of *Colla dà-Crioch*, brother of *Colla-uais* King of Ulster & Meath soon after the beginning of the fourth century. vid. Cambrensis everf. pag. 26. the present hereditary Chief of this family is Colonel John O Flannagan, now an Officer of particular note & merit in the Imperial service, whose younger brother James O Flannagan Esqr. is Lieutenant-Colonel of Dillon's Regiment in France. a second O Flannagan, descended from the Stock of the O Connors of Connaught, was Dynast or Lord of the country called *Clancathail*, jointly with O Moel-mórdha, O Cartaidh & O Morghein. vid. Camb. everf. pag. 27. a third O Flannagan was Dynast of a district called *Comar* in Meath. vid. Camb. everf. pag. 25. but his particular Stock I am not enabled to point out. a fourth O Flannagan of the same Stock with O Carol of Eile-J-chearbhuil in the Kings County & that of Tipperary, descendants of Taidhg son of Cian, son of Olioll-olum King of the South half of all Ireland in the beginning of the third century, was Dynast or Lord of the territory formerly called *Cineal arga*, in the King's Country. and a fifth O Flannagáin, of what Stock I cannot ascertain, was Dynast of the territory called *Uachtar-tíre* on the borders of the County of Tipperary towards that of Waterford.

FLANSGAOILEADH, the bloody flux.

FLAN-SÚILEACH, that has red eyes.

FLATH or *Flaith*, a Prince.

FLATHA, a Sitting or Session.

FLEADH, a banquet, feast, or entertainment. *fleagh*, idem.

FLEADHAIM, to feast, or banquet.

FLEA'DHACHAS, a feasting or banqueting. *fleághachas*, idem.

FLEASG, a rod or wand. *do rad Dia an fleasg fíor álain a láimh Maoise*, i. e. God gave the wonder-working rod to Moses. L. B.

FLEASG, a wreath or torques, a rundle or ring.

FLEASG, moisture.

FLEASG, a sheaf. *fleasga na mac uile do shléachtain do fleasg Joseph* the sheaves of all the sons bent themselves before the sheaf of Joseph. L. B.

FLEASGACH, a fidler; also a clown, a Rascally fellow.

FLEASGACHA'N, an ignoble fellow, a Rustic.

FLEASGLA'MHA, Land; a field farm, or tenement.

FLICHE, Phlegm, moisture; also the comparative degree of *fliuch* wet, moist.

FLICHEACHD, moisture, oozeiness.

FLICHEADH, any measure for Liquids.

FLIDH & *fleidh*, chick-weed; wel: *Gulydh*.

FLIG, the herb chick-weed. Lat. *alsine*.

FLIOS, idem quod *flaith*.

FLIREAM, to water.

FLIUCH, wet, moist, dank; oozy.

FLIUCHAM, to wet, to water, to moisten. *fliuchtar é*, let it be wetted or moistened, &c.

FLIUCH-SÚILEACHD, the disease of the Eyes, when watering continually.

FLOCH,

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FLOCH, lax, or Soft, Hispanicé, *floxo*.

FLOCHAS or *flocas*, a lock of wool, a flock.

FLÚR, meal, flower. otherwise *plúr*. & metaph. *flúr* or *plúr na bh-fear*, the choice of men.

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FÓ, Under, into, &c. like *fà* & *fé*. also to, towards, at, with, &c. vid. *fá*.

Fo, a King, Prince, or Sovereign.

Fó, good. vid. *fi*.

Fò, easy, quiet, unconcerned. *fó liomsa mo Luèghiod*, I am unconcerned for my small stature.

Fo, in compound words implies fewness or rarity; also smallness. *fo-bhuillidhe*, a few strokes, *fo-dhobhair*, thin or little water. *fo-dhuine*, a mean man.

Fó, honour, esteem, regard. *gan fó gan fóirthint*, without honour or relief.

FÓACHT, i. e. *fiàfrùighe*, enquiring, asking. as. *fóacht sgeàl don Deòrùighe*, ask the stranger what news.

FOAIRN *foghlamtha*, Swarms of learned Men. Keat.

FOBAIR, begun, commenced.

FOBHAIDH, quick, swift, nimble.

FO-BHAILTE, the suburbs of a city.

FOBHAIR, sick, infirm, weak.

FOBHAIR, a salve or Ointment. *fobhair na súl*, Eye salve.

FOBHITH, because, because that.

FOBHUIDHE, Tawny, yellowish.

FÓBHITHAN, a Thistle.

Foc, obscure.

FOCAL, a word. Lat. *Vocalis*. a

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vowel. also a promise. *focal-magaidh*, a scoff, a taunt, or byeword.

FOCAL-PHRÉUMHACHT, etymology.

FOCAL-PHRÉUMHUIGHE, an Etymologist.

FOCAS, profuse, prodigal.

FOCHAIDE, scoffing. vid. *fochuid*.

FOCHA'IDHE, a disease, a disorder.

FOCHAIN, a cause, a motive, or reason.

FOCHAIN, disturbance, quarrelling.

FOCHAIR, along with: *am fho-chair*, along with me, in my company. *àr bhfochair*, with us.

FOCHALL, dirt, filth, corrupt matter.

FOCHAN, food, fodder, provender.

FOCHAN, young & tender in the blade.

FOCHLA, a den, or cave. *fochla Leòmhann* a Lyon's den. *fochla fó*, the Seat, or mansion house of a Lord.

FOCHMHAD, scorn, contempt.

FOCHRAIC, a reward or recompence.

FOCHRADH, banishing, or routing. *a bhfochradh an uile do thuis Eàmon*, in banishing iniquity Edmond lost his life.

FOCHRAIC, happiness, bliss, felicity.

FOCHRAS, the bosom.

FOCHRAS *a fear ann*, her grave was dug there. Chron. Scot.

EOCHT, interrogation, or asking a question.

FOCHUIDE or *fochuidmheadh*, a flout, a jeer, also derision, scorn, contempt.

Fochuidmhim, to scoff, to mock, to jeer, to deride, to scorn.

Fochuidmheach, joking, deriding, jeering. also a mocker, &c.

Focla, a proposition, a maxim.

Focloir, a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Fod., art or skill.

Fód, a clod of Earth, glebe, soil, Land, &c. hence the Lat. *fodio* to dig, & *feodum*, or *feudum*, a fief, or fee.

Fodach, wise, prudent, discreet.

Fodha'laim, to divide, to distinguish.

Fodhbhruid & *fodchnumh*, fiends, furies.

Fodh, knowledge, skill.

Fodha'il, a division, also, releasing, or dissolving.

Fodhaílaim, to loose or untye vid. *fodhálaim*, to divide.

Fodhb, a cutting down.

Fodhin, vid. *fonn*.

Fodhórd, the humming or murmuring of Bees; any loud Noise, also a conspiracy or plot.

Fodhuine, any Man in low life, a Plebeian.

Fodrua'ir, perceiving.

Fofia'dha, a yard, a park or inclosure.

Fogail, to teach, or instruct also to dictate: *ro fhogail se iad wile*, he dictated them all (to his clerk) vid. anal. Tighern. vid *Fogadh* infra.

Fógair, *do fhógair sé*, he commanded. vid *fógradh*. also to publish.

Fogh & *Fogadh*, is the radix of the word *Foghlaim*, & of the same signification: as *do fhog sé doibh*

fáth a thurais, he instructed them with the intent of his expedition. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal*.

Fogh, Entertainment, hospitality.

Fogha, adart: also an attack, a rapt, hence *Fogh-mharach*, a sea-robber; or Pirate.

Foghail, an Inroad into an Enemy's country, robbery, &c.

Foghalaim, to plunder, to spoil. derived from *Fogh*, a rapt quod vide.

Foghailúidhe, a Robber, *fear-foghala*, the same.

Foghal, the whole.

Foghanaim, to do good, to suffice, to serve.

Foghanta & *foghantach*, good, prosperous, serviceable.

Foghantachd, goodness, prosperity, sufficiency.

Foghaoth, a gentle gale, or blast.

Foghar, a sound, a noise or voice, also a tone or accent. *Dá-fhoghar*, or *Deaghfhogharach*, a Diphthong: & *Tréagh-fhogharach*, a Triphthong.

Fogharach, echoing, resounding; loud, noisy, clamorous.

Fogharaim, to make a noise, to tingle.

Foghbhana'n, a thistle.

Foghlaim, learning, instruction.

Foghlamtheach, a novice, an apprentice, a scholar. *foghluinte* the same.

Foghlama & *foghlamtha*, learned, ingenious. *ceard foghlama*, skillful artists. sometimes written *fodh lamtha*.

Foghalaim, to commit trespass, to rob. vid. *fogh*.

FOGHLASAM, to grow pale.

FOGHLAMAIM, to learn. *d'egla go bhfohlaimfeà olc*, for fear you should learn vice.

FOGHLÚGHADH, a Ransacking, or robbing, &c.

FOGHLUINTE, a scholar or apprentice, a novice.

FOGHMHAR, the harvest.

FOGHMHORACH, a sea robber, a Pirate. vid. *Fogh*.

FOGHNAIDH, enough.

FOGHNAIM, to suffice, to do good vid. *fòghanaim*. also to serve, to be in slavery. *do ceathra trebhe fòghnaidh*, quatuor familiis inserviebat. vit. S. Patricii.

FOGHNAMH, servitude, slavery. i *fòghnamh*, in servitude. vit. S. Patric.

FOGLAIM, to loose or untie.

FOGRADH, *forfhógra* & *fógairt*, a warning, charge, or caution; also a proclamation or decree, an ordinance or déclaration.

FOGRADH & *fógraim*, to warn or caution, to order, or decree.

FOGHTHARTA, a district in Leinster, possessed anciently by the *O Nualans*.

FOGUS, near, at hand: *a bhfogus do*, near him, it's comparative & superlative is *foicse* or *foisge*, nearer or next.

Foi, i. e. *Cnàmhchoill*, the name of a place near Cashel.

FOICEALL, i. e. *formail*, a days hire or wages, a Salary. &c.

FOICHILL, to provide or prepare. *ró bhàdàr trì bliàghana ag foichill na fleighe sin*, they were three years preparing for that feast.

FOIDHBIUN, quick, smart, ready.

FOIDEASTAR, is sent, gone &c. *an sin foideastar Pilaid cursuir for*

ceann Iosa, go *tiadsadh dà agalladh*, then Pilate sent a messenger for Jesus that he may come & speak to him. L. B.

FOIDHREACH, a little Image.

FOIDHREACHDA, likeness,

FOÍGHID & *foighide*, patience, forbearance.

FOÍGHIDEACH, patient, forbearing.

FOÍGHIDEADH & *foighidim*, to bear patiently.

FOÍGHIN, a green plat, a mead.

FOIGSE & *foigsi*, nearer, or next. *ní as foigse*, nearer. *do bhí se foigse don Rìgh*, he was next to the king.

FOIL, a while. *go fóil*, yet, as yet, also a little while. *fan go fóil*, stay a while.

FOILBHEAMA, fierce, cruel, terrible.

FOILBHÉIM, a blast, also a scandal, or reproach. *foilbhéimniughadh*, idem.

FOILCHEADRADH, adjuration, conjuring.

FOILCHEADTOIR, a conjurer.

FOILEABA, a truckle bed.

FOILÉAD, a fillet, a woman's Coif.

FOILEANAIM, to follow, to go after, to hang after.

FOILEARBADH, Death.

FOILEASAN, an asp.

FOILLEACHDACH, a research.

FOILLEACHT, a track, a footstep.

FOILLÉAR, the bud of a flower.

FOILLIGHEACH, negligent, sluggish, written for *faillightheach*.

FOILLIGHEACH & *foillightheach* properly means hidden, latent. which does not exteriorly appear. our old parchments of medicine

use it frequently in this last sense.

FOILLSIGHIM & *foillsiùghadh*, to reveal or discover, to express, declare or manifest. *go bhfoillseòchad m'ainm*. that I may declare my name.

FOILLSIGHTE, manifested, made plain.

FOILLSIUGHADH, a manifestation or declaration, discovery.

FOILMEAN, a bad dress.

FOIMEAL, consumption.

FOIMHDIN, in expectation of.

FOI-NÉAL, a little cloud.

FOINSE & *foinseóg*, the ash tree.

FOINSI, wells, springs, or fountains.

FOINSON, i. e. *Foinse-amhuin* the name of a river in the county of Cork & Barony of Fermoy.

FÒIR, help thou. *foir ort fein*, save thyself. Matt. 27. 40.

FÒIR a Ship's crew, any Number of people stowed in one place. *pl fuirne*. hence *fuirion*.

FIRBHIM, to be present.

FÓIRBHRIATHRACH, an adverb.

FOIRBHRIOCH, force, power.

FOIRCEADAL, instruction, exhortation, admonition, also a lecture &c. *foircheideal* idem.

FOIRCEADALAIM, to teach, instruct, or admonish.

FÓIRCEANN, the end or conclusion. *go fóirceann na talmhan*, to the end of the earth, also the front or forehead.

FOIRCIOBAL, a Reinforcement.

FOIRDHEIRC, more excellent,

FOIREAMHAIL, steep, headlong.

FOIREDIM, to prevent.

FOIRÉGEAN, violence, constraint.

F OIRFE, old, ancient, also perfect.

FOIRFEACHD, old age: also perfection.

FOIR-FHÍACLA, the fore-teeth.

FOIRGHEALLA, witness, testimony.

FOIRGHIOL, a declaration, manifestation &c. *Foirghiol na firinne*, the manifestation of the truth.

FOIRGHIOLAIM, to prove, to declare.

FOIRGLIDHE, Nobility.

FOIRGLIDHE, true, certain.

FOIRGLIDIS, they used to swear.

FOIRGNEAMH, a building. *foirgneaghadh*, a building. *ædificium*.

FOIRGNIGHIM, to build.

FÓIRÍARACH, preposterous.

FOIRIFIGHIM, to perform or execute.

FOIRÍGHIM, to stay, to wait or delay.

FOIRIGHTHIN, aid, help, relief, succours. *foirighthin do luchd an shóigh*, a relief to the afflicted. also written *foirin* & *foirthint*.

FÓIRIM, to bless or make happy, to relieve or assist, also to heal, to save. *foir orruinn a Thíarna*, help us o Lord.

FOIRIMEAL, the utmost part, the furthestmost limit: also the circumference of a circle ex. *on meódhon go foirimeal*, a centro usque ad circumferentiam.

FOIRIMEALACH, a front; also extrinsic, on the out side.

FOIRIOMRA'DH & *foiriomràidhteadh*, a Ceremony.

FOIRIOMRA'IDHTEACH, Ceremonial.

FÓIRLEATHAN, extensive, large. *go fóirleathan*, at large, in an extensive ample manner; but in old parchments it signifies, in general, universally,

FÓIRLION, much, many.

FÓIRLIÓNADH, a completion. also a supplement.

FÓIRLIÓNADH & *foirliónaim*, to complete, to make perfect.

FÓIRLIÓNTA, complete, perfect.

FOIRM, a form or manner, an Image.

FOIRNE, dwellers, inhabitants. *na searn fhóirne*, the old Inhabitants. the plur. of *fuirion* & *fuirinne*.

FOIRNEADH, Inclination. *ar fóirneadh*, head-long.

FÓIRNEART, oppression, high hand. *ag imirt fóirnirt orruinn*, oppressing or laying a heavy hand on us.

FOIRRÉIL, manifest, apparent.

FOIRSEADH & *fuirseadh*, harrowing.

FOIRTBE, a cut, or cutting off.

FOIRTBHREATHNÚGHADH, Division.

FOIRTCHI, black, swarthy.

FOIRTCHI, i. e. *fiorthuigh*, a shoe.

FOIRTHOIN, enough.

FOIRTHEAGASG, Rudiments or introduction.

FOIRTIBE, slaughter, massacre, *foirtibe Dealbhna là hostrúighibh*: the massacre of the Delvins by the Inhabitants of Ossery. chron. scot.

FOIRTIL, able, strong, hardy, Lat. *fortis*.

FOIRTILE, the comparat & superlat. of *foirtil* signifying more hardy & most hardy by prefixing *ni bhus* or *ni as*, to imply the comparat. & *as* to signify the superlative. *ni bhus foirtile*, more hardy or brave, *an fear as foirtile*, the hardiest &c. N. B. the Irish have these particles *ni bus* & *as*, & no other to distinguish & form their degrees of

comparison as the English *more* & *most*.

FOIRTILE & *foirtileacht*, patience, greatness of soul, as in pain, sorrow, or even the agonies of Death; also courage, hardiness & intrepidity in Dangers, labour or Difficulties, like the Cardinal virtue *fortitude*.

FOIS, leasure. *ar fois*, vacant, or free from business.

FOISCIONNACH, backbiting, malice.

FOISGÍGHIM, to approach.

FOISIM, to stop or rest.

FOISITE & *foistine*, a resting or residing.

FOISTEADH, hire, hiring, wages. from the verb *fostuighim*, to hire.

FOISTEANACH, serious, also arranged, in good order. *Slúagh foisteanach*, a well ordered army, when on their march.

FOITH, about.

FOITHRE, woods.

FOITHREIBH, hunger.

FÓLA, a short day, a little while, vid *foil*.

FOLA, a garment.

FOLA, the genitive of *fuil*, blood.

FOLABHRA, a good speech, pleading, or reasoning.

FOLACH, a covering.

FOLACH, hid, secret, private, *a bhfolach*, hidden. Lat. clam, in occulto. Gothice *fulgin*, occultum.

FOLACHTAIN, toleration, forbearance.

FOLACHTAIN, water-salad; water-parsnip.

FOLADH, a cover, or covering.

FOLADH, power, ability.

FOLADHA, cattle.

FOLAID, a wimple or muffler, If. 3. 23.

FOLAÍGHEACH & *foláightheach*, secret, private, hid.

FOLAÍGHIM, to cover. *do sholuigh sé iad*, he covered them over. *do foileadh na Sleibhte*, the mountains were covered.

FOLAMH, empty, void, vacant,

FOLA'RAIM, to command, also to offer, or profer.

FOLA'RAMH or *forálamh*, an Offer.

FOLARNAIDHEACHT, equality, parity.

FOLARNAIDHEACH, equal,

FOLARTHÓIR, an Emperour.

FOLARTNAIDH, a sufficiency, enough.

FOLARTNAIDHIM, to satisfy.

FOLAS, a shoe, sandal, or slipper.

FOLCADH, a cleansing of the hair by washing the head, *folcadh cinn*, idem.

FOLCADH & *folcaim*, to water or moisten, to cleanse by water, to steep in water.

FOLFAIDH, whole, entire.

FOLG, active, nimble, quick.

FOLLACH, a kind of water-gruel; also any covering or garment.

FOLLADH, government.

FOLLAMHAN, a grace, ornament.

FOLLAMHNÚGHADH, a ruling or governing, as a Prince.

FOLLAMHNÚIGHIM, to rule or govern, to Sway, *is ionnat gein fúidhior an Tabíseach follamnaigh-feas a phopul fein*, in thee will a Chief be born who shall govern his people. L. B.

FOLLAS or *follus*, plain, evident, manifest, publick. *go follus*, openly, in the day time. *mar as follus*, as is manifest.

FOLLSCADH, a Scalding.

FOLLSÍGHIM, to make apparent, or manifest. to discover.

FOLLUSGLAN, clear, loud. *le guth Follusghlan*, with a loud voice.

FOLMHACH, that makes hollow, or empty.

FOLMHAÍGHIM, to make empty, *do folmhúigheadh é*, it was emptied.

FOLOSCAIN, a tad-pole. *Ranunculus*.

FOLOSG, a burning of heath

FOLT, the hair of the head. *go nuige an folt liath*, even unto hoary hairs. also a tail. according to the translator of the bible, ex. *corrúighion se a fholt*, he moveth his tail, Job. 40. 17. this interpretation is not just.

FOLTCHIB, a Leek.

FOLÚDHAD, to be active or nimble.

FOLUAIMNEACH, stirring, active, nimble, also prancing. *steád foluaimneach*, a prancing steed.

FOLUAMAIN, a giddy motion; also a running away or flying; a skipping.

FOLÚAR, a foot-stool.

FOLUÍGHEACH, hid, secret.

FOLUMAIN, bad cloaths.

FOMHAMÚGHADH, obeysance, humiliation.

FÓMHAR, harvest, autumn,

FÓMHARDHA, autumnal.

FOMHISGEACH, half drunk.

FÓMHOR & *fómhorach*, a Pirate, it is recorded in Irish Histories, that a certain race of Foreigners, distinguished on account of their Piracy, by the name of *Fomharaigh*, formerly infested this nation, & were at last overthrown & bani-

F O

shed dy *Lùigh Làmh fada*. this word is understood by some to mean a Giant, for *Clochán na fómharaigh* in the county of antrim, is rendered the Giant's Causeway. *fómhoraig* or rather *foghmhoraig* properly signifies sea Robbers, from *fogh* rapt or plundering & *mor*, *muir*, or *mar* the sea. vid. *Fogh*.

FONAMHAD, jeering or mockery. *sonomhad* idem.

FONAMHADACH, a Jeering person.

FONAMHADAIM, to mock, to deride.

FONN, Land, Earth.

FONN, delight, pleasure; a desire, or longing. *a tà sonn orm*, I long very much.

FONN, a tune or Song. *a bhfonnuibh diadha* in Hymns.

FONN, inclination, desire. *sonn agus faitighios*, inclination to act, accompanied with a dread of bad consequence. vid. *faitighios* sup.

FONNAD, a journey.

FONNAMHAR & *sonnmhar*, Willing, inclined or prone to.

FONNAMHAIREACHD, inclination, propensity, willingness.

FONNSA, a hoop.

FONSA, a band.

FONSAIRE & *sonsdair*, a cooper.

FONTABHRAIM, to rejoyce or be glad.

FÓR, before. Anglice *fore* in compound words,

FÓR, over, or upon. *fór shearaibh Éirionn ro cinn an Macáomh*, the youth excelled all the Irish, also beyond: into &c.

FÓR, discourse, conversation.

FÓR, protection, defence.

FÓR, Enlightening, illumination.

F O

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FORA, a seat, or bench. *foradha*, idem.

FORABAIDH, early, ripe, or before the time: *præcox*.

FORACHAIR, a watchman.

FORAÍDHEACH, fierce or cruel.

FORAÍDHEACH, fierceness, cruelty.

FORAÍGHIM, or *fairim*, to watch or guard.

FORAÍGHIS, or *foráois*, a forest: also the kennel of a fox, or the haunt of any wild Beast.

FORAIL, excess, superfluity.

FORAÍLLIM, to offer. *d'fhoráill sé doibh síth suthain*, he offered them an everlasting peace.

FORAIMH, a journey.

FORAINM, a Pronoun: also a Nickname, an Epithet.

FORAIRE, a warch or ward, *annsa bhforaire*, in the ward. *an ionadaibh foraire*, in the lurking places. rectius *forfháire*. also those that lye in ambush.

FORAITMHEADH, Remembrance.

FORA'N, anger, wrath.

FORA'N, a short verse, or versicle, a song.

FORA'NTA, angry, resolute, presumptuous.

FORAOSÓGLACH, old, ancient, an old man. *foraosbhean*, an old woman.

FORAS, knowledge, understanding.

FORAS, a ford in a River.

FORAS, old, antique, antient.

FORAS, increase, or augmentation.

FORAS, a Law, also a foundation. *foras-feasa*, a History. *foras-focal*, an Expositor or Etymologicon.

FORASDA, grave, sedate, sensible.

FORASDACHT, gravity, sobriety.

FORASNA, illustrated.

FORB, a Land-Lord.

FORBA, Land, Gr. *Phorbe*, Lat. *Herba*. also glebe Land, or the Lands annexed to a church. hence the word *Cómhorba* or *Cómhforba*, a Successor in a see or church Living. *Cómhshorba Phàttraig* S. Patrick's Successor in the see of Ard-magh. it also signifies a Lay possessor of part of the Lands annexed to a church vid. War. cap. 17, Antiq. Hib. & Girald. Camb. Itin. Camb. L. 2. c. 4. also a partner in a Benefice, such as those Laymen, who enjoy part of the tithes of a Parish by way of impropriation. vid. *Cómhshorba*.

FORBA, a tax, or contribution.

FORBACH, i. e. *cuid na Marbh*.

FORBADH, cutting, slaying, or slaughtering.

FORBAIR, to grow or encrease. *gon aire sin rò fhàs agus rò shor-bair gorta dirim ann*. in consequence a great famine encreased there.

FORBAIRT, increase, profit, emolument.

EORBAIS, a conquest. *do dhéanamh forbais for Eirinn*, to make a conquest of Ireland. vid. annal. Tighearn. & Innisfallen.

FORBAN, banns of marriage, any proclamation or Edict.

FORBAN, excess, extravagance.

FORBHAS, a snare or Ambush. vid. *Caithreim*.

FORBHRAT, a Cloak, the upper garment. *scaras iaram a forbhrat*, she afterwards spread her Cloak. *Brogan*.

FORBHFAOILEADH, mirth, rejoicing,

FORC, firm, stead-fast.

FORCADH, to teach, instruct, &c. *is a n'gaililé is comhlaine ró forcadh Josá a Easbula in na Rú-naibh diadha*. twas in Galilee Jesus instructed his Apostles fully in the divine mysteries. L. B.

FORCAR, violence: also a wooden hook.

FORCHAGRA or *forógra*, a command, an Order or decree.

FORCHAOIN, a catch or Quirk; a caption in words.

FORCHONGRA, persuasion, advice, instigation. ex. *go ró adhrad sad maca Israel an choimhdhe frí forchongra Helli an fáidh*. so that the Israelites adored God through the persuasion & solicitations of the Prophet Heli. L. B.

FORCHONGRA, a command.

FORCHONGRAIM, to bid or command.

FÓRCHROICEANN, the foreskin.

FORCMAIDH, superfluity, excess.

FORCOMAL, a binding together.

FORCRAIDH, superfluity, excess.

FORCRAIDH, Rising or dawning.

forchraidh maidhne the dawning of the day.

FORCUTH, the fore part of the head.

FORDAL, erring or straying.

FORDHABH, a lid or cover. *ar shordhubhuibh mo shùl*, upon my Eye lids.

FORDHARC, the light: also plain, manifest.

FORDHROIN, a Loin, *ód shordh-roinibh*, from thy Loins: also the womb of a Woman.

FORDULACH, erroneous.

FÓRÉIGEAN, force, a Rape, violence. but *éigean* is the common word for a rape.

FÓRÉIGNEACH,

FÓREIGNEACH, violent, ravishing, &c.

FORF, a guard.

FORFHAIRE, a watch or ward. vid. *foraire*.

FORFHAIREACH, watching, also a Watchman.

FORFHAIRIM, to watch or guard; also to lye in ambush.

FOR-FHOCAL, a bye word, a proverb.

FORFUINEÓG, a window-shutter; a wire or lattice before a window.

FORGAIRM, a convocation.

FORGHAIRIM, to provoke, also to call together.

FORGHAL & *forghall*, a Lye, Fable, or Romance.

FORGHALAIM & *foruighilim*, to tell, relate. *nár shorghuil gó*, that told or invented no Lies.

FORGHART, the forepart of the head.

FORGAS, a River in the County of Clare, which glides thro' Clonrod, Ennis, & Clare.

FORGHLACAIM, to prevent.

FORGLA, for the most part, plerumque.

FORGLA, Election, choice.

FORGHUIN, a wound.

FORGO, i. e. *sed*, jewels or precious things.

FORIGE, sincere, true.

FORIORG, a rudiment, or trial of skill.

FORLAN, force, power: hence. *An-shórlan*, is oppression, tyranny. *forlan* is also superfluity, excess of any thing.

FORLAIMH, leaping or bounding.

FORMACH, an Encrease, a Swelling.

FORMAD, i. e. *inich*, envy, a

mortal sin.

FORMALACH, an hireling.

FORMAMHAIL, of good form; or figure.

FORMAN, a type or mould.

FORMNA, much, a great deal.

FÓRNEART, violence. vid. *foirneart*.

FORNGAIRE, a command, an Offer.

FORNGABHA'IL, hardness.

FOR-OIDEAS, a Rudiment.

FOR-ÓRDHA, renowned, famous.

FÓR-ÓRDUGHADH, predestination.

FORRACH, an Angling rod: also a perch.

FORRAID, near to, hard by; also towards.

FORRÉILIM, to shine forth; also to manifest, or discover.

FORROGHEANA, served, did service, or good.

FORRÚMHA, fringes.

FORRÚMHA, sent.

FORSANAIM, to shine.

FÓRSAOILTEAN, divination.

FÓRSGAITE, fore-knowing.

FORTAN or *firthean*, tied, or bound up.

FÓRTAS, a straw.

FORTHÁ, a seat.

FORTHAN, plenty. *forthan spré*, abundance of Cattle. *forthan gro-idhe*, a stud or breed of horses.

FORTIL, strong, hardy, patient; *fortil la saoth*, strong for Labour, also courageous, brave. *ba fortíl an uair éaga*, he had fortitude at the hour of death. *laoch foirtíl*, a courageous champion. Lat. *fortis*. vid. *foirtíl*.

FORTRA'IGH, a rising. *fortraidh maidhne*, the Dawning or rising of the Day.

FÓRÚADH, a bastard red. reddish.

FORUS, a knowledge. *forus feasa*
ar *Éirinn* Notitia Hiberniæ. K.

FOS, yet, still; also. *achd fós*,
but yet; but moreover.

FOS & *Fosadh*, a delaying, sta-
ying or resting. fixing or pitching,
also a prop or buttrels, a wall or
ditch. Lat. fossa. *fos-tigh*, the wall
of a house wel. *fos*. hence the
word *Fos-long-phort*, an Encam-
pment, a camp. from *fos*, pitching
& *Long-phort* a tent, which is again
compounded of *Long*, any cove-
ring or tent made of timber, or
other matter, & *Port*, the Area or
surface of ground upon which the
house or tent is drawn. *lia muca*
gabhas fos, cum Porcorum grege
jugiter permanfit (Patricius puer.)

FOSADH, an atonement.

FOSAIDH, cessation.

FOSADH, a stopping or resting.
gan fosadh, without delay. *fosadh*
cómh-braic, a cessation of arms,
or fighting.

FOSADH & *fosaim*, to stay or
rest, to pitch, or lodge. *do fhosu-*
igh sé, he rested.

FOSCLAIM, commonly *saíd* &
written *osglaim*, to open, to un-
lock. *foiscéoltur bhúr sùile*, your
Eyes shall be opened.

FOSCUILTE or *fosgailte*, opened,
open. *go foscuilte*, publickly,
openly.

FOSGADH, a shadow, or shelter
from heat or cold. vid. *fasgadh*.
wel. *Kysgod*.

FOSLONG, a mansion, or dwel-
ling house.

FOSLONGPHORT, an Encampment,
a camp. vid. *Fos*, supra. *do rin-*
neadar foslong-phort, they encam-
ped: *ag deünamh fos-long phort*,
encamping. *ag tréigean a bhfoslo-*

ngphort, raising the siege, or de-
camping.

FOSRA, i. e. *Streathnúghadh*,
releasing, dissolution.

FOSROLAIC, heavenly, superior.
son an cheatuil fosrolaic, sonus, seu
concentus superiorum civium.

FOSTAM, to hire; also to stop.
do fhost sé an Laoch, he stopt the
champion. in contracts 'tis applied
to signify engaging a house, a ro-
om or the like, & has the same
meaning with the french word *ar-*
reter.

FOT, a Giant.

FOT, raging, storming, violent.

FORTARTNAIDHEACH, a Glutton.

FOTHA, a foundation.

FOTHA, taken away, or out of.

FOTHACH, a cough.

FOTHACH, a Lake or pond.

FÓTHANNA'N, a thistle, Lat. *Car-*
duus.

FÓTHANNA'N-BEANDUITHE, blef-
sed thistle, Lat. *Carduus benedi-*
ctus.

FOTHCHAITHREACHA, suburbs.

FOTHLAINTACH, a novice or
apprentice.

FOTHORGADH, cleansing.

FOTHRAGADH, a Bath. *amhra di*
an fothrúgadh senta impe bà de-
argladh, præclarum ipsi quod bal-
neum benedicendo vertit in cervi-
siam.

FOTHRAGHOIN, a bath, pl. *fo-*
tragthobair, idem. i. e. a well of
purification or cleansing.

FOTHRAGAIM, to bathe.

FOTHROM, a great noise, or
Rustling.

FOTHÚGHADH, a beginning.

FOUR, or *foghair*, Diphthongs
or Triphthongs. *ní rointear an fo-*
ghar na chotuibh, the Diph-or Tri-

FR

phthongs are not divided into different syllables or sounds.

F R

FRAG, a woman, or wife. ar. *grak*, & wel. *Guraig*. German. *frau*, or *frai*.

FRAG, a Hand.

FRAG, a shield, or buckler, because worn on the hand to defend the body.

FRAIDREAGHADH, a floating.

FRAIGH, a bush of hair.

FRAIGH, the sea.

FRANC, France.

FRANNCACH, a Frenchman, French. *Bolgach Fhrancach*, the French pox.

FRANNCACH or *luch Franncach*, a rat.

FRAOCH, heath, ling, or hather. Hisp. *Breco*, & Lat. *Erica*.

FRA' OCH, hunger; *fraoch fiacal*, fretting or hungry teeth. also rage, anger, fury.

FRA' OCHA' IDHE, fretful, furious, *fraochda*, idem.

FRAOCHOG, wortleberry.

FRAO-CHEARC, a Heath-poult, or Grousehen. pl. *cearca fraoich*.

FRAS, a shower.

FRAS, ready, active.

FRASACH, fruitful, showery.

FREACAIR & *freacar*, use, practice, frequency. *le freacair na Sacramente*, by frequenting the Sacraments.

FREACAR, witness, testimony.

FREACARA'N, a wrestling school, or any place of exercise.

FREACHNUGHADH, exercise. *Freachrughadh*, idem.

FREACHRA'IGHIM, to exercise or accustom; to discharge an Office or duty.

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FREACNAIRC, the present time.

FREADH, a pillaging or plundering.

FREAGARADH or *freagradh*, an Answer.

FREGARAIM, to answer, to make answer.

FREGARTHACH, answerable, accountable.

FREAGARTHÓIR, a Respondent or Defendant.

FREAGNAIM, to work or labour.

FREAGNAIRC, conversation.

FREAGNAMH, labour.

FREAGNARCAIM, to converse.

FREAGRADH & *freagraim*, to answer or reply. *do shreagair sé*, he answered.

FREA'MH & *fréamhach*, a Root: also a stock, or lineage.

FREA'MHADH & *fréamhuim*, to take root, to root. vid. *Préamhadh*.

FREANC, to make crooked, to bend.

FREANCACH, winding or turning.

FREAPADH, Medicine.

FREAPADH, a running, bounding, or skipping away other wise written. *Preabadh*.

FREASC, upwards.

FREASABHRA, opposition, reluctance. *Rígh gan freasabrá*, a King without opposition. *Rígh go bhfrasabra*, Rex cum Reluctantia, aut amulorum principum Renitentia, vid. O Flahertys ogyg. pag. 486.

FREASDAL, Serving, waiting, attending. *bean freasdail*, a Waiting woman, a Nurse tender, or Shoring woman. *freastal*, idem.

FREASDALAIM, to wait, to attend, or serve.

FREASGABHA'IL, ascension into Heaven,

FREASGAM & *freasgabham*, to climb, to ascend.

FRECHOIMÉUD, to reserve.

FRÉMACH, fundamental.

FRESCI, a Reflection, or supposition.

FRESCRE, brittle, withered.

FRESLIGH, anger, resentment.

FRÉUNAIDHE, a foundation.

FRÉUNAIDHIM, to found, or establish.

FRÍ or *Frià*, in old Irish manuscripts, is the same as our modern *air*, or *re*; *fris*, the same as *leis*, or *ris*; *friom*, as *liom*, or *riom*; *friot* as *leat*, or *reat*; *friu* as *leo*, or *riu*; *frinn*, as *linn*. &c.

FRÍALTA, freed.

FRÍOCHNAMH, care, diligence, circumspection.

FRÍOCHNA'MHACH, diligent, careful, circumspect. *go friòchnámhach*, carefully.

FRÍOCHTALAIM, to fry or parch.

FRÍOCHTA'N & *friochtáil*, a frying-pan. *frios-aighean*, idem.

FRÍOSGRAIM, to answer.

FRÍOTAL, a word, Interpretation: *fear friotail*, an interpreter. *seimhfriotal*, politeness.

FRÍOTHBHRUTH, a refusal or denial.

FRÍOTH-CHANTAIREACHD, Recantation.

FRÍOTH-CHOIDHEAS, antipathy.

FRÍOTHOLA, a covenant.

FRÍOTOLAMH, service, attendance.

FRÍOTHRA'DHAIM, to contradict.

FRÍOTHSAILLEIDHEAR, that shall be served.

FRISCART, an answer.

FRISCIM, to hope.

FRISCIS, hope, expectation.

FRISMBEART, to betray or deceive, to kill or murder. Ex. *neach frismbeart a Thiarna: Nir-bhad ile a libhearna*; *go mbeartaid namhaid a cheann: a ghabhair*, is a *dhuibhgheann*. i. e. whoever shall betray his Lord, let his habitations be not numerous, let his enemies deprive him of his head, and of his horse, and of his sword.

FRISNEIDH, he told or said.

FRISNINNIE, attendance.

FRIOGCABHSAD, they stood up or arose.

ERITH, *do frith sé*, he was found, or he behaved or acted. *do frith go maith liom é*, he behaved well to me.

FRITH, a wild mountainous place, *fraoich* Heath, has an affinity with this word. hence *frithne*, quod vide.

FRITH, profit, gain, advantage.

FRITHBHEARTAIM, to object, or contradict.

FRITHBHUAITEACH, is often used in old parchments which treat of medicine. as *leighios frithbhuiteach* *medecina reperssiva*, a healing, or preserving remedy.

FRITHCHEDAIDH, a Witnessing, a testimony.

FRITHEÓILTE, *Luchd fritheóilte*, servants, waiting men or woman, attendants. rectius *fritheóilte*.

FRITHÍGHIDH, attending, serving, waiting.

FRITHIR, earnest, eager, fervent.

FRITHNE, an Uninhabited wood or mountain. ex. *a bhfrithne na coonaire*, in the mountainous or bye roads.

FRITHÓIGHEAN, a frying pan.

FRITHSHEARC, a return of love,

F R

a mutual regard.

FRI THEACHT, a returning back.

FROGHAIM, wrong, or injury.

FROITHLIN, a whelm or whirl.

FROMHADH & *fromhaim*, to try, to taste; to examine, to enquire.

FROMHADH, a trial.

FROMHTHA, tried, experienced.

duine fromhtha, an experienced man.

FROS, dark, obscure.

FROTHAL, a whelm or whirl.

F U

FÚ, under, into &c. like *fo*, *fà*, *fé*, *quæ vid.*

FÚACH, a word.

FÚACHAID, a jilt, a tricking, intriguing harlor.

FÚACHAS, a cry; an outcry. *fuacas*, idem.

FÚACHASACH, a den, a cave, a hole. *a tà fuàchsaighe ag na sionnachaidh*, the foxes have holes.

FUA'CHD, cold, chillness.

FÚACHDA, an Engraver.

FÚACHDA'N, a Sore on the heel occasioned by extraordinary cold, a gibby heel.

FÚAD, a Bier. Lat. *feretrum*.

FÚADACH, a running away with, a rapt. *fuadach mná*, the running away with a woman. *Luchd fuadaigh*, a Press gang.

FÚADACHD, Robbery, depredation.

FÚADAIM, to Snatch away, to sweep off, to run away with, *do shuàdaigh an Amhan iad*, the River swept them away. *fuaduighim* idem.

FÚADH & *Fuath*, hatred, aversion.

FÚADH, i. e. *Cróchar*, a bier.

F U

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FÚADHMHAR, odious, hateful.

FÚADHMHAIREACHT, abomination, detestation.

FÚADAR, haste; also a preparation to do a thing.

FÚADARACH, active, diligent.

FÚADRADH, to cross or hinder.

FÚADHUIGHEAGH, ravenous.

FÚADUIGHTE, taken away, snatched away.

FUAGHA'IL, sewing or stitching.

FUAGHALA, a ring.

FÚAGHAIM, to sew or stitch, *fuàghalam*, idem. *do shuaigheadar duil-leòdha fige dà chèile*, they sewed fig leaves together.

FÚAGARTHA, proclaim'd, published.

FÚAGRA, a proclamation.

FÚAGRAIM, to admonish, or proclaim.

FÚAID, a Remnant.

FÚAIDHLEAN, anger, or fury.

FÚAIDRIM, to stagger, or reel.

FÚAILFEADH, to leap or skip.

FÚAILFHEADA'N, the ureter.

FÚAIM, a sound, a rebounding noise.

FÚAIMEAMHAIL, resounding, rebounding.

FUAIMETURAIG, the herb fumatory; Lat. *fumaria*.

FÚAIR-CHREATHAIM, to shiver with cold.

FÚAIRE, cold.

FÚAIR-GHREADADH, a warming blast.

FÚAIRIM, to find, to discover.

FUAL, urine, also water.

FUALACHTADH, to boil. *do ghnidte Jacob amhail sen, & fualachta an mionàn & tug dà aithir é*, Jacob did so, & the kid being boiled, he gave it to his father. L. B.

FÚALAN, a chamber pot.

- FÙALAS, a tribe or family.
 FÙALASCA'IDHE, Osiers, small twigs.
 FÙAL-BHROSTACH, a Diuretick: a Medicine to provoke urine.
 FÙALIOSG, the strangury.
 FÙAL-LOSGADH, difficulty of urine.
 FÙAMAN, a shade or shadow
 FÙAMAN, whiteness.
 FÙAMAN, a rebound.
 FÙAMNAIM, to sound, to rebound.
 FÙAMSE, under me.
 FUAN, cloath, veil &c.
 FUANAIM, to cover, to cloath.
 FUAR, cold, chilly.
 FÙARADH, a cooling. or making cold.
 FÙARADH & fùaraim, to make cold, to cool. *d fùar an anbhruth*, the broth is cold. to make cold, to cool.
 FUARAGHAM, to nourish, cherish, &c.
 FUARA'LACH, cold, chilly, *fua-ranta*, idem.
 FUARA'N, a spring or fountain, also any water wherein cattle stand to cool themselves.
 FUARASDAIR, Iudicious. *a mb-reith ùghdair fhuàrasdair*; in the opinion of a Iudicious author.
 FÙARBHALADH, an ungrateful scent, a stench.
 FUAR-CHRA'BHADH, Hypocrisy; or indevotion.
 FUAR-CRA'IBHTHEACH, an Hypocrite. it rather means tepid in acts of religion & devotion.
 FUARDACHD, coldness.
 FÙARNADH, a controversy.
 FÙASCAR, fright, affrighting, or terrour.
 FUA'SCRAIM, to put to flight,

- FUASGLADH, a ransom; also Redemption. *fuasgalt* idem.
 FUA'SGLADH & fùasglaim, to redeem, to set at liberty.
 FUASGLUIGHTHEOIR, or *Fuasgaltòir*, the Redeemer or Saviour. *Josa fuasgaltòir an Chine daona*, Jesus the Redeemer of Mankind.
 FUA'SNADH, to astonish: *do fùas-nadh agus do himeagladh an luchd coimèada bhé fòr an adhnacal*; i. e. the guards of christ's sepulchre were astonished & terrified. L. B.
 FÙASNUIDTHEACH, tumultuous.
 FÙATH, hatred, aversion, abhorrence.
 FÙATH, an Image, a Spectre, or apparition.
 FÙATHADH & fùathaim, to hate, abhor, or dislike.
 FÙATHADH, a detestation; or abhorring.
 FÙATHAIS, a Den, or cave.
 FÙATHÓG, an armour or Coat of mail.
 FUBAL or *Pubal*, a General's tent, or Pavilion, Lat. *papilio* & *Prætorium*.
 FUBHA, a hurt or scar.
 FÙBTADH, threats, or menaces.
 FUD, amongst. *ar fud na lùatha*, among the ashes.
 FUG, *ròs fug bàs*, i. e. *do fùair bàs*. that died.
 FUGHÓG, a thrum, a loose thread, or end in weaving cloth.
 FUIBIGE, an argumentator, or Disputant. *bi ad fuibige, na tréig troid*, be a disputant, argue on.
 FÚICHEACHT, dust, leachery.
 FUIDBH, a knob or bunch.
 FUIDHEACH, with joy or thanks.
 FUIDHIR, gain, profit.
 FUIDHIR, a word.
 FUIDHIR, a veil,

FUIDHIR, a hireling.
 FUIDHRE, attendants, servants
 &c, plur. of *fuidhir*.
 FUIDRHEACH, naked, or exposed.
 FUIGHEAL, *fuighiol* & *fuighleach*,
 a Relique; also a remnant,
 FUIGHEALL, *no fughall*, judg-
 ment.
 FUIGHEALL, a word.
 FUIGHIM, to get or obtain.
 FUIGIM, to leave or forsake, to
 abandon. *d'fuir a thir*, he for-
 sook his country.
 FUIGHLE, words or expressions,
 language.
 FUIGHLIM, to say or speak; to
 tell, relate.
 FUIL, blood, gore,
 FUILEACH, bloody.
 FUILEADH, increase, profit, gain,
 FUILIAT, bloody,
 FUILIDHE, blood-red.
 FUILIM, to be, *c'ait a bhfuil tú*,
 where art thou? *vid filim*.
 FUILINGEACH, enduring, patient.
 FUILINGEACH, armed with a
 shield, or spear.
 FUILLEADH, a reward.
 FUILTEACH, bloody, cruel.
 FUILTEACHD, blood-shed.
 FUIN, the end or termination of
 any thing: *fuine Làoi*, the end
 of the day or evening. also a bound
 or limit. Lat. *finis*.
 FUINEADH & *fuinim*, to knead
 bread. hence perhaps *Baruighion*,
 i. e. *bara-fhuine* a Cake of bread.
vid. Bairighin. also to dress meat.
marbhtiar leat mionàn agus fuinn-
tear iaram è & tabhair do Isaac.
 here it means dressed & prepared.
 FUINEADH, a boiling.
 FUINGEALL, an Idiot.
 FUINNEOG, a window. *tríd an*

fhuinneog, thro the window, pl.
fuinneoga.
 FUINSEADN & *fuinseann*, an ash
 tree. alias *oinseog* & *oinsean*.
 FUINNSEOG COILLE, the herb cal-
 led *virgo pastoris*.
 FUINTE, kneaded.
 FUINTEOIR, a Kneader, a baker.
 FUINTEORACHD, the trade of
 kneading, or baking.
 FUIREACH, delay: *ag fuireach*,
 staying, waiting, or expecting.
 FUIREACHAIR, deliberate. *go fu-*
ireachair, deliberately: also violent,
go fraochuighe fuireachair, fretful
 & violent.
 FUIREADH, a preparation; also
 a feast.
 FUIREANAL, a chamber, rather
urinal.
 FUIRIDHTE, ready, prepared;
 also sensible, ancient, old.
 FUIRION, furniture, also the
 crew of a ship, also any assem-
 bled body or association of peo-
 ple. genit. *fuirinne*; *foirne*, pl.
 FUIRMEADH, a travelling, or
 going.
 FUIRMEADH, humiliation, les-
 sening.
 FUIRMHEADH, a seat.
 FUIRMHEAL, tired, fatigued.
 FUIRMHIDH, hard.
 FUIRNEIS, a furnace. Lat. *furnus*,
 a stove.
 FUIS, active, thrifty.
 FUITE, a sound, or reiterating
 Noise.
 FUITHE, under her, or it.
 FUITH, a rag of cloath.
 FUITHIR, good Land. from *so*
 good, & *tír* Land.
 FULA'IR, is a verb impersonal.
 it has the negative *ni*, or *nàch*

before it, & then signifies must, as. *nì fulàir dhamh*, I must. *sé nàch fulàir do ghairmeadh*, he must be called. when *rob*, *dob* for *ro ba*, or *do ba*, &c. which are affirmatives go before, it has a contrary meaning. as *as fulàir duit*, you are free or at liberty. so that when a negative comes before this verb, it implies a necessity or obligation to do a thing, but an affirmative dispenses with the obligation & sets at Liberty, Like the Lat. verbs, *caveo*, *timeo*.

FULANG, patience, forbearance. *fulang fada* or *fad-shulang*, Gr. *macrothumia*, longanimity. also a foundation, a prop or buttress. *fulang ùgh*, a prop or shore-post put under the weak parts of the wall or timber of a house to prevent it's falling. also a stud or boss. *Le fulangaibh airgid*, with studs of Silver. Cant. i. ii.

FULANGAIM, to endure, to bear with, also to prop or support.

FULLA, a Lie, falshood, or untruth. *gan fhulla*, truly, sincerely, certainly,

FULLA, a leaping or skipping.

FULLON, an ornament.

FULLANGUIDHE, a sufferer. *Luchd fullanguidhe*, sufferers, patients.

FULRADH & *fulshruth*, corruption, corrupt blood or gore. *fol-racht*, idem.

FÚM, under me. i. e. *fu mé: fú*, *fò* or *fa*, idem.

FUN, Land, or ground, Earth.

FURACHAS, expectation.

FURA'IL & *furàileamh*, an Offering; a command; also incitement, instigation.

FURAIN, plenty, abundance.

FURA'LAIM, to offer, to incite, provoke, &c.

FURMUIR, a prompting or exciting.

FURNAIDHE, a dwelling, resting, staying.

FURRA'NACH, civil, obliging.

FURTACHD, ease at the crisis of a disorder. also comfort, relief.

FURTAIGHIM, to help or relieve. *d'firtaigh orruinn ion ar neasbaidhibh*. he relieved us in our wants.

FURTAIGHTHEOIR, a helper or comforter.

FURTHAIN, satiety, sufficiency.

FÚTHA, under them: i. e. *fú iad. fútha-síos*, underneath all,

REMARKS ON THE LETTER G.

G Is the seventh Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is ranked by our Grammarians in the number of heavy consonants called by the Irish *Consoineadha troma*, but when it is aspirated or marked with a (h) subjoined to it, it is counted one of the light consonants, called *consoineadha éadroma*. in this aspirated state, (g) being the initial letter of a word, is pronounced like y in the English words, York, young, &c. or like the Spanish (j) consonant in the words Jesus, Joseph but (g) aspirated by a subjoined (h) in the middle or end

end of a word, is rendered quite quiescent or suppressed in the pronunciation. Thus the words *tighearna*, a Lord, & *Righ* a King, are pronounced *Tiearna* & *Rí*. but (G) in it's unaspirated & natural state has always the same strong power with the Greek gamma. The very figure of the Letter (G) in some of our old parchments is not essentially dissimilar to some of the cuts of the old Abrahamic & phœnician Gimel in the first Alphabet or middle column of Dr. Bernard's table of old Alphabets published by Dr. Morton. The Hebrews called this Letter Gimel, as we are assured by Grammarians, from its crooked figure bearing some resemblance to a camel, which in Hebrew is called *gamel* or *gamal*, & to observe it by the bye, *Gamal*, as well as *camul*, is the Irish for a camel. In the Cadmean & Ionic alphabet, to be seen in the 8th column of Dr. Bernard's table, this Letter (G) is called *Gamla*, which is but a variated writing of the Hebrew *gimel* or *gamel*, or the Syrian *gomal*, as the gamma of the less ancient Greeks is likewise but a different utterance of the Ionic word *gamla*.

It hath been observed in the remarks on the letter (C), that it is naturally commutable with (g); both letters being of the same organ & very nearly of the same power, & hence, in our old parchments they are written indifferently for each other; of which practice some examples have been cited. I can't however but be of opinion, that this indifference should be limited, & that the general & unlimited use of it should naturally be deemed abusive; for the most ancient Alphabets of the Hebrews, Phœnicians, Syrians, & Greeks, have the *gimel* & *Caph*, or the gamma & cappa, as two distinct letters of different powers or functions, & consequently those letters are to be regarded as two different radicals of words, in the original elementary formation of all dictions. The same indifference, or interchangeable use of the Letters (g) & (C) in the Latin tongue, and the latter being generally substituted in the place of the former, appears from ancient Roman Inscriptions, & most particularly from that of the *columna Rostrata*, erected in honour of *Dulius* the Consul, wherupon were ingraven the words *Macistratos*, *Leciones*, *pucnando*, *Carthacinenses copias*, instead of *Magistratos*, *Legiones*, *pugnando*, *Carthaginenses*. from the manner of this inscription some writers have concluded, that the Letter (g) was not in the Roman Alphabet, nor used in the Latin tongue till after the first Punic war: & Plutarch informs us, that it was brought in by *Sp. Carvilius*; wherefore *Diomedes* calls it *nova consona*. but there is this other foundation for judging that the Latins had the gamma or (g) from the beginning, as a quite different Letter from the Cappa; viz. That inasmuch as they received their Alphabet from the Greeks, who had theirs from the Phœnicians; and as the Phœnician Alphabet had always the *gimel* or (g) different from the *Caph* or (C); both which different letters were also from the beginning in the old Ionic Alphabet, as appears by Dr. Bernard's 8th. Alphabet, column 9th. of

his table, it follows that the Latins had also from the beginning both these Letters with different powers or functions. Nor do I believe it will ever appear, that the old Romans wrote *cenus*, *ceneratio*, *caudium*, for *genus*, *generatio*, *gaudium*, & other such words, which I cant but think were always written with a gamma or (g) different from (C), the primitive Latin Alphabet, as well as the old Ionic, contained the Letter K or kappa, which served for a (C) as well as for a (K), in the same manner as the Ionic gamla served for a (G) & a (C). but as the Letter (k) was not agreeable to the genius of the Latin tongue, to serve instead of which the Latins changed the gamma into a (C), & then made a separate Letter of the gamma or (g) which they removed into the seventh place, with a figure or shape not much different from their (C) which remained in the place of the primitive gamma; this change of place was doubtless what gave occasion to Diomedes to call the (g) a new consonant. the bare inspection of the old Latin Alphabet derived from the Ionic, as it was used by the Romans about 714 years before Christ, to be seen in Dr. Mortons edition, column 17. will be sufficient to justify what hath been now advanced. in the mean time we should not have forgot to observe, that the name of the Letter (G) in Irish, is *gort*, which signifies the Ivy-tree, vulgarly called *eidhneán*, Lat. *hædera*. our Grammarians commonly use (cc) or double (c) instead of (g), especially when the radical word begins with (C) as a *ccosa*, their feet; a *ccinn*, their heads; which are pronounced a *gosa*, a *ginn*: but the most correct manner of writing them & the like words, is, a *g'cosa*, a *g'cinn*, &c.

G A

GA', is sometimes put for *ag*, as *gà smùaineadh* thinking, meditating. *gà rádh*, saying, &c.

GA', the same as *Cá*, as *gà has*, whence? *Gà fad*, how long, how far?

GA or *Gath*, a Spear or Javelin.

GABA'ISDE, colewort, collyflower, or cabbage.

GABHA, or *gobha*, a smith. *nír frith gábha*, there was no smith found. plur. *Gabhann*, *Gaibhne*, *Gaibhnibh*. hence *Gabhaineacht*, smithery.

G A

GA'BHA, want, danger, need, occasion. a *ngábhaibh aimhne*, in danger of Rivers.

GABHA'IL, to take, to make Prisoner, to bind in fetters, hence *gabhann* a prison; is like the word *Cabhal*, which in the Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldean & Arabic Languages signifies *Ligavit*, *constrinxit*, *compedivit*. vid. Henricus Opius's Lexicon Hebræo-Chaldæo-Biblicum. do *gabhadh an Laoch le Bìodhbhaibh*, the Hero was made Prisoner by the Enemies. *Chum a gha-*

bhàla, in order to take him, hence *gabhaltas* &c. vid. *gabham*.

GABHA'IL, spoil or booty. plur. *gabhàla*, also a conquest. *Leabhar na gabhàla*, the Book of conquests. *fear gabhàla*, a conquerour.

GABHA'IL-cine, the ancient Law of Gavelkind; formerly used in Ireland, by which the Lands of the chiefhouse of a family were divided & subdivided among it's branches or Descendants, hence the *Gavel kind* of the English; an universal custom amongst the Anglo-Saxons, as well as among the Britans & Irish.

GABHAL, the fork or groin. *Gabhail fir, no mnà*, a man or woman's fork, as well as groin. hence *Gabhluighadh Geinealthaigh*, the branches of a family. note that *Glùn* & *glùine* the knee, is also used in Irish to express a generation, descent, or degree of consanguinity, as *gabhal* the fork is used to express the collateral branches. and this is agreeable to the stile of the primitive Hebrews, who expressed their descents or generations from those inferior parts of Man, as in Gen. cap: 49. 10. *Dux de femore ejus*.

GABHA'LTUS, any Land-property or possession obtained by conquest or otherwise; it is now used to signify a farm or piece of Land rented from a Landlord to his tenant.

GABHAM, to take or receive; also to beat; also to pass, or go by: *gabhaidh airm*, take ye up arms. *gabhaidh leis*, receive ye him. *do gabhadar do chlochaibh air*, they beat him with stones, or they stoned him. *an fearann ar ghabhamair thríd*, the Land we passed thro. *do*

ghabhadar crann, they landed. *Gabham abhràin*, let us sing Songs. *do ghabhadar seilbh*, they took possession.

GABHANN, a goal or prison: it is now more commonly used to signify a pound to confine cattle on account of trespass.

GABHAR or *Cabhar*, a goat. *Gabhhar-chró*, or *Gabhhar-Lann*, a goat fold; also a stable, *Gabhhar ulcha*, a goat's beard. plur. *Gabhra* & *Gabhraibh*. Lat. *caper* & *capri*.

GABHARACH, skipping, bounding. Gr. *gauros*, *hilaris*.

GABHLA, a spear or lance.

GABHLACH & *Gabhlanach*, forked, divided.

GABHLAIM, to spring or shoot out: *go ngabhlóchuidh arís*, that it will sprout out again.

GABHLA'N, a branch, the fork of a tree or branch.

GABHLÓG, any forked piece of timber used to support a house, also a forked instrument used in making hay.

GABHLÚGHADH, Propagation; also genealogy. *Gabhluighadh Cloinne Éibhir fhinn*, the genealogical branching forth of the Posterity of Heber fionn.

GABHRA'N, Goren in the County of Killkenney, anciently possessed by the *o shillilanes*, & the *o Guidhthines*.

GABHTHA, taken. *gabhta na Phríosùnach*, taken Prisoner.

GABHUIN or *Gamhuin*, a Calf: hence *Gabhanach* & *Gabhnach*, a Stripper, i. e. a cow that has a grown calf or heiffer, as the word *Làogh-ligheach* or *Loìlgheach* is a milch cow, or a cow that lately calfed, from *Làogh* a young calf, & *Lí-*

gheach a heiffer, because the cows first care is to lick her calf.

GA'BLA, a cable.

GACH, each, every. *gach nduine*, each man. *gach nàon*, every one. *gach uile*, all in general.

GAD, a withe, or twisted twig, or osier.

GAD & *gadadh*, a stealing or taking away.

GADADH & *gadaim*, to take away, to carry off by stealth, to steal.

GADA, or *gadtha*, stolen, taken away. *gadaidhte*, idem.

GADA'IDHE, a thief.

GADA'N, a voice, a noise.

GADH, or *Gath*, an arrow, a dart. *do chur gadh gear trí na chroidhe*, he pierced his heart with a sharp dart: also a Ray or beam: as *gadh-gréine* a Sun-beam.

GADH, a skirmish, fighting.

GA'DH, peril, want. vid. *Gabha*.

GADHAIM, or *gàidhim*, to pray, to intreat.

GADHAR, or *Gaighear*, a Dog, a Mastiff.

GADUIGHE, a thief.

GADUIGHIM & *goidim*, to steal.

GAF, or *Gafa*, a hook, or any curved instrument, is like the Hebrew *Caph*, which means a crookedness or curvature, vid. opitius's Lexic. hence the name of the letter *coph*.

GAFANN, Hen-bane.

GA'G, a cleft or chink.

GA'GACH, leaky, full of chinks.

GA'GADH, a cleft.

GA'GADH & *gàgaim*, to split.

GA'I or *gàoi*, a Lie, or untruth. *gò*, idem.

GAIBHNE, the plur. of *Gabha*, a smith.

GAIBHNEACHD, the smith's trade.

GA'IBHTHEACH, a person in want, also one that is constantly craving for relief. also complainant, querimonious, ex: *duine gàibhteach*, a querulous man.

GAIDHBHIN, a little study or closet.

GAIGE, a proud coxcomb.

GAIGE, stammering or stuttering.

GAIL & *gal*, smook, vapour, fumes.

G A I L E or *guile*, the stomach, analogous to the french *Gueule*, the throat. hence the Latin *gula* means gluttony.

G A I L E A D H & *Gailim*, to evaporate.

GAILÍN, a Parasite.

GAILMHEACHD, flattery, soothing.

GAILL, *no adgaill*, he spoke to; vid. *agalla*.

GAILLCHEARC, a Duck or drake.

GAILLEACH, the gum.

GAILLÉAN, a strange or foreign bird.

GAILLIAN, a dart, or arrow.

GAILLIAN, the name of a tribe of the *Fir-bolgs* or Belgians, a colony that came to Ireland before the scots. from this tribe of Belgians *cóige gaillian* the Irish name of the province of Leinster is supposed to be derived.

GAILLIM, to hurt.

GAILLIMH, Galway, the Chief city of the Province of Connaught.

GAILLSEACH, an Ear-wig, a very nimble insect, dangerous to come near persons Ears.

GAIMHEAN, a skin or hide.

GAIMHGIN, a skillet.

GAIN, *Gainneach*, & *gainimh*, Sand.

GAIN, clapping of hands, applause.

GAINCHEAP, a pillory, or pair of stocks.

GAINE, hunger, scarcity.

GAINE, a Shaft; also sand.

GAINEAMHART, a sandy-stone.

GAINEÓIR, an archer.

GAING, Jet, or agate stone.

GAINMHEIN, sandy. *le clochaibh gainmhein*, with gravel stones.

GAINNE, poorer, the comparat of *gann*, poor, needy.

GA'INNE, a reed or cane, an arrow. *còmh dìreach le gàinne*, strait as an arrow.

GAINNE, scarcity, from *gann*, scarce.

GA'INNEACH, a place where reeds or canes grow.

G'AIR, an outcry, a rejoicing: also Laughter. *do rin gaire*, he laughed. *gàir ghola*, a lamentable weeping, or outcry.

GAIRBHE & *Gairbheacht*, roughness, harshness, tartness.

GAIRBH-ÉADACH, a coarse garment.

GAIRBHEÒIL, big-liped.

GAIRB-SHÍHN, rough weather, a tempest, or violent storm. wel *Garu-hin*.

GA'IRDHEACHUS, pleasure, joyfulness, *Gàirdeas*, idem.

GA'IRDIA'N, a guardian.

GA'IRDÍGHEADH, or *Gàirdughadh*, a rejoicing, or congratulating.

GA'IRDIM & *gàirdíghim*, to rejoice or be glad.

GAIRDÌN, a garden. *Garrdha* idem.

GA'IRE, Laughter.

GAIRE, reparation, or amendment, also good luck or auspices. *ex: s'en gaire genair*, *fælicibus auspiciis natus est*. in vit. S. Patric.

GA'IREADH, a bawling or calling.

GAIREADH, a vault.

GAIRFECC, gelatinus; a demple, or dent on the cheek.

GAIRG, a Diver; or a Cormorant, & *Gairgeann*, idem.

GAIRGHEAN, a niece.

GAIRGÍN, dung, ordure.

GAIRGIRE, a Diver.

GAIRGRE, a Pilgrim's habit. *gairgín*, idem.

GAIRID, short; lately. comparat. *gairde*, sooner.

GAIRLEÓG, garlick.

GA'IRIM, to extoll, to rejoice, to laugh. gr. *chairò*, gaudeo, *do ghàireadar an phobul*, the people rejoiced.

GAIRIM, to call, to bawl or shout, *gairim air*, I call upon him. *gàiredis*, Let them shout: also to invite. *gairim-scoile* à convocation. *gairim ghiolla*, a cryer.

GAIRIM, a title, a calling, or qualification.

GAIRIMIM, to call, to qualify, to dub.

GAIRINGEAN, a niece.

GAIRRAIM, a short form, or compendium.

GA'IRRFHIA'CH, a Raven or vulture.

GAIRRIGEACH, rocky, full of rocks or cliffs.

GA'IRSEAMHAIL, wanton.

GA'IRSEAMHLACHD, Lewdness, debauchery.

GAIRSEICLE, a short life, from *gearr*, short, & *seicle*, *saogal*, life. Lat. *saeculum*. Gall: *siecle*.

GAIRTE, a narrow path.

GAIRTEIL, a garter.

GAIS, a torrent, or stream. pl. *gisibh*: rectius *cais* & *caise*, pl. *caisibh*.

GAISDE, a gin or trap, to ensnare

rats, Deer, or any beast. *gaiſte*, the ſame.

GAISDIDHEAS, painting.

GAISGE, bravery, feats of arms. *Luchd gaisge*, brave men.

GAISGEAMHAIL, valiant, warlike, brave.

GAISGEAMHLACHD, the doing valiant actions.

GAISGÍDHEACH, a champion. rectius, *gas ſciathach* from *gas* a warior, & *ſciath*, a ſhield. vid. *gas* & *gasra* infra.

GAISIM, to flow, Anglo-Sax. *gush*.

GAISTE & *gaiſteag*, a ſnare, gin or trap, a wile, *angaiſtibh an Diàbhail*, in inſidiis Diaboli. vid. *gaſt*.

GAISTIM, to trepan or deceive.

GAISTÍN, a crafty fellow, alſo ingenious, thrifty. *caíſtín* idem. *caisín cloch*, a little bird of the ſame ſize with a wren.

GAITIN, a brief, an abridgement.

GAL & *Gail*, ſmoak, vapour, exhalation. Lat. *Caligo*.

GAL, a puff or gale, a ſteam; alſo heat: Lat. *caleo*, to be hot. *gal gàoiſthe*, a gale of wind.

GAL, a blaſt, or flame. *gal ſuip*, a blaſt or flame of ſtraw.

GAL, warfare, a battle, &c. *gala aoinſhir*, a Duel. alſo courage, valour.

GAL & *gàol*, kindred, relations.

GALABHAS, a Paraſite.

GALACH, valour, courage, fortitude. alſo valiant, brave. *Duách galach*, *Duachus* the brave, or valiant. *Galann*, idem.

GALANN, an Enemy. wel. *Gelyn*.

GALAR, a diſeaſe, or diſtemper. pl. *galra*.

GALASTAIR, or *ad galaſtair*; they ſpoke to; from *aggalladh*.

GALBA, rigour, hardneſs. Lat. *chalybs*, ſteel.

GALBHAÍGHIM, to be hot, or warm.

GALBHOLGACH, the French-pox.

GALGADH, ſtout, valiant, a champion.

GALIA, a helmet, or military cap, a hat. Lat. *Galea*.

GALL, according to the modern acceptation of the word ſignifies an Engliſhman: as *ſean-ghaill*, the old Engliſh, or ſtrongbonians. the Danes or any other foreigners are in Irish writings called *Gaill*. but the true meaning of the word is *Galli*, the Gauls, thoſe from ancient Gaul, now called France; vid. Remarks on the letter A.

GALL, a Rock, or ſtone. plur. *Gailleachuibh*.

GALL, a cock. Lat. *gallus*. alſo a Swan.

GALL TRÚMPA, a trumpet, or clarion.

GALLA, brightneſs, beauty.

GALLINGA, a Diſtrict in meath anciently belonging to a tribe of the *O Haongusaídh*, or Henneſſys: it was called *gaillinge-beg*, to diſtinguiſh it from *gallingamor*, now the Barony of Galen in the County of Mayo, anciently the Eſtate of the O Hara's deſcended from *Cor-mac galingach* great grandſon of *Oliol-olum*, King of *Munſter* & *Leath mogh* in the beginning of the third century.

GALLUCH, a Rat.

GALLÚNACH, Soap.

GALMA, & *galba*, hardneſs.

GALRÚGHADH, divination.

GALTACH or *Galltach*, a Gaul. vid. Lhuyd Archæol. tit. 1. pag. 23. col. 3.

GAMAINÉACH, *go gamaineach*, scarcely, hardly.

GAMAINIGHE, scarcity.

GAMAL, a fool or stupid person, is the same in Letters & sound with the Hebrew *Gamal*, which means a camel, the most stupid of all Beasts. vid. Jes. 21. 7.

GAMAL or *camul*, a camel.

GAMH, winter. corn: *Guav*.

GAMHANN, a Ditch.

GAMHANRA, the place called *Irrus* in the County of Mayo.

GAMHNACH, vid. *Gabhuin*, a stripper or unbullied cow.

GAMHUIN or *Gabhuin*, a calf; a yearling: *magh-ghabhuin*, a Bear. *Gabhuin-rúadh*, a yearling Deer.

GAN, without. Lat. *sine*, *gan* òr, fine Auro. *gan mac*, fine filio. *olim can* & *cean* in old parchments.

GANAIL, a rail, a fold.

GANGAID, falshood, deceit.

GANGAIDEACH, false, deceitful. also pitiful, narrow-hearted.

GANGAIDEACHT, craft, knavery, deceit.

GANN, scarce, little, short.

GANNAIL, Lattices.

GANRA, a gander.

GANTAN, hunger.

GAOD, a swan.

GAOI, prudence, wisdom.

GAOI, or *gó*, an Untruth, or Lye.

GAOIDEANTA, idle, slothful.

GAOIDHEAN, a false colour, a counterfeit.

GAOIDHIOL, an Irish-man, also a Highlander of Scotland.

GAOIL, a family or kindred. *fear gaoil*, a Kinsman. *Bràthair-*

gaoil, a man of the same tribe or clan.

GAOILEAG, the Irish tongue.

GAOINE, good.

GAOINE, goodness, honesty.

GAOIS & *gaos*, wisdom, prudence.

GAOITH, from *gaoth*, wind.

GAOITHREÓG, a blast or blowing.

GAOLAM, to break.

GAORSTE, a whirl wind.

GAOSMHAR & *gaosmhur*, prudent, skillful, *gaoth*, idem.

GAOTH, a dart, also a stitch, or shooting pain.

GAOTH, the wind. *gaoth rúadh*, a blasting wind. *gaoth ghuáirdeàin*, a whirl wind. *anfadh gaoithe*, a tempest.

GAOTH, the sea.

GAOTH, wise, prudent.

GA'OTH, pains. *gaótha inmhéo-danacha*, interior pains.

GAOTH, theft. *mnà-gaóithe*, thievish women.

GAOTHA, streams left at low-water.

GAOTHACH & *gaothànach*, windy. *Gaothmhur*, idem.

GAÓTHMHAR, painful. *cnéadh*

Gaóthmhar, a painful wound.

GAÓTHMHAIREACHT, pain or great anguish, proceeding from a sickness or wound. this word is common in old writings of medicine.

GAÓTHRA'IGHIM, to winnow.

GAR, desert, merit, or commendation.

GAR, near, nigh to. *angar*, near, at hand. *do dhruid aimsir angar*, the time drew near. *rò-ghar*, very nigh. *cómh-ghar*, equally near. also, short, not long since, *aimsir ghar*, a short time, or while.

GARA & *garach*, useful, profitable, near, neighbouring.

GARABHAN, Bran. Gr. *kuribion*.

GARADA'N & *gearradan*, a Register, a notebook.

GARADH, a gratuity.

GARAILEAMHA'THAIR, the great-grand-father's sister. *abamita*.

GARAM, to gratify.

GARAMHALL & *garamhuil*, near, neighbouring, also useful, commodious.

GARA'N, an under-wood, a forest or thicket. *garràn*, idem, a grove, or wood.

GARATHAIR, a great grand father. *Garathair*, *garathar*, Tritavus.

GARBANACH, rude, raw, unexperienced.

GARBH, rough, rugged, uneven, coarse. 'tis often used in compositions. as *garbh-thonn*, a boisterous Wave. *Gairbh-shìn*, a tempest. hence the celtic name of the river *Garumna*, in Languedoc composed of *garbh* pronounced *Garv*, & *amhuin*, river. Lat. *amnis*.

GARBHACH, a grandson.

GARBHA'IT, a rough place.

GARBHCHLÚDADH, a coarse blanket or coverlet.

GARBH-CHULAIGH, a frize coat.

GARBH-GHAINEAMH, gravel.

GARBHLOCC, a crag, a thicket.

GA'RDÁ, a guard; also a gar-rison.

GA'RDÁ & *gairdín*, a garden. *gárda fineamhna*, a vine-yard.

GARG, austere, fierce, cruel also rough, firm; also sore.

GARGACHD, rudeness, roughness, cruelty. also soreness.

GA'RLACH, an Infant lately born, so called from his scree-

ming, also any naked idle or starving child. Scot. *gàrlach*, a bastard.

GARLUCH, a mole.

GARMADH, a calling.

GARMADÓIR, a cryer, a proclaimer.

GARMAIN, a post or pillar, a beam. *agus ba cosmhuil crann ag-hadh le garmain Fíghheadóra*, & the staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *garmuin*, idem.

GARMAN, a gallows. *cùan Locha garman*, the haven of Loch Garman, i. e. the town of wexford.

GARMHA'THAIR, a great grandmother.

GARÓIGHE, the next.

GARRA'N, a strong horse, a hackney or work horse. perhaps a diminut. of *gabhar* a horse. pronounced & written *gearràn*, or *giorràn*.

GARRAN, vid. *Garàn*.

GA'RR-BHUA'ICEACH, clamorous, noisy.

GARRDHA, a garden.

GARR-FHIACH, a glutton.

GA'RRTHÓIR, a crier, a bawler.

GART, liberality, generosity, bounty.

GART, a head.

GARTA'N, a bonnet, a cap, or hat.

GA'RTHA & *garrtha*, a shout or great cry; a bawling, or crying out.

GARÚA, a great grand-child's grand-child, *adnepos*.

GAS, the stalk or stem of an herb, a bough or sprout. hence *Gas*, signifies, a growing boy or youth; also a military servant: pl.

Gasra

G A

Gasra or *gasradh* signifying a band of Domestic troops or attendants of a great man, & anciently all mercenary Soldiers; it is of the same grammatical construction with *mac*, plur. *macra*. in welsh & armoric *guas* signifies the same thing, & in French *goujat de l'armée*, is a camp-servant. the above *gas*, & *gasra*, is the Radix of the word *Gessata* & *Gessi*, of the Gauls & Germans.

Gas, strength; also anger, wrath. more commonly written *Gus*.

GAS, at, to, into.

GASAIM, to sprout, or shoot forth.

GAS-CORBHTHACH, a mid-wife.

GASRADH, the plur of *gas*, quod vid.

GAST, a snare, a wile. *go d'eagla. ngabhthaóí a angaiste leis*, lest you should be ensnared thereby, also a blast. *gast gaoithe*, a blast of wind.

GAST, an old woman. Armor. *Gast*, a whore.

GASTA, or *gasda*, ingenious, witty, skillful. *macámh gasta*, an ingenious youth. *noch seinnios go gasta air Chláirseach*, that plays very well, or judiciously on the harp. like. *casta*, femin: of *castus*, chaste. just as *agna* qd. vid. is like the Greek *agna*, & *agneia*. this word is at present used in a bad sense, & means a tricking, cheating fellow; *duine gasta*.

GASTACHD, ingenuity, skill.

GASTÓG, a wile, a trick.

GATH, a spear or Javelin. also a ray or beam. *gon a ngathaibh*, with their Javelins. *gath gréine*, a sun beam.

G E

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G E

CÉ, Gédh or *Géadh*, a goose. Gr. *gén.* & plural. *géna* or *géanaibh*, geese, Gr. plural *Genes*.

GÉ, pro *cé* or *cia*, who? which? what? *gé d'ár muintir*, who of our clan or people, *gé as*, from what place.

GE, & *gé go*, although. *gé taim*, although I be.

GEABHADH & *geabhaim*, to be found, to behave, to be. *do gheabhaimid uile bás*, we will all dye. *geóbhtar misi go maith ort*, I will deal well with you. *má geibhear an Gadúighe*, if the thief be found. *do gheibh sé locht*, he findeth fault.

GEABHTA'IGHEAS, fear, dread.

GEACHDAIDHEACHD, a debate.

GEAD, a buttock or haunch.

GEAD, a Spot: a star in the forehead of a horse or any other beast.

GEAD, a small plot of ground.

GÉADH, vid. *gé*, a goose.

GEADUS, a pike or Jack.

GÉAG, or *géug*, a bough or branch, a limb or member. *fàoi gheagaibh tiùgha Doire móire*, under the thick boughs of a thick oak.

GÉAGACH or *Géigeamhail*, branched, having boughs or branches.

GÉAGAM, to branch or bud, to sprout forth.

GEAL, fair, white, bright; *oidhche gheal*, a bright night. Gr: *calos*, pulcher.

GEALACA'N, the white of an Egg, or of the eyes.

GEALACH, [& genit. *gealuidhe*, the moon. it comes from *geal*, white or bright, as doth the *Gole* of the

welsh, which means the light, also lunacy. *fear gealuidh*, a lunatic person.

GEALADH, whiteness, also the Dawn. *gealadh an Làoi*, the clearing up or dawning of the day.

GEALAIM & *gealaighim*, to whiten, to make white, to blanch.

GEALA'N, whiteness: *gealacàn* the same. *gealacàn oibhe*, the white of an Egg.

GEALBHAN, or *gealùn*, a sparrow.

GEALL & *Giall*, a pledge, a Mortgage, *do chuireamar ar bhfear-rainn a ngeall*, we mortgaged our Lands. *gan geall na Braighde*. without pledge or hostage. vid. *giàlla*.

GEALLADH, a promise. *tug sé gealladh do mhnàoi*, he hath betrothed a wife.

GEALLADH & *geallaim*, to promise or devote. *mar do gheall sé*, as he promised.

GEALLAMHNA, a promising or promise. *do réir a gheallamna*, according to his promise.

GEALLAMHUIN, promise or vow. *geallamhuin pòs a*, a marriage-contract. *le geallamhuin anma dho*, by promising him his life.

GEALÓG, Salmon-trout, or a white Salmon.

GEALTA, whitened. *fear gealta tudaigh*, a fuller.

GEALTACH, fearful, jealous; astonished.

GEALTAICHE, jealousy.

GEALTAIGHIM, to dread or fear.

GEAM, a gem, or jewel.

GEAMA'NACH, a Servant, a Lacquey.

GEAMHAR, a blade of corn. also corn in grass or blade.

GEAN, fondness, also love.

GEAN, a woman. *in-ghean*, a Daughter.

GEANACH, greedy, covetuous.

GEANACHD, chastity.

GEANAIDHIM, to deride.

GEANAIR, January. *Callion geannair*, the Calends of January.

GEANAIR, was conceived or born, from the verb GEANAIM or *ginim*, Lat. *genitus*. Gr. *gino-mai*, nascor, gignor, sum. *geannair Pàtraicc a Nemptoir*, S. Patrick was born at Nempthur, in North Brittain: *Neamthur. i. e. thùr Neamhdha*, turris cælestis. *geannair fòr meòdhon màighe*, nata est in medio campo. vid. Brogan in vita S. Brigidæ.

GEANAMHLACHD, grace, beauty, comeliness.

GEANAMHUIL, graceful, comely.

GEANAS, chastity.

GEANASACH, chaste, modest.

GEANGAIM, to strike or beat.

GEANMCHNÚ, a chesnut.

GEANMNAIDHE, pure, chaste, incorrupt.

GEANMNAIDHEACTH, chastity.

GEAR & *gearr*, short: shortly.

GEARAGHADH & *geurùghadh*, a soliciting, or enticing; also a sharpening.

GEARAIGHIM, to sharpen.

GEARAIT, holy; a Saint.

GEARAIT, wife, prudent.

GEARAIT, a virgin. vid. *gerait*.

GEARAM & *geuram*, to whet or sharpen.

GEARA'N, a complaint, a supplication or remonstrance; a groan or sigh.

GEARA'NAIM, to accuse, to complain.

GE

GEARB, a scab. pl. *gearba*, also the Itch. *geirb*. pl.
 GEARBA, Bran.
 GEARBACH, scabby; also rugged.
 GEARBAIM, to grieve, to hurt, or wound.
 GEARCAISEADH, smartness, brinkness.
 GEARCHUISE, subtilty, sagacity.
 GEA'R-CHUISEACH, ingenious, subtil.
 GEARG, a botch, or bile.
 GEARG, fierce, cruel.
 GEARGHA, a short dart, or Javelin.
 GEA'R-GHLUA'IS, a gloss, or short note.
 GÉAR-LEANAIM, to pursue eagerly; also to persecute.
 GÉAR-LEANAMHUIN, persecution.
 GÉAR-MHAGADH, a sarcasm or bitter jest.
 GEARRADH, a tax or tribute.
coimhghearradh, a shot, share, or reckoning.
 GEARRADH & *gearraim*, to cut. also to bite or gnaw. *ar na ghearradh na Piósúibh*, being rent in pieces.
 GEARRADH-GUIRT, a Quail.
 GEARRA'N, a work-horse, a hack.
 GEA'RR-FHÍADH, a hare.
 GEA'RR-FHOIRM, an abstract or abridgment.
 GEA'RRGHUIN, a horse leech.
 GEARRÓG, fortune, fate, destiny.
 GÉAR-SMACHT, severity.
 GEART, milk.
 GEA'RTHOIR, a carver, a hewer.
Gearthóir Connuidh, a wood-cutter.

GE

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GÉARUÍGHEACHD, railing, satirizing.
 GÉARUÍGHIM, to whet or sharpen; also to scold or exasperate.
 GEARÚN, a gerund.
 GEASA & *geasadh*, a conjecture or guess. *geasa droma Dràoidhe-achta*, a nice kind of the Druidish sorcery, explained at large by Doctr. Keating.
 GEASADA'N, a shrub.
 GEASADÓIR, a wizard, or charmer.
 GEASADÓRACHD, Divination, Sorcery.
 GEASAM, to divine or foretell.
 GEASROGHADH, superstition.
 GEAST, or *Gioft*, barm.
 GEASTAL, a deed, or fact.
 GEASTAL, want, need, necessity.
 GEAT, milk.
 GEATA, a gate.
 GÉDH, a goose. vid. *Gé*.
 GEIBHEAL, & *geall*, a Pledge.
 GEIBHEAL or *geibhiol*, & sometimes written *geimhiol*, chains, fetters: also confinement. plur. *geibhleach*, *gibhlibh*, & *gibhleachaibh*: *ceangailte a ngeibhlibh*, tied in fetters. this word corresponds not only with the Hebrew, but also with the Chaldaean, Syrian & Arabick languages in the affinity of sound & Letters, as well as in the identity of sense & meaning; since in the said Dialects it is written *Cebhel*, *compes*, as in Psalm. 105. 18. & Psalm. 149. 8. & in our Irish Dialect *Gebheal*, or *Cebheal*. vid. *Gabhail*, *suprà*.
 GEIBHIM, to obtain, to get.
 GÉIBHION, fetters, prison; also any great distress. plur. *géibhionaibh*.

- GEIBHIS, a valley.
 GEIBHLÌGHIM, to fetter or put in chains; also to pledge, to mortgage.
 GEIDEAL, a fan.
 GEILFHREAGRADH, a stipulation.
 GEILIOS, traffick.
 GEILLE, gives or fetters.
 GÉILLE, submission.
 GÉILLÌGHIM, to serve, to obey, to do homage.
 GÉILLIM, idem.
 GEILLIOS, kindness, friendship.
 GÉILLSINE, submission, homage. *a ngéillsine mic maire*, in servitio filii Mariæ.
 GEILMIN, a pilchard.
 GEILT or *ingeilt*, pasture.
 GEILT, a wild man or woman, a silvestrous person, or one that inhabits woods or desarts. from the Irish *Coill* & *coillte*, woods wel. *Guytht* a wild man. & wel. *Gelhtydh* wood. this Irish word *Geilt* & *Coillte*, & the Latin National word *Celtæ*, the Celts, have an affinity with the Hebrew word *Celat*, refugium, because the *Celtæ* frequented woods & groves either for their places of Refuge & Residence, or to perform their religious Rites & other ceremonies. vid. Tacit de morib. Germ. & Cæsar Commentar.
 GÉIMHEAN, restraint, bondage.
 GEIMHLEACHD, a bond or chain.
 GEIMHRE, winter. *san n'geibhre*, in the winter. Gr. *Cheimas*, Lat. Hyems, or hibernum tempus.
 GEIMHREADH & *geimhrim*, to winter, to take winter quarters. *geimhredchuid*, they shall winter
 GÉIMEADH & *geimreadh*, to bellow, to low. Lat. *gemo*, *gemere*.

- GÉIMREACH, the Lowing or bellowing of cattle.
 GEIN, a conception, an Offspring, has an affinity with the Gr. *genos* & Latin *genus*: as *geinim*, to beget, hath with *ginomai* or *genao*.
 GEIN, a wedge.
 GEINEADH, generation; also a springing or bringing forth.
 GEINEALACH, a genealogy, a pedigree, a family.
 GEINEAMHUIN, a birth, *ón a gheineamhuin go a bhàs*, from his birth to his death.
 GEINEARA'LTÀ, general.
 GEINPÒG, a gem.
 GEINIM or *ginim*, to beget children; to generate. *do ghein Abraham Isaac*. Abraham begat Isaac. *ginfidh tù mic agus Ingheana*, thou shalt beget sons & Daughters. Gr. *ginomai*.
 GEINIOLACH, a family. vid. *Geinealach*.
 GEINMOTHA, except, save only: ex. *do marbhadh uile iad geinmotta Dòmhnall*, they were all slain except Daniel. vid. *Ceinmotta*.
 GEINTEOIR, a sower or planter.
 GEINTILEAS, Paganism, Idolatry, *Geintligheas*, idem. hence *Geintligheacht*, & sometimes pronounced *Dèntligheacht*, signifies witchcraft.
 GEIR, sewet, tallow. *Geir-chàdach*, sewet. *grei-Damh*, tallow.
 GÉIRE, more sharp, more harsh.
 GÉIRE, *gèireachd* & *geirt*, sharpness, sourness or tartness.
 GEIREACH, greasy.
 GÉIRIM & *geirighim*, to whet; also to grease.
 GÉIRINTLEACHD, sagacity, subtilty.

GE

GEIR-MHÍNIÚGHADH, a gloss or short comment.

GEIRNÉAL, a granary.

GEIRRE, a brief, an Abbridgment.

GEIRNÍN, a snare.

GEIRRSEACH, a girl.

GEIRR-SGÍATH, a short shield.

GEIS, an order or custom: *geasa na Teamhrach*, the customs of Tara.

GEIS, a vow or protesting against a thing, an indispensable injunction or Prohibition. ex. *as geis damhsa bheith a mbruighin aon-doruis*, Jam forbidden to live or be in a house of one door. vid. *Geasa*.

GEIS, a prayer

GEIS, a swan.

GEISEAS *búar námhad frí shle-
agha*, that obtains the cattle of his foes by the power of his lances.

GEISEADH, intreaty.

GEISILE, as *tuath-geisile*, a territory of the King's County, the ancient Estate of the *O Hivirgins*.

GEN, a sword.

GEN, a hurt or wound. *fear doda geana*, a man that inflicts wounds.

GENCHRIOS, a sword-belt.

GENDÉABHAM, to fence

GENDREANAIRE, a fencer.

GENDREANAM, to fence, to scuffle.

GENERA' LTA, general, universal.

GENTLÍDHEACH, a gentil, a Hea-then.

GEÓCACH, a stroler, a vagabond, or vagrant. also a low parasite.

GEÓCÁIGHIM, to act the vagrant, to strole.

GEÓCAMHAIL, stroling, vagrant.

GEÓCTHÓIR, a Reveller, Debauchee.

GE

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GEÓDH-LANN, a goose-pen.

GEOGNA, a hurt or wound.

GEÓILREAN, a fan.

GEÓIN, a confused noise.

CEÓIN, a fool, a foolish person.

GEÓSADA'N, a shaft or Arrow; also a small stalk. Lat. *Arundo*.

GEÓSAN, the belly.

GEÓTH, for *gaoth*, wind.

GEÓTH, the Sea or Ocean.

GETAR, to hurt, or wound.

GEUSCHUIREACH, strict, rigorous.

GI

GI'ABHAIR', a prostitute, or whore.

GIAL, the cheek, or jaw. *giall* idem. wel. *Kill*.

GIALBHRAT, a neck cloth, a cravat.

GIAL, the jaw.

GIALLA, softness.

GIAL, & *giälla*, hostages, also a pledge.

GIBHIS, & *geibhis*, a glin or valley.

GIBNE, thread.

GIBNE, *adharc Leagha*, a cupping horn.

GIBNE, a grey hound. *gibne gortach* signifies a hungry-hound.

GIDH, who, what. *gidh bé ar bith*, whoever, whatsoever.

GIDH, though or although, nevertheless, but in this last sense it is generally written *gidheadh*.

GIGILT, & *gigleadh*, a tickling.

GIGLIM, to tickle.

GIL, water.

GILE, & *gileachd*, whiteness.

GILE, more white, more fair, the compar. of *geal*. also whiteness.

GILLA, a servant. vid. *Giolla*.

GILLIN, a gelding, an Eunuch.

GILNEMHÓG, a water-adder.

GINN, a wedge. *Dinn*, idem.

GINEALACH, or *geinealach*, a genealogy.

GINEAMHUIN, a bud or sprout.

GINELL, an order of battle in form of a Triangle or wedge-wise, *cuneus* from *Ginn* or *Dinn*, a wedge.

GINIM, to bud or sprout forth. *do ghin an tuabhar*, pride hath budded. Ez. 7. 10. *ginfe sé géuga*, it shall bring forth boughs.

GIQBACH, rough or hairy, ragged: also a coarse rug.

GIQBAL, canvas, cast cloath: also old fur or hair; a rag or clout.

GIQBALACH, full of hair, ragged.

GIQBAM, to tear.

GIQBÓG, a Rag. *lán'do ghiqbógaibh*, all ragged.

GIQBOGACH, ragged.

GIQBAR, dung, ordure.

GIQBH, although.

GIQBHRA'N, a Barnacle.

GIQBHTRACHT, or *Ciodhtracht*, nevertheless, howbeit, this expression is very common in Irish, & is mostly used, when the thread of a story is resumed, or when the Historian returns to treat about the principal persons or actions of his Discourse, & answers the Lat. *jam vero*.

GIQBACH, dutiful, officious.

GIQBACHD & *giofaireachd*, officiousness.

GIQBFAIRE, a client.

GIQBFOG, a client female; officiosa.

GIQBACH, a bag, or budget.

GIQBAIL, to follow or pursue.

GIQBHRAM, a plain.

GIQBLC & *giolcach*, broom; a reed or cane.

GIQBLCAMHUIL, made of broom, or reeds.

GIQBLCÓG, a reed.

GIQBLLA, a servant; a foot man, *ba mist giolla cupáin an Rígh*, I was the King's cup bearer. *Giolla Rígh ula*, the King of Ulster's Page. *giolla Carbaid*, a coachman. Lat. *Calo*. *giolla grádh*, a Prince or Nobleman's Chief servant of confidence.

GIQBLLADHA *an sluagh*, the baggage of an army, also the servants of the army.

GIQBLLAMHAIL, of or belonging to a servant.

GIQBLLAS, service.

GIQBLMHAIM, to sollicite.

GIQBMAC, or *gliomach*, a Lobster.

GIQBMH, a lock of hair.

GIQB, will or desire.

GIQB, the mouth.

GIQBHBHAIR, January.

GIQBRAIC, a noise, or tumult.

GIQBACACH, talkative.

GIQBACAIM, to chat, or prate idly. Lat. *garrio*.

GIQBRRADA'N, *faochán*, no *faochóg*, a kind of Periwinkle.

GIQBARAMA'N, a hungry fellow.

GIQBAMHACH, greedy.

GIQBAMHACHD, greediness, covetousness.

GIQBRA, shorter.

GIQBRAIDE, a buttock, or haunch.

GIQBRTA, idem.

GIQBRTA'LAIM, to patch or mend.

GIQBSCA'N, the noise of a wheel or door.

GIQBSCA'N or *Dióbscán*, a gnashing of teeth.

G I

- GIOST, barm.
 GIOSTAIREAS, old age.
 GIOSTAL, a fact, or deed.
 GIOTA, an appendage or dependance.
 GIUBAN & *guibanach*, a flie. wel. Guybedin.
 GIUILIM, to follow. *gur ghiùil iad*, that he followed them.
 GIUMHAS, a pine tree; also a fir tree. *maide giùmhais*, Deal.
 GIUSTA, a can or tankard.
 GIUSTAL or *Giusdal*, the games or manly Exercises formerly practised by the Irish at their *aonach*, or *éuntheacht*, or public meetings.

G L

- GLAC: a hand, genit. *glaiçe*. as *làn mo ghlaice*, my hand full. *Glac thòimhsidhe*, a hand-full.
 GLAC & *glacàn*, a prong; a fork.
 GLACACH & *glacànach*, forked.
 GLACADA'N, a Repository.
 GLACADH, acceptance, receiving, also feeling.
 GLACADH & *glacaim*, to take, to receive or apprehend, also to feel: *nàch feidir a ghlacadh*, that cannot be felt. *glacaim tairbhe*, to enjoy the benefit.
 GLACADÒIR, a receiver.
 GLACALACH & *glacallach*, a bundle.
 GLAC-LEABHAR, a pocket-book.
 GLACOIN, a bundle, a faggot.
 GLACTHA & *glacaghta*, felt, handled.
 GLADAIRE, a Gladiator.
 GLAEDH or *Glaodh*, a calling out Gr. *glazo*, clamor.
 GLAEDH, broad.
 GLAFAIRE, a babler, or prating fellow.

G L

279

- GLAFAR, *glafarnach* & *glafóide*, noise or Din, a prating or chattering.
 GLAGAIRE & *glaignín*, a talkative person.
 GLAGARTHA, flowing.
 GLAIDINEACHD, gluttony.
 GLA'IM & *Glàimh*, a great noise or clamour, a pitiful complaint. also a common report. as *olc an glàimh a tà a muigh air*, there is a bad report spread abroad of him, or he has a bad character. also a yelling or yelping. Lat. *clamor*.
 GLA'IMHÌ'N, a spend-thrift, a glutton.
 GLAIMHNÌGHIM, to roar, or cry out.
 GLAINE, brightness, clearness. Wel. *Goleini*. also the comparat. of *Glan*, more bright.
 GLAINEACHD, clearness, neatness.
 GLAINEADÒIR, a glazier.
 GLAINFIACH, a glutton.
 GLAISE & *glaiseachd*, greenness; verdure. also the comparat of *glas*.
 GLAM, an outcry, a great shout or noise. Lat. *clàmor*.
 GLAMAIRE, a noisy silly fellow.
 GLAMAIREACHT, a constant babbling, or making a noise.
 GLAMAIM, to cry out, to bawl. also to devour, to eat greedily.
 GLAMHÌN or *glàmhuin*, a Spend-thrift.
 GLAN, clean, pure, sincere. & *chròidhe glan*, from an unfeigned heart. *lè dealradh glan*, with a clear brightness. Gr. *calon*.
 GLANAIM, to make clean, to purge, *cionnnas ghlanfaim sinn féin*, how shall we clear, or acquit ourselves.
 GLANG, a Shoulder.

GLANLACH, a fence, a dike.

GLANLA'IGHIM, to fence, inclose or intrench.

GLANMHAN, i. e. *man glan*, clean wheat.

GLANBHA'RR, a good head of hair. *Bàrr* is properly the top or summit of any thing, but is here used for the hair of the head.

GLANTA, cleansing.

GLANTAIBHREADH, clearness of expression, Evidence.

GLANTOIREACHD, cleansing, wedding.

GLANTOIRIGH, Snuffers.

GLAODH, bird-lime.

GLAODH, a call.

GLAODH & *glàdhaim*, to call, to bawl or cry out. *do glàidh an caileach*, the Cock crew.

GLAODHACH & *glàodhuig*, crying or bawling.

GLAOIDH, a heap, or pile.

GLAOIDHEAMHAN, a wolf.

GLAS, & plur. *glais*, a lock, hold, &c. *a nglasaibh*, in fetters.

GLAS, green, verdant. *Crann ghlas*, a green tree. also pale or or wann. also grey. *Each glas*, a grey-horse.

GLASAIRE, a prattler.

GLASAIM, to become green; also to lock up, to fetter.

GLASAMHAIL, greenish, also somewhat pale or wann, grayish.

GLASA'N, a sort of edible alga, or sea wrack. any sallad.

GLAS-BHA'N, pale.

GLAS-GHORT, a green plot.

GLAS MHA'IGH, a Green plain.

GLASÓG, no *gluasóg*, a water-wag-tail.

GLASRUÍGHE, greens to eat.

GLASRUÍGHIM, to make green.

GLASUA'INE, green, & *glasfheadr*, grass.

GLÉ, pure, clean. hence the compound *Glé-geal*, exceeding white, from *glé*, clean, & *geal*, fair.

GLÉ, open, plain.

GLÉ, good. ex: *Glé liomsa a Chóimhdé gan chol: Beatha bhocht is bheith maonar*, i. e. poor life, with solitude, is my great good & happiness.

GLEAC, or *gleic*, a fight, or conflict.

GLEACADH & *glacaim*, to wrestle, to struggle, *ag glic ris*, struggling with him. *gleicfid siad*, they shall wrestle.

GLEACA'IDHE, a combatant

GLEA'DH & plur. *gléadhna*, tricks, sham, humour. Cr. *gelao rideo*.

GLEAGHAIM, to bear leaves.

GLÉ-GHLAN, bright, clear.

GLEAGHRACH, or *Gleacair*, a loud Cry, or shout.

GLÉAIR, neat, clean, fair.

GLÉAL, exceeding white, or clear.

GLÉALAÍGHIM, to blanch, or whiten.

GLÉAMHSACH, tedious

GLEAN, to adhere, to stick close to. *do ghleanfad a Lámha don choir*, his hands clung to the chaldron.

GLEANA, GLEANNACH, *gleantamhail*, of or belonging to a valley, also steep, shelving.

GLEAN, a valley; genit: *Glinn*, & plur. *gleannta*; wel. *glyn*. Angl. *glin*.

GLEANNAIM, to adhere, or stick to.

GLEARAM, to follow.

GLEARTHACH,

GLEANAMHAIN, now called Glanworth in Roches country in the county of Corke, anciently the Patrimony of the *O Keeffes*, Kings of *Gleannamhain*, & it's territory but not in early ages. vid. *feara-muighe*.

GLEAN FLEISG, in the county of Kerry, the Patrimony of the *O Donoghues* of *gleannfleisg*.

GLEANMALIAR, a District of *abibh Failge* in the county of Kildare, anciently the Estate of the *O DEMP-sys*, & a tribe of the *O Hennessys*.

GLEAN ÒMRA, a territory of the county of corke between *amhan alla* & *Glean Sulchon*, which anciently belonged to the *Mac-Auliffs*.

GLEARAM, to follow.

GLEARTHACH, flexible, pliant.

GLÉAS or *gléus*, a manner or condition, a method or means *air ghléus eile*, by other means. *ar gléus*, so that, inasmuch that. also any machine, the lock of a gun &c. *gléus marbhtha*, a murdering instrument.

GLÉASADH & *gléusam*, to prepare or make ready.

GLEASANN, a Store-house.

GLÉASTA, provision; also prepared, provided, in readiness. also digested, or set in order.

GLÉASTACT, neatness, preparedness.

GLEICHD, wrestling, justling,

GLÉI-GEAL, exceeding white, very bright, or clear.

GLÉILE & *gléileachd*, whiteness, pureness.

GLÉIRE, much, plenty; a great deal. *gléire maithiosa*, much good.

GLÉIRE, choice, election; *gléire Láoch*, a choice Heroe.

GLEIRMEISI, a Commissioner,

GLÉITH & *gleithim*, to keep: also to clear up, to manifest, also to cleanse.

GLÉITHE, grazing. *badar na heich ag gleith an fheoir*, the horses were grazing.

GLÉITH & *glé*, pure; also neat.

GLEÓ, a fight, an uproar or tumult, disturbance or squabble

GLEÓDH, a Sigh or groan.

GLEÓDH, cleansing, scouring, polishing.

GLEÓDHAM, to cleanse. vid. *gleithim*.

GLEÓITE, handsome, curious, tight, pretty, neat.

GLEÓRANN, cresses.

GLETEN, glue.

GLETHE, clean.

GLEÚS, furniture, order. vid. *Gléas*.

GLEÚSAM, to prepare to provide. *gleus damh*, get me, prepare for me. *do gleus sé*, he hath provided.

GLÉUSTA, prepared, ready: *on bhógha gleústa*, from the bent bow.

GLIADH, & *gliath*, War, battle.

GLIB, a lock of hair

GLIC, cunning, artificial, crafty.

GLIFID, a noise.

GLIFRIM, to prate, to make a noise.

GLÍN, a generation. corrupté *pro glùn*.

GLINGIN, drunkenness.

GLINIM, to follow; to cling,

GLINN, light; also the sky.

GLINN, a fort or fortress, a garrison.

GLINN, clear, plain; *glinn-bhreithrígheach*, clear sighted.

GLINN, from *glean*, a Valley, vale.

GLINNE, a habit, or cloak.

GLINNEASTAR: *le neart Dé do*

ghlinneastar, hoc virtus Dei præstitit. vid. Brogan in vita S. Brigid.

GLINNIGH & *glinn*, manifest, plain, clear, evident. go *glinn*, clearly.

GLINNÍUGHADH, to observe closely, to see clearly.

GLINTHEACH, flexible, pliant.

GLIOCAS & *gliocus*, prudence, ingenuity. cunning, wit in dealing. *fear gliocais*, a cheat.

GLIOGAR, a tinkling, or ringing noise.

GLIOGAR, slowness.

GLIOGRAIM, to ring, or tinkle.

GLIOMACH & *Giomog*, a Lobster, Scot: *gimmach*: *Gliomach-Spàineach*, crawfish

GLIOSAIRE, a prating fellow.

GLIOSTAIRE, a Clyster.

GLIÚ & *gliumh*, glue.

GLIUSTA, & *gliustach*, slowness.

GLOCHAR & *Clochar*, *Glocharnach* & *Clocharnach*, breathing, respiration, snoring.

GLOINE, glass. *amhuil gloine dhealluigheach*, a transparent glass: also brighter, or more clear; also cleanness; from *glan*, clear, transparent.

GLÓIR & *glóire*, glory.

GLÓIRÍGHIM, to glorify.

GLÓIRMIONACH, ambitious, proud, vain glorious.

GLÓIR-RÉIM, pomp; triumph.

GLOÍS-LIONTA, full-stuffed, crammed, thick-set.

GLONAIÐ, a multitude.

GLONMHAR, loathing.

GLONN, a fact, or deed.

GLÒR, a noise, a voice or speech. *ní a n'glór dorcha*, not in a dark or mysterious speech. *do thaithin an glór go maith ris*, the saying plea-

sed him well.

GLOR, clear, near, clear.

GLÓRACH, noisy, clamorous.

GLÓRAM, to sound or make a noise.

GLÓRMHAR, or *glórmhor*, glorious, famous, celebrated.

GLÒR-MHAÓIDHIM, to boast.

GLOTAIN, a bosom.

GLÓTH, wise, prudent, discreet.

GLÓTH, a veil or covering.

GLÚAIR, pure, clear, clean.

GLÚAIREACHD, brightness, neatness.

GLÚAIS, a Device, or invention.

glúaismhínighe, glosses, or an explication.

GLÚAISE, cleanness, neatness.

GLÚAISEADH & *glúaisim*, to go, to pass, move, march. *do glúaiseadar*, they marched, or they went on.

GLUA'ISTE, moved, stirred, provoked.

GLUA'SACHD, gesture, motion. *glúasachd na mball*, the motion of the members.

GLÚASÓG & *glasóg*, a water-wagtail.

GLÚINE, the knees, also the genit. of *glùn*. also, a generation.

GLÚINEASADH, the gout in the knee i. e. *Gonagra*.

GLÚIN-FHEACAIM, to bend the knee.

GLUING, the Shoulder.

GLUIS-GHÉAGACH, full of green leaves.

GLÚN; a knee: also a generation. *gus an treas glùn*, to the third generation or degree.

GLÚNAIM, to kneel.

GLÚNDOS, bandy-legged.

GLUS, light, brightness.

GNA'E, a man or Woman, but more properly a Woman, as *Gune* in Greek is the name of woman.

GNAFLUS, cud-weed.

GNAIS, a woman's privy parts.

GNAMHAN, a Sea-snail, or periwinkle.

GNAMHUIL, peculiar, proper.

GNAOI, the countenance.

GNAOI, pleasant, delightful.

GNA's, a custom.

GNA'TH, a manner, fashion or custom; a stature. *gnáth-bheurla*, the Vulgar tongue, the common Irish. *do réir a ngnátha*, according to their custom, *do ghnáth*, always, continually.

GNA'THACH, common, continual, constant.

GNA'THA'IGHIM, to accustom, to inure, to exercise. *ma ghnáthuigh sé*, if he were wont.

GNA'THAS, experience.

GNA'TH-CHAÓI, a way much used, a beaten path.

GNA'TH-CHUIMHNE, tradition.

GNÉ, a kind or Sort; a manner or form; also a countenance, a spectre, sgeow or appearance; ex: *do ghneithibh an Bháis*; *ad chonarc gné mná*, i. e. of the different sorts of death; I saw the appearance of a woman.

GNÉ, an accident or outward sensible sign. *fa ghneithibh aráin agus síona*, under the accidents of bread & wine.

GNEATH, *do ghneath*, was born.

GNÌ, a voice.

GNÍA, knowledge.

GNÍA, a tree.

GNÌA, a servant. as *beart Victor fri gnà Milcon*, dixit (Angelus) Victor, servo Milconis. (Patricio puero) vit. S. Patric. *do Righ ain-geal fo gnà*, Regi Angelorum intervendo.

GNÌA, a Judge, or knowing person.

GNÍADH, a doing service.

GNIC, knowledge.

GNIDHIM, to bring to pass, to effect, to do, to make.

GNÍOMH, a parcel or division of Land, which I think is the 12th part of a Plowland.

GNÍOM, *no gníomh*, a fact or deed, an action. plur. *gníomhartha*.

GNÍOMHACH, actual; also active, busy.

GNÍOMHADH, an action, an acting, or doing a thing.

GNÍOMHARTHA, deeds, or facts.

GNÍOMH-CHUMASACH, powerful.

GNÍOMH-THÓIR, an Actor, or Agent.

GNISGIM, to bring to pass, to effect.

GNISIM & *gnisíghim*, to make, to do.

GNÍTHE, transactions, deeds.

GNÓ, business. *tabhair aire do dhghno*, take care of your business. plur. *gnótha & gnóthaighe*.

GNÓ, famous, remarkable, notable.

GNÓ, jeering, or mockery.

GNÓA'CHT, brave actions, bravery, courage.

GNÓDHUGHADH, profit, gain in traffick. *gnódhughadh neamh-ionraic*, dishonest gain. *Gnóghadh*, idem.

GNÓDHUGHADH & *gnódháighim*, to get or obtain, to profit. *go ngnódhóchuinn*, that I may gain: also

to appoint, or ordain, *do ghnò-thuigh se*, he hath commanded.

GNOTHACH, & *gnòthàigheach*, busy, active.

GNÓTHUIGHE or *gnóthuigheadh*, the plur. of *gnó*. *tré iomad na ngnó-thuidhe*, for multiplicity of business. *ós cionn gnóthuidhe na Babylon*, over the affairs of Babylon.

GNÙACH, Leaky.

GNÙIS, the face. gen. *gnúise*.

GNÚIS, hazard, danger: *a ngnúis*, in Jeopardy.

GNÙIS, a notch.

GNÙIS-MHEALLAM, to counterfeit.

GNUMH, a dent, or notch.

GNUMH, a heap or pile.

GNÚMHAM, to heap up, to amass, to pile.

GNUSADH, a notch.

GNÙSACH & *ghùsaighil*, the grunting of a cow.

G O

Go, is sometimes used for the Dative, & sometimes for the ablative cases, and signifies to, unto; as also with, together, or along with. *go baile àtha-cliath*, to the town of Dublin *go Héirinn*, to Ireland. *go halla*, unto the Palace. *go maithibh Laighean*, together with the Chiefs of Leinster. also until, *go Béaltine*, until May *go Cáisg*, till Easter.

Go, is a sign of the conjunctive mood. *go mbeannúighe an Tígar na sibh agus go ccoiméada sibh*, may the Lord bless & preserve you.

Go, placed before an Adjective, makes it an Adverb, as, *luath*, quick. *go luath* quickly. *go cealgach*, craftily. *go dana*, boldly. *go hoscuite*, openly. *ar son go*, although. *go*

beith, & *go gus*, until, *go haith*, quickly, swiftly. Note that *Co* is often written for *go* in old Irish manuscripts.

Go, the sea.

Go, or *ga*, a Spear.

Gò, a Lye. wel. *gay*, corn. *gou*.

Gob, a bill; beak or Snout.

Gobam, to bud, or sprout forth.

Goba'n, a muffle. also any impediment or obstruction of speech proceeding from an exterior cause.

Gobel, the harbours mouth.

Gobha, a Smith,

Gobhaim, to lessen or diminish, ex. *nīs ghoibh do rath a haoídhig*, non diminuit de prosperitate hospitibus.

Gobhar, *no gabhar*, a horse but now it commonly means a goat. (also the sgad fish.)

Gobharr, a periwig.

Gogach, wavering, reeling.

Gogailleachd, Dotage.

Gogallach, the Cackling of a goose, duck, hen &c.

Gogam, to make much gesture.

Gogor, light.

Goibín & *gobàg*, a little bill. also sand eel.

Goibhrios, a false colour.

Goic, a scoff, or taunt.

Goid, theft.

Goidhealg, the Irish tongue.

Goidim, to steal. *do ghoid sé m'ór agus m'airgead*, he stole my gold & silver. *cionnus mar sin do ghoidfemís*, how then should we steal?

Goiglis, a tickling. wel. *Goglais*, & Gr. *ginglismos*, & Hisp. *Coxquillas*.

Goil, prowess, chivalry. *gail*, idem.

Goile, the stomach. also an appetite for eating.

GOILEAMHAIN, grief, sorrow.
GOILIM, to grieve, to cry. *do ghoil se go hiomarcach*, he cried excessively. Cor. *Gulvan*.

GOILLINE: *giolla ghoilline*, no *ghailline*, the Devil.

GOIMH, anguish, vexation.

GOIN, a hurt, or wound.

GOIN, a chapter, or paragraph.

GOIN, delusion.

GOINIM, to wound, to hurt.

GOIRE, near. *angoire an bhall*, nigh the wall.

GOIRID, a short space.

GOIRIM, or *gairim*, to call. *do ghoir sé*, he hath called. *goirfe tú*, thou shalt call.

GOIRMIN, woad.

GOIRNEAD & *guirnead*, a guard.

GOIRRIGE, a dolt, a fool.

GOIRSEADH, a target.

GOIRT, genit of *gort*, a corn field.

GOIRT, fore.

GOIRT, salt, salsus.

GOIRT, *gortach*, greedy.

GOIRT-BHRISEADH, misery, calamity.

GOIRTE, saltness, sourness.

GOIRTHE, warm.

GOISTIGH, a Gossip.

GOISTE, a halter or snare. *do rad Judas goisti in a bhràgaid gur marbh de é; mar do dhlig*. Judas (Iscariot) put a halter on his neck, & thus killed himself; as he deserved. L. B.

GOITHNE, a lance or spear.

GOLA, gluttony.

GOLGHAIR, lamentation.

GONA, with, along with.

GONADH, a lancing or stinging, a stabbing, darting, piercing. also a wounding.

GONADHAIRE, the same. *Gona-*

dhair sin, therefore.

GONADRADHSIN, therefore, from whence, whereupon.

GONTA, wounded, hurt.

GOOR, light.

GOR, advantage, profit.

GOR, short.

GOR, Laughter, also pleasure.

GORAM, to heat or warm. *goruidh sibh fein*, warm your selves.

GORG, cruel, terrible.

GORGHAIGHIM, to hurt or annoy.

GORGLANTÓIR, a weeder.

GORM, blue. *fear gorm*, a Moor.

GORM, noble, illustrious, excellent.

GORMAIM, to make blew or red.

GORM-GLAS, of an Azure or blue colour. Glaucus.

GORMHAC, a brave sturdy servant or Domestic.

GORMRÓD, a passage through the sea.

GORN, a coal or Ember, a fire brand.

GORN, the force of poison.

GORRGEACHAS & *gorrgheachd*, Dotage. also peevishness, surliness.

GORT, the Ivy tree: also the Letter G.

GORT, standing corn, a field, or Garden.

GORT, & *gorta*, famine, hunger.

GORT INNSE-GUA'IRE, the Regal Residence of the O Shaghnaffys in *aoibh Fiarach* in the County of Gallway.

GORTACH, hungry, greedy, starving. also sparing, stingy.

GORTA'N, a hungry fellow.

GORTEÓG, a Sour Apple tree, a Crabtree.

GORTÚGHADH, hurt, wrong, oppression.

GORTÚGHADH & *gortaighim*, to hurt, to wound, to oppress.

GORTIGHEARN, the universal language before the confusion of tongues. K.

GÓSDA, a spirit, a Ghost or phantom. plur. *Gósdáidhe*.

GOTH, straight, even.

GOTH, a spear.

GOTHADH, a vowel.

GOTHANACH, opprobrious.

GOTHNAD, a spear.

GOTHNEID, a spear to fight with. from *goth*, a spear, & *neid*, fight, battle.

G R

GRABACH, notched, indented.

GRABADH, an Impediment.

GRABAIRE & *grabog*, a Jester, droller, scoffer: an impertinent prattler, or talkative person.

GRABAM, to devour, to cram.

GRABHALADH, sculpture, engraving.

GRABHLAIDHE, an engraver.

GRABH-LOCHD, a great fault, an error, a blot. *Grabh-shorb*, the same.

GRAD, or *grad*, sudden.

GRA'DH, or rather *Grà*, love, charity. *gràdh dùthrachdach*, tender love.

GRA'DH, a degree, or gradation: Lat. *gradus*. *gràdha Eaccluisse* Ecclesiastic Orders, because they are conferr'd by degrees, & Interstices.

GRADA'N, an expeditious way to make corn ready for the mill by burning the straw. its meal is called *Loisgreán*.

GRA'DHACH, loving, also beloved, dear.

GRADAIGH: *angradaigh*, of a sudden.

GRA'DHMHUR, loving. *fear gràdhmhur*, a loving man.

GRA'DHMHUIREACHD, fondness, lovingness.

GRA'DHÚIGHIM, to love affectionately, to have a regard or friendship for a person.

GRA'DHUIGHE *G gràdhuighthe*, beloved, dear.

GRAFADH & *grafaim*, to write, to inscribe. *mí Eógan do ghráf an Leabhar* so, I Owen wrote this Book. this Irish word *Gráfadh* signifies also to grub or scrape up the Earth & is like the Gr. verb, *Grapho* to write, to inscribe; & *Sgriobadh*, to scrape up; also to write. Lat. *scribo* to write. it is also written *grabhadh*, which can be easily reconciled with the Gr. verb, as *B*, with which *grabhadh* is written, is the corresponding tenuis of its aspirate the Gr. *Ph* or *Phi*.

GRAFANN, Knock Graffan or Raffan in the County of Tipperary, one of the Regal houses of the Kings of Munster in ancient times, where *Fiacha Muilleathan* & other Momonian Kings had their courts: it was to that seat *Fiacha* brought *Cormac mac-airt* King of *Leath-Coinn* prisoner. in after ages it was the Estate together with its annexes of the *O Sullivans*, a very remarkable mote yet remains there to be seen to this day.

GRAFCHUR, grafted.

GRAFCHUIM, to engraft.

GRA'G, the noise of Crows, a croaking. also a shout.

GRAGAIRE, a glutton.

GRA'GALLACH & *grágaoill*, the

chucking or hoarse crying of a hen, duck, or crow.

GRA'GAM, to cry out, to bawl, to squeal or shriek.

GRAGAN, a Manour, or village, a District.

GRAGA'N, the bosom.

GRAGH, or *groigh*, a stud of horses, or a breed of Mares. *grex*.

GRAIBH, an Almanack.

GRAIBH-CHRIOLACH, the place where ancient records, & charters are kept; Archives.

GRAIBHRI, a title.

GRAIDH, a herd or flock. *vid. gragh*.

GRA'IDHEOIR, a lover, a sweetheart.

GRAIFNE & *graisneaghadh*, a Riding, also horsemanship. also an alarm.

GRAIGE & *graiageachd*, superstition.

GRA'IGHIM, to love, to regard, or esteem.

GRAIGÍN, a glutton.

GRAIGINEAS, gluttony.

GRA'IN, deformity, a loathing or abhorrence: also reproach.

GRAINCE, disdain or loathing.

GRAINCÍGHIM, to disdain.

GRA'INEAMHAIL, abominable, detestable.

GRA'INEAMHLACHD, abomination.

GRAINEASADH, the glanders.

GRAINEOG, a hedge hog. *Cnúa-sàch na graineoige*, an old proverb expressing the folly of worldly people, who part with all at the grave, as the hedge hog doth with his crabs at his narrow hole.

GRA'INSEACH, a grange.

GRAINTE & *graintheachd*, hoariness.

GRAISC, the common people. *grasgar sluagh*, the mob.

GRAISGEAMHAIL, vulgar.

GRAMADACH, grammar.

GRAMAISC, the mob, or inferior set of people.

GRAMASGAR, a flock or company.

GRAMÓG, a Buffoon or Jester.

GRA'N, corn, a grain. *Gr Granon*, & *Lat. granum*.

GRA'N, hail, also Shot. *le gran is le pleur*, with shot & with ball.

GRA'NDA, ugly, deformed, ill-favoured.

GRA'NDFHOBaire, the glanders.

GRA'NLACH, corn, grain.

GRANT, gray.

GRA'OSTA, filthy, obscene.

GRA'OLTAS, obscenity.

GRA'SA, grace, favour, aid, help, succour.

GRA'SAMHAIL, gracious, merciful.

GRA'TA, excellent, noble, distinguished.

GRATARNACH, bawling, clamorous.

GRÉ, gray.

GREAD, a stroke or blow. *plur. greadaibh*. *Ex: a bhorb-ghreadhaibh*, his terrible blows.

GREADAM, to burn, or scorch; also to torment. to whip severely.

GREADA'NACH, babling, chattering, clamorous, obstreperous.

GREADA'NTA, hot, warm, scalding.

GREADH, a horse.

GREADHANACH, drolling.

GREADHAIRE, a Stallion.

GREADÓG, a griddle. *Greideal*.

GREADTHA, scorched, parched, burnt.

GRÉAG, Greece, gen. *Gréige* & *gréig*.

GRÉAGACH, a Grecian, pl. *gréa-gaigh*.

GREALLACH, dirty, filthy.

GREALLAIGH, clay or loam.

GREAMA'IGHIM, to hold, to fasten, to adhere or stick to. *do ghreamaigh sé an Bith-thamhnach*, he put the thief into custody.

GREAMANNA, the plur. of *greim*, morsels, pieces, bits.

GREAMANNA, gripes or Stitches in the side, Belly, breast &c.

GREAMUGHADH, a fastening or binding; griping; also cleaving to.

GREAMUIGHTE, fastened, clinched.

GREAN, gravel. Wel: *gráian*, & aim: *Gruan*.

GREAN-ABHAL, a pomegranate.

GREANACH, long haired, crested. Lat. *crena*, a crest.

GREANAGHADH or *greanughadh*, exhortation.

GREAN-GHAIRBHEAS, hairiness.

GREANMHAR, facetious, witty, lovely.

GREANN, love, friendship.

GREANN, a beard: also fair hair.

GREANNADH, graving

GREANTA, carved. engraved.

GREANTASAN, graving.

GREANUIGHIM, to defy.

GREAS, a guest. pl. *greasa*.

GRÉAS, genit *gréis*: *gréis coimirce*, protection, preservation.

GRÉAS, *go greas*, usually, ordinarily.

GRÉAS, & genit. *gréis*, fine cloaths, Embroidery. *oir-ghréis*, gold embroidery, furniture. hence *gréasadh* signifies to dress, or adorn; also to accoutre. ex *do gréasadh Maol-gion an Laoch*, the Ghampion

Maolgin was accoutred or dressed in his military habiliments. *obair gréis*, Embroidery, or any needle work.

GRÉASADH & *gréasam*, to dress, to order, to adorn. also to encourage, promote or urge on.

GRÉA'SAILT, an Inn, or tavern.

GRÉASAIRE, an Inn-keeper.

GREASA'N, a web.

GRÉASADHE, the distinguishing name of a shoemaker, but properly the maker of any furniture or Embroidery.

GREATH, a noise, cry, shout, &c. pl. *greatha*.

GRECH, a hound.

GRECH, a nut.

GRECH, salt. *falsus*.

GREIBHLE, a gift or present.

GREIDEAL, a gridiron; also a gridle, or baking Iron. Brit: *Graddell*.

GREILLEAN, a dagger, a sword, or poignard.

GREIM, a task, a hard word, or difficult expression, also a hold. *do rug sé greim*, he laid a hold: also a bit or morsel. *Bainfid greim asuibh*, they shall bite you. plur. *Greamanna*.

GREIM, a stitch.

GREIMHRIC, the herb sampier.

GREIMISG, old garments, trash or trumpery, old lumber.

GRÉINBHEACH, the zodiac.

GRÉIN-FERENN, the zodiac

GRÉIS, gen: of *gréas* furniture needlework, any fine work. also fine cloaths. ex: *ní hiniastear lón ná biá acu acht a bhfaghadh Joséf ar a shaoirseacht, & Muire air a gréis*. they are not said to have any sustenance or food, but what Joseph acquired by his trade of carpenter,

& Mary by her needlework & embroidery. L. B.

GREIS, protection.

GRÉIS-CHILL, the Sanctuary.

GREISEACHD, a soliciting or enticing.

GRÉIS-GHIOLLA, a client.

GREISTÉOIR, a carter, or wagoner.

GREIT, a champion or warrior.

GRÉITH, a Jewel or precious stone. plur. *gréithre*: *iomad do ghreithribh geanamhla*, a store of valuable Jewels.

GRÉLIATH, gray hairs.

GRESACH, common.

GRETH, a guest or present.

GRÍADA, a great warrior, a champion, or Hero.

GRIAN, the sun. genit. *gréine*,

GRÍAN, the ground or bottom of a sea, lake, or River. wel, *Graian*, is gravel.

GRÍAN, Land. *gríán-bille*, glebe land.

GRIANACH, warmed with the sun. *gríamhar*, sunny, warm.

—GRIANA'N, a summer house; also a walk arched or covered over on a high hill for a commodious prospect: also a Palace or Royal seat. *gríanán Oiligh*, the Regal house of O'Neill in Ulster.

GRIAN-CHLOCH, a Dial.

GRIANGAMHSTAD, the shortest day in the year, mid-winter.

GRIAN-MHUINE, Black berries.

GRIANRAIGHIM, to dry in the sun.

GRÍAN-STAD, the solstice.

GRI B, an Impediment.

GRI B, dirt, filth.

GRI B, a manger.

GRI B, the feathers about the feet of hens, pigeons, &c.

GRI BH, a Griffin, sometimes figuratively spoken of a fierce warrior. *Gri bh-ingneach*, a Griffin it is also written *Griomh*.

GRI BEACH, a hunting nag.

GRIM, war, battle.

GRIM-CLIATH, a covert made of hurdles, used in sieges, a kind of a rude Penthouse.

GRIMEAMHAIL, valiant, martial, brave.

GRIMISGÉOIR, a Pedlar, a broker.

GRIN, a piece or morsel.

GRINN, workman-like, artificial.

GRINN, a fort, or garrison.

GRINN, a beard.

GRINN, neat, clean. also decency.

GRINN, genit. of *greann*, love, facetiousness.

GRINN: go *grinn*, seriously, deliberately. profoundly, to the bottom. i. e. go *grean*. vid. *grean*.

GRINNEACH, a young man.

GRINNEADH, to die, to perish.

GRINNEAT & *grinníol*, the bottom of the sea, or River. *grinníol na mara*, the Bottom or the sand of the sea.

GRIOBALAS, closeness.

GRIOGCHAN, a constellation.

GRIOLLSAIM, to strike or slap.

GRIOM-CHALLAIRE, a Herald, one that proclaims war or peace.

GRIOM-CHARBAD, an armed chariot. the *curruq falcatus* of the Britains.

GRIÓMH, a man's nail, a claw or talon, *griómh Partáin*, a crab's claw.

GRIOMHA'IGHIL, motiuncula.

GRIÓMH-SHRÓNACH, hawk-knosed.

GRIONACH or *grìanach*, sunny, warmed with the sun.

GRIONGAL & *grìongalacgd*, care, assiduity, sorrow.

GRÌONGHALACH, industrious, careful.

GRÌONNOÍNÍN, the herb Turnsole.

GRÌONRACHD & *grìonachd*, the warmth of the sun; sunrising.

GRÌOSACH, Embers, or hot ashes. gen. *grìosaidh*.

GRÌOSADH, an encouragement, an incitement.

GRÌOSADH & *grìosam*, to whet, to encourage, to provoke or stir on. also to rake up fire.

GRÌOS-RUITHNIM, to grow red, to colour up, or be ruddy; *do ghrìos-ruithnig a Lì*, his complexion grew red.

GRÌÓSTA, stirred, moved, provoked.

GRÌÓSÚGHADH & *grìosúighim*, to kindle, to grow hot. *do ghrìosúigh a shearg*, his anger grew hot.

GRÌOTH, the sun.

GRIS, fire: also pimples, blotches or pustula's appearing on the skin from the heat of blood.

GRISGÍN, broiled meat.

GRITH, knowledge, skill.

GRITHA'IL, the noise or grunting of young pigs.

GRITHEACH, learned, wise, discreet; prudent.

GRIUN, a hedge-hog.

GROD, smart; also proud.

GROD, the foam.

GROD; *go grad*, soon, quickly.

GRODA'N, a boat.

GRÓDH-IA'RAINN, an Iron barr, an Iron crow.

GROG, or *gruàg*, the hair of the head.

GROIBLEACH, long nailed, having large talons.

GROIGH, a stud of horses, or breed of Mares. Lat. *grex*, *gregis*. it is often improperly written *groidh*.

GRON, a stain or spot.

GRONTACH, corpulent.

GROTHAL, sand, gravel, rubble.

GROTHLACH, gravelly, also a gravel pit.

GROTONACH, corpulent.

GRÚADH, the cheek.

GRÚAG, the hair of the head: *mo ghrùag liàthsa* my grey hairs.

GRÚAG, a woman. a wife, wel: *gureig*. genit. *grùag*.

GRÚAGACH, a woman Giant: also a Ghost or apparition superstitiously thought to haunt certain houses.

GRÚAGACH, hairy, full of hair.

DRÚAIDH, from *grúadh*.

GRÚAIM, ill humour, dissatisfaction, sullenness.

GRÚAIMÍN, a sullen fellow.

GRÚAMA & *grúamach*, obscure, sullen, dark, cloudy, morose.

GRÚAMACHD, gloominess, sternness, grimness.

GRUFAIM, to engraft.

GRUG, a wrinkle.

GRUG, morose, sour, fierce, cruel.

DRUG, weak, feeble.

GRUG, a Lie, an Untruth.

GRUGACH, wrinkled.

GRUID, malt.

GRUIG, inhospitality, churlishness.

GRULLAN, a cricket. Lat. *Gryllus*.

GRUNSGÍGH, a truce, or cessation of arms.

G U

G U

GÚ, *no gó*, a lie, or untruth.

GÚAG, a light giddy, phantastical or whimsical fellow, an unsettled, capricious person. it's diminut. is *gúaign*. the welsh have *guag Eilyn* & *guag-ysprid*, for a Phantasm or whim.

GUA'ILLÍGHE, a companion.

GUA'IRDEA'IN, a whirl-wind.

GUA'IRE, noble, excellent, great. hence *Guàire* was the proper names of some Irish Princes.

GUA'IRE, the hair of the head. also the edge, or point of a thing.

GUA'IS, danger. *guàis-bheartach*, enterprizing, adventurous.

GUA'L, a coal, also fire. *fir nàch fallàn gnùis frí guàl*, men whose complexions are altered by Coal. (fires).

GUA'LA, & *guàlann*, a shoulder.

GUA'LA & *gola*, gluttony.

GUA'LABHRANN, a firebrand.

GUA'NACH, light, active.

GUA'S & *guàis*, peril, hazard. *a n'guais*, in Jeopardy.

GUA'SACHD, danger; also an adventure.

GUA'SACHDACH, dangerous; dreadful. also painful. *cnéadh guàsachdach*, a painful wound. a common expression in old parchments which treat of medicine.

GÚBHA, mourning. *gol-ghair agus gubh*, crying & wailing. also complaint, lamentation.

GÚBHA, a battle, or conflict.

GÚBHTHACH, mourning, sorrowful.

GUDHAIM, pro *Guídhim*, to pray,

G U

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GUDHB, a study or school-house; also an Armory.

GUDHBACH, studious, assiduous.

GÚFURGHOILL, false testimony. *bhàdar oircheannaicc na Sagairt ag iaradh Gùfurghoill anaigh Iosa*, *fa dheòigh do dheachadar dà Gùfur-gille*. the high Priests sought false witnesses against Jesus, at length two false witnesses appeared. L. B.

GUGARNAIGH, the clucking of a hen. *Gugail* & *gugallaig*, the same.

GUIBHEIRNÉOIR, a governour.

GUIDBHAIN, i. e. *Sagfan*, England.

GÚIDHE, a prayer, entreaty, or intercession. *mo ghuidhe chum Dé ar a son*. my prayers to God for them.

GÚIDHIM, to pray, to beseech, to entreat. *do ghuidh sé*, he prayed. *guídhim thú*, I pray thee.

GUILIM, to weep, to cry, to bewail.

GUILIMNE, calumny.

GUILIMNEACH, calumnious.

GUILIMNÌGHIM, to calumniate, to reproach.

GUIMIONN, a holy Relick. *gona guimionnaibh agus a mbachailibh*, with their holy Relicks & Crostiers.

GUINCHEAP, a pillory.

GUINIM, to prick sting or wound.

GUINSCEAD, a scar.

GUINSCEIDIN, a little scar.

GUIR, *loch guir*, a lake in the County of Limerick.

GUIR-BHRISIM, to exulcerate.

GUIRIN, a spot, a blain or wheal, a pimple.

GUIRME, blewness: also more blew.

GUIRMEACHD, blewness.

GUIRNEAD, a gurnard.

GUISEACH, Leaky; full of Chinks.

GUISEIR, a stocking.

GUISIM, to flow; hence *gaiſe*, a stream. al: *Caiſe*.

GUIÉAR, a gutter.

GUI TEAS, denial, refusal. *ad ghuiteas*, I refused.

QUITINEACH, bashful.

GUL, a crying out, a lamentation. alſo the perfect tenſe of the verb *guilim*, as, *do ghul sé*, he cried, or wept.

GULBA, the mouth.

GULFA, narrow.

GUMHA, a battle.

GUN, the ſame as *gan*, without.

GUNBHUIÑNE, a ſpear or Javelin.

GUN, a breach.

GUNLANN, a priſon, a Jail or hold.

GUNN, a Priſoner: an Hoſtage.

GUNNA, a gown, alſo a gun.

GUNNCHA, a priſon.

GUNRAGADH, erring or ſtraying.

GUNTA, wounded: alſo ſlain.

Reilig na bh'fear ngunta, the burial place of the ſlain or of ſuicides.

GUNTA, an experienced, ſkillful, prying man.

GUNTACH, coſtiveness.

GUR & *guirinn*, a blotch, a pimple, a wheal.

GUR, that. *gur bheannaigh Pàtraice Éire*, that S. Patrick bleſſed

Ireland. ſo that. Gr. *Gar*, & Gall. *car* ſignify *for*, Lat. *enim*.

GUR, brave, valiant.

GUR, *gear*, ſharp.

GURCHUILEACH, a pallifadoe.

GURNA, a cave or den, a hole.

GUS, weight, or force, ſtrength. *duine gan ghus*, a man of no value.

CUS, to, unto, until. *gus an àit*, to the place. *gus a niùgh*, unto this day. *gus a mairach*, untill to morrow. *cia gus*, to whom.

GUS, Death.

GUS, Anger.

GUS, a deſire or inclination.

GUSMHAR, valid, ſtrong, powerful.

GUSTAL, a burden. wel. *Guyſtil*, a pledge. alſo ability.

GUTA, puddle.

GUTA, the gout.

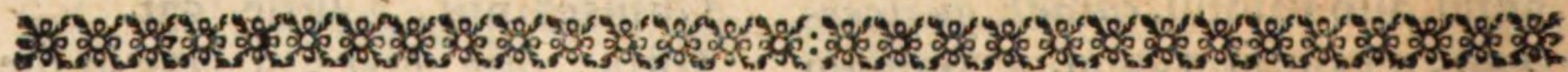
GUTACH or *Cutach*, ſhort, bob tailed.

GUTH, a voice. *agus ſeùch guth O Neamh*, & behold, a voice from Heaven.

GUTH, a bad name for inhospitallity or incontineney. *do fuair sí guth*, ſhe was expoſed.

GUTOLA'IDHE, a Cuckold-maker.

GUTURRÚDMASACH, confident.



REMARKS ON H.

H Is not admitted as a letter into the Irish Alphabet, nor otherwise employed in the Irish language than as a mere aspirate in the ſame manner as in the Greek. The Greeks anciently uſed (H) as a letter & not merely as an aspirate. It was one of the characters of their moſt ancient Alphabets, & it is well known they wrote THEOS, with the different Letters (T) & (H) inſtead of THEOS, written with the

single letter theta. In the Irish language (H) is prefixed as a strong aspirate before words beginning with a vowel, & having reference to objects of the female sex. As, a h'aidh, her face; a h'or, her gold; & secondly, when such words are preceded by the Irish prepositions le or re, with, or by; which takes place not only in ordinary words, as, le h'or agus le h'airgiod, with gold & silver, but also in the names of countries, Principalities, & particular clans: as, le h'Osruighibh, le h'Uladh, with or by the people of Ossory, with Ulidia. It is now called Uath, from Uáth, the whitethorn tree.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER I.

I Is the eighth letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the third of the five vowels, of the denomination of caol or small vowels. It is called Iódha, from Iodha, vulgo iúbhar, the yew tree, Lat. taxus, & is not unlike the Hebrew Jod, & Gr. Iota as to it's appellative. The Irish language admits of no (J) consonant no more than the Greek, & it seems to appear by the following examples, that the Latins did not use it as a distinct character. For they wrote, as Priscian tells us, peius, for pejus, & eijs for ejus, &c. In our old manuscripts e & i were written indifferently one for another, as hath been observed in the remarks upon e. It is the præpositive vowel of those diphthongs which are called na còig Ifine or the five Iphthongs, from Ifin, the goose berry bush, Lat. Grossularia, viz. ia, iai, iu, iui, & io; of which we find iu used among the Hebrews, as Heb. piu, Lat. os ejus.

I A

I, an art or science.
I, in, *i tigh*, in a house.
I, an Island. hence *I Choluim Cille*, the Island of S. Columbus. *vid aoi*, supra.
IA'CH, a Salmon. *Iàch-cnàimh*, the bone of a Salmon. *co frith an seud a meòdhon iach*, reperitur sentis in ventre Salmonis.

IA'CHDAR, the bottom of any thing, a foundation, the lower part. *Iachdar Connacht*, the Coun-

I A

try of lower Connaught in Ireland.

IA'CHDAR CHANUS, the Bassus cantus in Music.

IA'CHDARÚIGHE, the lowest, lower, inferiour.

IA'CHDADH, a noise, or cry.

IA'D, they, them.

IA'DAL, a disease.

IA'DHADH, a shutting, closing, or joining. *ar n'iadhadh do dhorais*, When thou shuttest thy door. *do hiadhadh súas go daingean*, it was

close, shut up. *go iàdhadur à ndóir-se*, they shut their doors.

IA'DHTE, joined, closed, shut up.

IA'GH, an Island.

IAIRCHEANN, the noddle, Lat. *Occiput*.

IAIR-SCEART, the west.

IA'IR-TREABH, an habitation.

IA'LL, a Latchet or thong. pl. *Iàllacha. iallacha a bhróga do sgaoile*, to loose the Latchets of his shoes. *iàllach*, a Latchet or thong.

IALL, a flock of Birds.

IA'LLA CHRANN, shoes.

IALTÓG *leathair*, a Bat.

IA'N, a weefel.

IA'R, after. *iàr sin*, after that, afterwards

IA'R, pro *air*, at, upon.

IA'R, or *siar*, back, backwards; also the west. *Iar-mùmhán*, west munster. *ón Iarthar*, from the west.

IA'R, black, dark.

IA'RAM, afterwards, postea. & *Iàrain* idem; also thenceforth, a gain, anew, fresh.

IA'RAN or *Iàrrann*, Iron. Lat. *ferrum*. succ; *Iarn*. Dan; *Iern*. Mont. *Iaarn*. wel: *Haiarn*. & arm; *uarn*. Hisp. *Hierro*, Cimbrice *Jara*, Gothicè *eisarn*.

IA'RBHEÓ, still in being.

IA'R-DHONN, a brownish-black.

IA'R-DHRA'OI, a Remnant.

IARFAIDHE, ward or custody. *ad rhoda othar Iàrfàidhe*, a Patient ought to be taken care of.

IAR-FLATH, a feudatory Lord or one depending of another greater Lord. from *iar*, after & *flath* a Lord i. e. a Lord preceded by another Lord; hence the Saxon word, Earl

IA'R-CCULTA, churlish, backward.

IARGAN, the groans of a dying man.

IAR-GHAOTH, the west wind.

IA'RGUIL or *Iargal*, a battle, a skirmish,

IA'RGHUILEACH, Warlike, engaged in battles.

IA'RLA, an Earl. vid. *Eàrlamh*.

IA'RLA'ITHRIUGHADH, a preparation.

IA'RMART, Riches.

IARMART, the issue or consequence of an affair.

IARMAT, offspring.

IA'RMBÉURLA, a Pronoun; also any Particle that is not declined, as adverb, conjunction, &c.

IA'RMHEIRGE, mattins, morning-prayer. *iar teacht on iàrmheirge*, after saying mattins, annal Tighern. an: 1057.

IA'RMSMA, vid *Iarsma*.

IA'RNA, a chain of thread; also confusion.

IA'RNACHA'N, an Iron tool.

IA'RNA'IDHE, Irons. plur. of *Iàran*, also of, or belonging to Iron.

IA'RNDOE, a fawn.

IA'RÓG, a weefel.

IA'RÓG, anguish or grief.

IARRAIGH & *Iarratas*, a request, a desire, or petition.

IARRAIM, to seek, to request or intreat; to demand or require, *iar air è*, require it from him. *Iarraim ort*, I pray you. *iarrfuidh sé déirc*, he shall beg alms.

IA'RRATOIR, a Begger or Petitioner, also a Surgeon's probe.

IA'RRATUS, a petition or request.

I A

IA'RRUN, Iron. *d'iarraibh Corrán-cha*, of barded or hooked Irons. vid. *Iaran*.

IA'RSIN, after. *iàrsodhain*, idem.

IA'RSMA, a relict, or Remnant. as *Iarsma an bhàis*, *Iarsma an Pheacadh*: also an Incumbrance or burden. also a new years gift.

IA'RSMACH, beneficent, or generous.

IA'RTAIGE, prosperity, also Descendants. also Domesticks. 70 *bliagain do bhì Israel san mbabilóin mar aon le na chloinn & lean Iàrthaige*.

IARTHAR, the west country, from *Iar* west & *tar*, pro *tír*, a country. *Iarthar Éirinn*, the west of Ireland.

IA'SACHD, a Loan, a thing lent,

IA'SACHDA'IDHE, a creditor.

IA'SALACH, easy, feasible.

IA'SACHAD, advantage, profit.

IA'SC or *Iàsg*, fish, fishes, pl. *Eisg & Iàscuibh* Lat. *piscis*.

IA'SCADH, to fish out.

IA'SCAIRE, a fisher-man. *Iàscaire Cairneach*, an osprey.

IA'SCAIREACHD, fishing, the art of fishing. also a fishery.

IA'TH, Land. pl. *Iáthaibh*.

IA'TH ó *neachach*, the south part of the county of waterford, anciently possessed by the *o Bricis*.

IATLU, a little feather. i. e. *Eite lu no beag*. also a small fin.

I B

IBH, a Country, also a tribe of people.

IBH, drink you, from *Ibhim* to drink.

IBH, you, yee, *sibh* has the same signification.

IBHEAR, marble.

IBHIM, to drink, to imbibe. *do*

I D

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ibh sé, he drank.

IBHTHEACH, soaking, that drinks or takes in wet.

I C

Ic, a cure, or remedy, *dà luibh Ice*, i. e. *dà Luibh Léigheis*; *Ice* the genit. of *Ic*.

ICE, is rendered Balm in the English version of the Bible. *Ezech* 27. 17.

ICEADH & *icim*, to heal or cure. *Icaid lusca agus trusca*, curabat caecos (Luscos), & Leprosos. S. Fiechus in vita S. Patricii. also to pay for, to make restitution.

ICEADH, an healing or curing, also a suffering, a paying for.

ICLUS or *ioclus*, a healing by herbs. from *Ic* & *lus* an herb.

IC-LUSAIM, to cure by the power of herbs.

I D

ID; good, honest, just.

IDEAR-FALAMH, a space or distance of time or place. *Idearfás* the same.

IDÉAR-FHOLAMH, the same.

IDEAR-GHUA'ILLE, the space between the Shoulders.

IDEARS & *iodars*, towards.

IDEARUMNAS, a distance.

IDH, a wreath or chain; also a ridge. it is written sometimes *Iodh*. *IDH*, use.

IDHO or *Ióda* or *ióga*, the yew tree: also the Letter *I*, vid. *Iodha*,

IDID, cold.

IDIR, bewixt, between. & in old books *indir*. Lat: *inter*.

IDIRGEANAS, distance.

IDIR-DHÉALADH, a distinction, or difference.

IDIR-DREAS, distance.

IDIRÉIG, the change of the moon, from *idir & eàg* or *Eàsga*, the moon.

IDIR-MHÍNÍGHIM, to interpret.

IDIR-MHÍNIGHTHE, interpreted.

IDIRMHÍNIGHTHÉOIR, an interpreter.

IDIR-MHÉODHANTÓIR, a Mediator
Criostal Idir-meódhantóir eadroinn agus Dia, Christ is mediator between us & God.

IDIR-RÍGHEACHD, an interregnum.

IDIR-THEANGTHÓIR, an interpreter of Languages.

IFEARN, Hell. & sometimes written *Ifrionn & Ifreinn*, is like the Lat. *Infernum*, the *I* being equal to the Lat. *in*, as in S. Fiechus Hymn. de vita S. Patricii. *Bai sé bliaghna i foghnámh*, sex annis erat in servitute. & also *i sífth*, in visionibus. wel. *yfern & corn*. *Ifarn*. *Ifearn áras na bpáan nàch féidir d'faisnéis* Hell is the Mansion house of inexpressible pain.

IFRIONNDA, Hellish, of or belonging to Hell.

IGH, a ring.

IL & *Ile*, much, many, great, also well.

IL-BHÉASACH, arch, also of various ways & humours.

ILCHEA'RDACH, Jack of all trades, of various trades.

IL-CHEA'RDÁ'IGHE, the same.

IL-DEALBHACH, well featured or complexioned.

ILDHÉANADH, variation.

ILDHÉANMÚADH, an Emblem.

ILE, a great number of people

ILE & *Ileas* diversity, a difference.

ILEACH, ordure, dung. genit.

Iligh. *Carn-Iligh* a dung hill. vid. *aoileach*.

IL-GNÍTHEACH, of all sorts, diverse, various.

IL-GRA'INEACH, very horrid & ugly. *Piaft Il-ghráineach*, an ugly horrid Beast or Monster.

IL-GNEACH, skillful.

IL-GHRÉASACH, an Inn or lodging.

IL-GUIDHIM, to vary or alter.

ILLASAN, the very same people, them selves. Lat. *illi ipsi*. old parchmt.

IL-LEABHAR, a tome or volume containing many Books.

IL-PHÍASD & *Il-phéist*, a serpent, a Snake, an adder.

IL-RINCHE, a ball, a dance where many dance together. *chorea*.

IL-SHEASAMH, distance.

I M

IM, butter. genit. *ime*. ag *diólime*, selling butter.

IM, & *um*, about, when it is prefixed to nouns of time: as *im an amso a mórach*, about this time to morrow. it also signifies along with, at the head of, when prefixed to other nouns. ex. *do tháinig Toir-dhealbhach ann im Laoch-aibh na midhe*, Turlogh came thither at the head of the Heroes of Meath.

IMADÚGHADH, a multiplying. *go ndéúnaid Imadúghadh*, that they may multiply.

IMATHÍGHIDH, use, custom, experience.

IMARBHAS, *chrann an Iomarbhas*, the tree of transgression. *a méodhan laoi do rinn Adam Iomarbhas; níl neach gan Iomarbhas*, id est, at noon

I M

noon day Adam transgressed : there is no person without a fault, or all men transgress. L. B.

IMARBHA'DH, strife, contention, dispute. *Iomarbhàidh*, idem. *Iomarbhàidh Leath-cùinn agus Leath-mògha*, the dispute of *Leath Cùinn* and *Leathmògha* concerning superiority or excellency. a Poem thus entitled.

IMAIRG or *Imairec*, plundering, devastation, ransacking.

IM-CHÉIMNÌGHIM, to walk round.

IMCHÍAN & *Imchein*, & vulgarly said *imigein*. far, remote either with respect to time or place, as. *cineadh O àit imchian*, a People from a foreign country. *tànga-mair as tír imchein*, we came from a remote country. *aimsir imchian O Shin*, a long time since. *am imchein dà eis*, a long time after.

IMCHILL, about.

IMCHIM, to go on, to march.

IMCHIM, to force, to compel, to rescue.

IMDHEAGAIL, protection. *rób imdheagail dar ccuire*, ut sit protectrix nostris turmis. Brogan.

IMDHEAL, a League, or covenant.

IMDHEARBHADH, a proof.

IMDHEARBHADH & *imdhearbha-im*, to prove.

IMDHEARBHTHA, proved, maintained.

IMDHEARGADH, a reproof.

IMDHEARGADH & *imdheargaim*, to reprove or rebuke, to reproach or dispraise.

IMDHEARGTHA, reviled, reprov-
ed, rebuked. ex. *luchd Imdhearg-
tha*, Revilers.

IMPHIOLL, a feast.

I M

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IMDIOL, guile, deceit, fraud.

IMEACTRAIGH, Plow bullocks.

IMÉAD, jealousy.

IMEADACH, jealous.

IMEADAIRE, a Zealot.

IMEAGLACH, terrible, frightful.

IMEAGLAIM, to fear.

IMEAL & *Imiol*, an Edge or border, a coast. *O Imealaibh na Halban*, from the borders of Scotland.

IMEASORGAIN, a striking on all sides.

IMEÓCHAM, we will go. *imthéd-chádh sé*, he will go. vid. *imthighim*.

IMFHEADHAIN, a draught.

IMFIDH, or *Impidheach*, a Petitioner.

IMHEAR, a marble.

IMÍADHAG, a coupling or joining together.

IMILEADADH, unction.

IMILEADAIM, to anoint.

IMILIM, to lick.

IMIRCE, vulgó, *imirighe*, a journey or peregrination. *go neirghe timirce leat*, may your journey be prosperous to you.

IMIRCIM, or *imirceadh*, to remove, or change one's dwelling.

IMIIM, I go. Lat. *immo*, or *re-
meo*.

IMIRIRIGHE, an emigration or changing from place to place. Lat. *immigratio*.

IMLEABHAR, a Tome or volume.

IMLINN, the Navel.

IMLIOCA'N, the Navel.

IMLIOCH AILBHE, the name of one of the first Episcopal churches in Munster, now called Emli, which is of late united to the see of Cashel. it's first Bishop was *ailbhe* who preached the Gospel in Ireland before S. Patricks

arrival in that Kingdom.

IMLIOC, bordering upon a Lake.

IMNE, thus.

IMNEISÉIGHIM, to bind, tie, &c.

IMNIDHE, or *imshníomh*, care, diligence.

IMNIDHEACH, careful, uneasy about the success of an action. anxious, solicitous.

IMNISI, contention, disunion.

IMNISIM, to yoke.

IMPIDH, a twig or rod.

IMPIDHÉ, a prayer, petition, or supplication *iàraim impidhe ort*, I beseech or supplicate you. *cuirim d'impidhe*, I beseech.

IMPIDHEACH, an Intercessour, a Petitioner.

IMPIDHIM, to beseech, entreat, pray, request. *Impidhim ort a Rígh mhor na níl Duile*, I entreat you the great God of all the elements.

I'MPIRE, an Emperour.

I'MPIREACHD, an Empire.

IMREACCUIBH, it happened or fell out.

IMREAS, & *Imreasán*, dispute, controversy, strife. *as fearr imreas ná uaigneas*. a proverb literally meaning, that contestation is better than want of Society.

IMREASAM, to strive or contest, to contend.

IMREASA'NAIM, idem.

IMREASA'NUIDHE, a contending person, a disputant.

IMREIMNÍGHIM, to go about.

IMRIM, to play, or divert.

IMRIM, a riding.

IMSCIN, a bed room, or closet.

IMSEACHAN, rage, fury.

IMSEACHTRACH, a project.

IMSEARGNA, strife, contention.

IMSHNÍOMH, heaviness, sadness.

IMSHNÍOMH, care, diligence.

IMSNIÓMHACH, anxious, solicitous, uneasy.

IMSIUBHLAIM, to walk about, to ramble.

IMTHEACHD, a progress or going; a departure. *imtheachd ar Sluaighe ró mhíll sinn*, it was the departure of our army that ruined us.

IMTHEACHD, an adventure, feat, or expedition. *fa meann é na imtheachtaibh*, clarus est in suis gestis. vid. S. Fiech. in vit. S. Patricii.

IMTHEACHDA'IDHE, one that is departing, the going man.

IMTHÍGHIM, to go, to march, to proceed, to depart.

IMTHREASCRADH, to wrestle. *do bhí an taingíol & Jacob ar fad na hoidhche ag imtherascra*. vid. *Leabhar breac*. the Angel wrestled with Jacob all night.

IMTHÍUSA or *iomthúsa*, adventures, feats, vid. *iomthús & iomthúsa*.

IN, præp. Lat. *in*, & Angl. *in*: this Irish præposition answering the Latin & English *in*, is always used in old manuscripts instead of *ann* used by the modern writers to express the same. Gr. *en*.

IN, fit, proper. used always in compound words as *in-fheadhma*, fit or capable of doing a manly action; *in-núadhcair*, marriageable, fit to be married.

INA & *inàs*, than, Lat. *quam*. used in our old Manuscripts. as: *ní bhfuil fear an Éirinn as fearr inàs an fearso gus a ttàngais*. the man you visited is as good a man

as can be found in Ireland. *agal-ladh Phàttraig & Caillte meic Rónáin*.

INBHE, quality, dignity.

INBHEACH, in place, of quality.

INBHEACH, come to perfect health.

INBHEAR, pasture.

INBHEAR, a River. *Inbhear Colptha*, now the town of Drogheda, where the River Boine discharges itself into the sea. *Inbhear Scéine*, the River of Kenmare in the County of Kerry. *Inbhear na mbàrc*, the Bay of Bantry. *Inbhear Sláine*, the River Slainge in Wexford. this word should be more properly written *in-mhar*, or *in-mhara* from *in*, & *muir*, or *mara*, the sea: & accordingly signifies the mouth of a River, where it is received into the sea.

INCHEANAIGH, that may be bought, merchantable.

INCHINN, the brain.

INCHREACHADH, blame, reproach. ex. *mé d'inchreachadh tríd*, to reproach me for it. vid. Chron. Scotorum in introitu.

INCHREACHADH, gleaning, or leasing corn.

INCHREACHAM, to consider.

INDINE, a fight, or engagement.

INDIOLA, vendible, fit for sale.

INDLIOS, a court. *go torachtain dó go hindlis aircheannaic na Sagar*. till he arrived to the court of the High-Priest.

INEACH, the lining of cloth in weaving.

INEACH, hospitality, generosity, good housekeeping. *an té Shirios nídh ar gach neach, ní dlíghéan dó bheith gan Ineach*. he that desires the

favour of others; ought to be liberal himself.

INEACHTHREAS, a fair or patron, a public meeting comonly called *oireachtas*.

INFEATHAM, to meditate.

INFHIR, marriageable, fit for a husband, as *ion-mhná*, fit for a wife. *ion-airm*, fit to take arms.

INFHIOCHAS, choice, election.

INFISI, a swelling.

ING, is one of the negatives of the Irish languages.

ING, a neck of Land.

ING, force, compulsion.

INGAIRE, herding. *ingaire Cae-rach*, the herding of sheep.

INGEAR, a Level.

INGEDTHE, of twins in the womb, that which comes to perfect birth.

INGGIÚIL, consequence or conclusion.

ING-GLAIN, uncleanness, filth.

ING-GLAN, dirty, filthy, unclean.

INGILT, feeding, grazing. *ingheiltidh iad*, feed them. *c'ait a ningiltin tú*, where feedest thou. Job. 1. 14.

INGIN, or *ingean*, a Daughter, from *gean*, like the Lat. *genitum*; & in per Metathesis pro *nigh*, which signifies a Daughter. ex. *màire nigh*, or *ní Tomáis*, Mary the Daughter of Thomas. *Maire ní Bhráin*, Mary O'Brien, &c.

INGHREIM, ravening; also persecuting. *Luchd M'inghreama*, they that persecute me. *ar Ninghream-uigh*, our Persecutors.

INGIR, a Carpenter or Mason's line.

INGIR, an Anchor.

INGIR, affliction, grief, sorrow.

INGLEID, a hook.

INGNE, the plur. of *ionga*, Nails, or talons, hooks, claws.

INGREIM, persecution. *as conàch an ti fuilingios ingreim do thaoibh an chirt*, blessed is he who suffers persecution for the sake of Justice. *Leabhar breac*.

INGREIMTHEACH, a persecutor. *Pól ingreimtheach na Heaglaise*, Paul the persecutor of the church.

INIATAR or *Inaithear*, a bowel or Entrail.

INID, shrove tide. wel. *ynid*.

INIDHE, or *Innidhe*, the bowels or Entrails. Lat. *interiora*.

INILTIM, to feed, to graze. vid. *ingilt*.

INIRTE, weakness, feebleness.

INIS, an Island. Lat. *insula*. pl. *innsibh*: *an Innsibh Mara Torrian anas*, *indibh*, *riómhe*. In *insulis Maris Tyrreni* man sit, ut memoratur. *Inis na bhfíodhbhuidhe*, *Insula Sylvatica*, an old name of Ireland.

INIS, Ennis, Chief town of the County of Clare.

INIS-CEALTRACH, an Island of Pilgrimage in *Loch Deirgeart*.

INIS-CATHA, an Island in the River Shannon.

INIS-EÓGHANA'IN, Inishanon, a market town between Bandon & Kinsale in the County of Corke.

INIS-BEAG, an Island near Baltimore in the County of Corke.

INIS ARCA'IN, Sherky Island between Baltimore, & cape Cleare in Carbury.

INIS-MÓR, on the River Feil in the County of Kerry. also a large Island in the River Shannon, where there is a famous Monastery, built by *Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien* King

of Limerick & Thomond.

INIS-CAÓRACH, an Island in the sea, near *aoibh Bricán* in the west of the County of Clare.

INIS-BO-FINNE, an Island in the sea, in the west of the County of Mayo.

INISCIGHIN, a Garden. *innfin rugfad Mileadha an Eirigh Josa leo as an Iniscighin*, i. e. *as an garrdha Rioghdha*, *gur thinóilsiad chuige uile Shluagh na n' lúduigheach*. *Leabhar. B.* then the Soldiers of the Tetrarch conveyed Jesus out of the garden, whereupon the entire multitude of the Jewish people assembled about him.

INITE, Edible.

INLEADH, & *intim*, to make ready, to prepare. *do hinleadh a Charbad dhó*, his chariot was made ready for him. also to dispose, to set in order, to put in array. *do hinleadh an ga builg*, the Belgian dart was set in order. also to contrive or project; *do hinleadh cealg*, an ambush was laid. *d'inill sé intleadh*, he set his wits to work. also to flourish or brandish, as, *ag iniollughadh a adharc*. brandishing his horn.

INMHE, an Estate, or Patrimony; also Land.

INMHEASDA, commendable.

INMHEÓDHANACH, mean, moderate. also inward. *go himmheodhanach*, *agus go feirimíolach*, inwardly & outwardly.

INMHEÓDHANAS, temperance.

INMHUIN, affable, courteous, loving.

INMHIONNA, desirable.

I'NN, us, we. like *sinn*.

INN, or *ann*, therein.

IN

INN, a wave.
INNE, a bowel, or entrail. pl. *innidhe*.

INNEACH, the woof.

INNEAL, restraint.

INNEALL, service, attendance.

INNEAL or *Innioll*, mien, carriage, or deportment; also a state or condition; also the order or disposition of a thing; also dress or attire. ex. *inneal tìghe Toirdhealbhaigh*, the order of Turlogh's house. *Innioll troda Cathaidh Cuinn*, the military order of the troops of Conn. *Innioll agus eàgcosg na mnà*, the dress & visage. of the Lady, or her gate & visage *neach ar innill*, one who is well prepared.

INNEAMH, increase, augmentation.

INNEIDHIM, to tell, to certify.

INNEÓIN, an Anvil; it is sometimes given as an epithet to a brave Soldier or Patriot, whom no danger or difficulty can deter from maintaining an honourable cause. ex. *Inneóin Cogaidh Criche-Fàil*, Ireland's brave defender. wel. *Einion*. & corn: *anuan* signify an Anvil.

INNEÓIN, the middle of a pool or pond of water.

INNEÓIN, in spite of. *d'am inneóin*, in spite of me. tis mostly written *aimhdeoin*, & pronounced *inneóin*. it may be properly writt *ing-dheoin*, from the negative *ing* & *deoin*. qd. vid.

INNEÓNAM, to strike or stamp.

INNEHEATHAIM, to think, to design or intend.

INNIL, & *inniolta*, apt, prone to, ready, active.

INNIL, a gin or snare. also an instrument. *Innil*, or *Inneal Ciuil*,

IN

3 OF

a musical instrument.

INNILE, cattle.

INNILL, a fort or garrison. as: *rò seagaid innill*, they besieged the garrison.

INNILT, a hand-maid.

INNIS, distress, misery, &c.

INNISEADH & *innisim*, to say, to tell, to relate. *d'innis sé*, he said. *cia dinnis duit*, who told you of it? *innste*, told, related.

INNIUDH, a telling or relating.

INNLIIS, a Candle. *adhan Innlis*, the lighting of a Candle.

INORCADH, to kill or destroy. *go bhfeasadh Peadar an é Inorcain Iosa & a bhàs do cinfeadh an Sargart, no an é a leigion as gan a mhallairt*. L. B. i. e. that Peter may know whether the Priest would resolve upon the death & murder of Jesus, or rather on setting him at liberty without any further question. this word *inorcadh* to kill or murder & *inorcain*, murder, has a great affinity with the Lat. *orcus*, as them words are compound of *in*, fit for, & *orca*, & *orcain*.

INREACA, to be sold, vendible.

INREACHTAIN, a pudding.

INRIOMH, i. e. *tinsgeadal*, preparation.

INSCE, a sign or omen.

INSCE, or *Inscne*, a speech. also a gender, as *Fir-inscne*, the masculine gender; & *Bein-inscne*, the feminine gender; also the termination *ea* in verbs of the second person of the conjunctive mood. as *do chiseà, dà mbuailfeà*, &c.

INSCE, a battle, or fierce assault.

INNTE, in her, in it, therein. *innte fein*, in itself.

INNTE, a nut-kernel.

INNTEACH, a way or road.

INNTILE, a budget, bag or wallet, a Satchel.

INNTINN, the mind, will or pleasure. *as m'intinn fein*, out of my own mind.

INNTINNEACH & *intinneamhail*, high minded, sprightly: also sensible. also hearty, jolly, merry.

INNT-LIOMH, treasure.

INNTLIOMHCHA, a treasury.

INSIOBHAIL, passable.

I'NTE, & *innite*, therein.

I'NTLEACHD, ingenuity.

INTLEACHDACH, & *intleachdamhail*, ingenious, witty, sagacious, subtil, artificial.

INTRUAGH, miserable, to be pitied, poor. *d'aithigh intruagh*, rustico egenti.

I O

IOBADH, death.

IOc, payment. *Ioc eirce*, Eiric or kindred money. *Ioc slainte*, balm, salve, vid. *Ic*, gen. *Ice*.

IOCA'IDHE, a Tenant or Farmer, *Iocaoi*, idem.

IOCAM, to pay; also to suffer or endure; also to heal, cure &c.

IOCAS, payment. *Iocaoi*, a tenant.

IOCHD, clemency, humanity, confidence, good nature.

IOCHD, children.

IOCHDAR, the bottom. *dul an iochdar*, to sink.

IOCHDARACH, lower. *ar Iochdarach*, the Netherlands, also lowest.

IOCLUS, a healing by herbs, compounded of *Iocam*, to heal, & *Ius* an herb.

IOCLUSAIM, to cure by herbs.

IODA'ILACH, an Italian.

IODARCHUR, an interjection.

IODARFOLAMH, Area, a court yard.

IODARMALA, the space between the Eyebrows.

IODARS, towards.

IODARTHAMAL, a distance.

IODH, the cramp, or any sort of pain.

IODH, a chain, or collar.

IODH-MHORUIN, a collar or Neck-chain so called from the Judge *Moran*, who wore it.

IODHA, the yew tree; 'tis pronounced *Ioga*, & is the name of the Letter I. Hebraicè *Iod*, & Græcè *Iota*.

IODHAL, an Idol.

IODHALACHD, Idolatry.

IODHAL-ADHRADH, Idol-worship.

IODHAN, sincere, pure, clean, undefiled. hence *Eis-iodhan*, signifies polluted, defiled. *ogh iodhain*, a chaste or virtuous virgin, *air altóir iodhain*, on the pure & clean Altar.

IODHANA, pangs or torments.

IODHAT, diet.

IODHBAIRT, an Offering or sacrifice.

IODHBEIRIM, to offer: *Iódhbur tú*, offer thou. *do iódhbradar*, they sacrificed. *Iodhbraim*, idem.

IODHLAN, a leap, or Skipping.

IODHLANADH, a dancing, or skipping.

IODHNA, a spear or lance.

IODHNA, protection, safeguard.

IODHNACH, valiant, warlike, martial.

IODHNA'IDHE, a staying or dwelling.

IODHON & *Eadhon*, to wit. id. est, puta, or utpote, seu videlicet.

IOGA'N, a Bird's crow.

IOGHAILE, the Pylorus or lower orifice of the stomach.

IOGHLACTHA, tractable.

IOGHLAITHRIGHEADH, to consume: *no gur dhìoghlaithrighidh iad an uile gheinealach*, until all the generation was consumed. Num. 32. 13.

IOGRAS, Uprightness.

IOLACH, mirth, merriment.

IOLACH, Loss, damage.

IOLAGALL, a Dialogue.

IOLAM, & *Iolaraim*, to vary, to change.

IOLAN, sincere.

IOLAR, an Eagle. *Iolar timchiolach*, & *Iolar gréagach*, a gier-Eagle. *Iolar* is the radical word but when its initial F is aspirated it is pronounced *Iolar*.

IOLAR, & *iolardhas*, variety, diversity.

IOLAR, much, plenty.

IOLARDHA, diverse, various, of another sort.

IOLBHUA'DHACH, victorious, all conquering, triumphant.

IOLCHROTHACH, comely, well featured: also inconstant, various.

IOLDA'NACH, ingenious.

IOLDATHACH, of diverse colours.

IOLDHAMHSA, a ball, or a dance where many dance together.

IOLGHA, *no Iol-ghuth*, various tongues. *leis an Iolgaibh*, with various tongues.

IOLMHAOINIBH, goods, & chattles in abundance.

IOLMHODHACH, manifold, various.

IOLRADH, plural. *uimhir iolraidh*, the plural number.

IOLTORCAS, variance, debate.

IOMAD, much, plenty, a multitude.

IOMADACH, & *iomadamhail*, numerous, infinite.

IOMADAMHLACHD, a multitude, abundance.

IOMADHALL, guilt, sin, iniquity.

IOMAGALL, a Dialogue.

IOMAGALLAIMH, counsel, advice.

IOMAIDH & *iomhadh*, envy.

IOMAIGH, a border.

IOMAIGH, Champagne ground.

IÓMHAIGH, an image.

IOMHA'IGHEADH, imagination.

IOMAILLE, together. Sometimes written *immaille*. Lat. *simul*.

IOMA'INIM, to toss, whirl, &c. *iománfuidh sé thú*, he will toss thee. also to drive.

IOMAIRGIDHE, decent, becoming, fit, proper.

IOMAIRGIDHEACHD, decency.

IOMAITHIM, to check. *ní iomaithbheora tú*, thou shalt not rebuke.

IOMALLTAR, the centre.

IOMARASG, deverbium.

IOMARBHA, a lie, an Untruth.

IOMARBHA'IDH, a debate, or controversy.

IOMARBHAIDHE, comparison.

IOMARBHAS, sin. banishment.

Iomarbas A'dhaimh, the banishment of Adam out of Paradise.

IOMARC, a ridge.

IOMARCACH, superfluous, abundant. *go hiomarcach*, exceedingly, too much.

IOMARCADH, abundance, superfluity; also arrogance.

IOMARCHUR, rowing, steering with oars. *fear iomarchur*, a Rower.

IOMARCHUR, tumbling, wallowing.

IOMASCRADH, an INN or lodging.

IOMBATH, the adjoining sea, or sea encompassing an Island.

IOMBHA'DHADH, an overwhelming, also to swoon, or fall into a swoon. *do bhi mo spiorad ar na iombhàthadh*, defecit spiritus.

IOMBHUA'ILIM, to hurt, to strike soundly.

IOMCHAISIN, a looking or observing.

IOMCHAOMHNAS, a question.

IOMCHARMHA'L, a tribute, custom, toll, &c.

IOM-CHLÓIDHMHEADH, sword-fighting.

IOM-CHLÓIDHMHEÓIR, a sword's man, a fencing master.

IOMCHOMARC, a petition, or request.

IOMCHÓMHARC, a present, gift, or favour.

IOMCHÓMHNART, strong, able.

IOMCHÓMHRAG, a thesis. otherwise *iomchómrae*.

IOMCHRAIM, or *iompchraim*, to bear or carry; to deport or behave; to endure. *d'iomchras mé féin*, I behaved myself.

IOMCHRÓG, a Woman-porter.

IOMCHUBHAIDH, meet, proper, decent; also modest, *mar as iomchubhuidh*, as it is meet.

IOMDHA, a bed or couch. *agus fliucha mé m'iomdha rem dheàraibh*, & lachrymis stratum meum rigabo.

IOMPHA, much, many, numerous.

IOMDHA, a shoulder.

IOMDORAS, the lintel of a Door.

IOMDHRANG, a drawing to.

IOMFHORAIL, superfluity, excess, extravagance.

IOMFHORRA'N, a battle, or skirmish.

IOMFHORRA'N, a comparison.

IOMFOICHEADH, a bawling or crying out.

IOMFOICHIM, to cry out, to bawl, to squawl.

IOMFHULANG, patience, long suffering.

IOMGHABHA'IL, erring or straying, shunning, or avoiding; also to take or reduce.

IOMGHUIM, a battle.

IOMGHUIN, pangs, agony.

IMHADH, envy.

IOMHAS, knowledge, judgment, erudition.

IOMLA'INE, maturity, perfection.

IOMLA'INEACHT, a supply, a filling up, an accomplishment.

IOMLAITEADH, a rolling, turning, or winding.

IOMLAT, gesture.

IOMLAT, exchange. *ag iomlat a bhráit*, exchanging his clothes. *iomlabaid*, idem.

IOMLUA'DHAIM, to talk much.

IOMLUAGAIL, wandering, straying away.

IOMNE, & *Imne*, as this, thus.

IOMOILL & *iomchoirnéalach*, full of Corners, Polygonus. *iomchóirneach*, the same.

IOMOLTÓIR, an Altar.

IOMOR, (prop.) between; Lat. *inter*.

IOMORACH, *immeal*, a border.

IOMORANN, a comparison.

IOMARBHA'DH, a controversy, contest, or contention.

IOMORDADH, a reproach, also expostulation.

IOMOIREASCAR & *iomoireascarail* (vulgo *iomorascail*) a wrestling, or throwing down each other.

IOMORRO, or *umorro* commonly written *uo* & *oo* in old manuscripts often

often serves more for ornament than use in the speech, & is an expletive; it is sometimes rendered by the Latin conjunction *vero* used in transitions; ex. *Criófdaigh the tuchd na Catharach, Pàgànùighe iomorro an Luchd eile*, the Citizens were Christians, & the rest were Pagans. *Cives Christiani fuerunt, alii vero Pagani.*

IOMORTHAIDH, a comparison.

IOMPÓIGHEADH, a turning, iowling, also a reeling or staggering.

IOMPÓIGHIM, to turn, or roul, to reel, &c.

IOMPOIGHTHE, turned, rouled.

IOMPOLL, an error.

IOMRA'DH, fame, report, also abundance, plenty, multitude.

IOMRA'DHADH, thinking, musing.

IOMRA'IDHEACH & *Iomràiteach*, renowned, famous, eminent.

IOMRAIDHEADH, to move or stir, to put in motion.

IOMRAIDHIM, to publish, or divulge, to report; also to repeat.

IOMRA'MH & *iomràmhadh*, a rowing, or plying to oars.

IOMRA'MHAIM, to row, *ag iomràmhadh*, rowing.

IOMRA'MHAIDHE, a Rower.

IOMROLLADH & *iomrullaim*, to go off or away, to depart; to err or stray.

IOMRULLADH, a going or setting off, a departing.

IOMRÚAGADH, an invasion, a routing away.

IOMRÚAGAIM, to invade, to rout away, to disperse.

IOMRÚAGAIÉ, an invader.

IOMRUINIM, to assign, or appoint.

IOMSGOLTADH, superfluity, excess.

IOMTHA, or *iomthach*, envious.

IOMTHAINEADH, a digression.

IOMTHAIREAG, a getting or finding.

IOMTHNÚTH, Zeal; also envy. *bhúr niomthnútha so*, your Zeal.

IOMTHNÚTHÓIR, a Zealous lover.

IOMTHOINEADH, or *iomtoiniudh*, a digression, also a year.

IOMTHOLTAIM; free, voluntarily.

IOMTOTHADH, wisdom, prudence.

IOMTHÚS, Departure or going off. *Là a iomthúsa*, the day of his departure or Death.

IOMTHÚSA, adventures, feats.

IOMTHÚSA, in the Irish language is much the same with *Dála*, & signifies as to, as for, with regard to, Latinè *quod attinet ad*, &c. ex. *iomthúsa an slúagh mùimhneach*, with regard to the Munster troops, but as to the Munster forces.

ION, in compound words betokens meetness, fitness, maturity, &c. as *ion-airm*, fit to bear Arms: *ion-sgríobhtha*, worth writing. *ion-fhir* & *ion-mhnà*, marriageable.

IONA, whereof, in which.

IONAD, a place or room. *fear ionaid*, a Lieutenant, a vicegerent.

IONA'IRE, the privy of a man or woman. & a most decent word for the same.

IONAMHAIL, as, alike, equal, well matched.

IONANN, equal, alike, of the same length & breadth.

IONOR, a kind of Mantle. *Ionar Sróil*, a Sattin Mantle.

IONAR, whither.

IONARADH, & *ionaraim*, to cloath.

IONARBADH or *ionarbhadh*, banishment, exile, expulsion, a thrusting or turning out.

IONARBADH & *ionarbhairm*, to banish, to expel, to exile, thrust forth.

IONARBTHA, banished, exiled.

IONARBIRDHEIL, a sluice or flood gate.

IONBHAIDH or *Ionbhuidh*, the time or term of a woman's bearing, as *tàinig ionbhuidh Elizabeth; bean a ndeire hionbhuidh*, a woman towards the end of bearing time, i. e. that will be soon delivered. it is pronounced *ionow*.

IONBHOLGADH, a filling; also a swelling or extension.

IONBHOLGAIM, to fill.

IONCAMOS, usury, interest.

IONCAMOIR, an usurer.

IONCHOIBHCHE, saleable.

IONCHOLNADH, Incarnation, *Ioncholnadh ár slánaightheora*, the Incarnation of our saviour. *do fea-súigheadh Ioncholnadh Chríost dúinn tré theachtairacht an Aingil*, the Incarnation of Christ was manifested to us by an Angel.

IONCOLNAIGHTHE, incarnate.

IONCOLLNÚGHADH, the Incarnation, the becoming Incarnate.

IONCOLLNUGHADH & *ioncollnaim*, to become incarnate, to be made flesh. *agus do hioncollnadh an friozal, agus d'aitig ionainn*, & Verbum caro factum est & habitavit in nobis.

IONCHÓMHMIS, comparable.

IONCHOSG, instruction, doctrine.

IONCHOSGAIM, to teach.

IONCHOSGTHOIR, a teacher.

IONCHRASAL, an excrement.

IONCHUIBH, a bowel or entrail.

IONCHUIR, capable; comparable.

ION-DÚILE, desirable.

IONDÚILEAMHAIL, the same.

IONEUS, so that: *iondus go*, or *iondus gur*, so that.

ION-FHOINN, desirable.

ION-FHORRAN, a skirmish or battle.

IONGA, a Nail, a hoof. *ionga éin*, a bird's claw. *ionga Mactire*, a wolf's claw. *ionga* or *crùb éich*, a horse's hoof.

IONGABHA'IL, circumspection, prudence.

IONGABHA'IL, management, conduct or regulation; to manage, conduct, guide, lead, regulate; also managing, conducting. *mór iongabhaíl anma Rígh: idir dhà-sacht is dimbrigh: se d'anacal ní fulair: ró dhocair é d'iongabhaíl*: the conducting a King is an important task: between the extremes of impetuosity & weakness: his person must be always preserved: hence it becomes most difficult to direct him.

IONGABHA'IL, to attack: also to subject or reduce: ex. *go mo faide a saòghal a Niongabhaíl*, that they would live the longer for attacking them.

IONGABHRAS, without question, doubtless.

IONGA'IRE, ridiculous.

IONGANTACH, wonderful, surprising, extraordinary, strange. *né dh iongantach*, a wonder or miracle.

IONGANTUS, a wonder, or surprise, a miracle.

IONGBHAIL, gesture.

IONGGLAN, unclean. from the negat. *ing & glan*.

IONGHUIR, matter.

IONGHUIRIM, to keep Cattle, to act the herdsman, or shepherd. also to feed, to browse.

IONGNADH & *iongradh*, a wonder, an astonishment. *dob iongnadh leis*, he wondered.

IONGNATHA, the dead.

IONLADH, washing. *ag ionladh a éudáighe*, washing his cloaths.

IONLAIGHTHE, washed.

IONLAIGHTHEÓIR, a washer; also an accuser, informer, or adversary.

IONLAIM, to wash.

IONLAT, a washing. *a nionlataibh éagsamhla*, in diverse washings.

IONMHALL, heaviness, fatigue.

IONMHAGAIDH, ridiculous.

IONMHAS, treasure.

ION - MHOLTA, commendable, praise-worthy.

IONMHUIN, kind, loving, courteous, debonair. *a Uásail ionmhuin* or *rò-ionmhuin*, most loving or beloved Sir.

IONN, the head: *O Ionn go bonn*, from top to toe.

IONNACHLANN, protection, defence, safeguard; also satisfaction, or amends for an injury.

IONNAD, in thee, in you. i. e. *ionn tu; ionnam*, in me i. e. *ionn me; ionuinn* in us, i. e. *ionn inn*, no sin, &c.

IONNAIL, wash. *ionnail haghaidh*, wash thy face. *do ionnail sé*, he washed, or *d'ionnlaidh sé*, idem.

IONNAIREACHD, a gift, or present.

IONNAN, the same, alike, one of the same.

IONNARADH, a hire, or wages, a reward.

IONNAS, therefore, thereupon.

IONNCHUIREADH, grafting.

IONNDÙTHRAS, negligence.

IONNLACH, blame, or finding fault, accusation.

IONNLAÍGHIM, to accuse.

IONNLAIGHTHEÓIR, an adversary.

IONNLAT, washing, cleansing.

IONNOGBHA'IL, sprightliness.

IONRAIC, or *Ionruic*, continent, chaste, honest. faithful. *ógh ionraic*, virgo fidelis.

IONRACHAS, chastity, continency. fidelity.

IONRADH, to ruin, hurt or damage: also devastation, spoiling, plundering.

IONNRA'DHACH, laying waste, plundering.

IONNROSG, a word.

IONNSA, grief, sorrow.

IONNSACH, sorrowful, fatal.

IONNSAIDHE or *ionnsuidhe*, an approaching to. ex. *ionnsaighe Chuirp an Tiarna*, the approaching to the Eucharist. also visiting or Visitation: ex. *ionnsuighe mhuire go St. Elizabeth* the Visitation of the blessed Virgin to S. Elizabeth. *ionnsuidhe Phàtraicc fòr chléir Ulaidh*, the Visitation of S. Patrick to the Clergy of Ulster. also an attack or assault, a surprise.

IONNSAIDHIM, to approach or come to; also to attack.

IONNSAIGHEACH, an aggressor.

IONNSAMHAIL, such, like.

IONNSGA'THMHACH, a looseness of the skin.

IONNTA, Unawares.

IONNTLAS, long. *Cloidheamh ionntlas*, a long sword.

IONNTÓDHAIM, to roll, to turn, to tumble or wallow, to wind. *d'ionntaigh arís*, he returned.

IONNUS, that. *ionnus go*, so that.

IONRACH, a tent for a wound.

IONRACHUS, fidelity, righteousness, continence.

IONRAN, & *ionranadh*, an account or reckoning.

IONSAMHAIL, like, comparable.

IONSAMHALA, idem.

ION SHORCHÚGHADH, illuminating, enlightening.

IONSTRAIMENT, an instrument.

IONSÚIGHE & *Ionfúigheadh*, an invasion, sudden assault, or attack. *ionfuidhe maidhne tugadh air Eògan Mór re Conn ionna Leabaidh*, Conn of the 100 battles surprised Eogan Mór in his bed early in the morning & murdered him.

IONTÓGHAIM, to slight, scorn, disdain; also to turn, drive, or keep away.

IORBOL, or *Ear-ball*, the tail, or rump. from *earr*, the end or extremity of any thing, & *ball*, a Limb or part.

IORCHÓDACH, bad, evil, naughty. *urchóideach*, idem. qd. vid.

IORCHOIRE, posterity.

IORDHA'LTA, certain, sure, continual.

IORGHUIL, or *Iàrg hail*, a skirmish, scuffle, battle, or uproar.

IORGHUIS, a prayer or intercession.

IORLANN, a cellar, buttery, larder.

IORNA, a hasp: or spindle of yarn.

IORPAIS, the Dropsy.

IÓRR-TAOISEACH, the Captain of the Rere-guard.

IORRLAOCHRA, Triarii.

Ios, or *fiós*, down. *an íos*, up. *fiós agus an'ios*, up and down.

TOSA, Jesus, the name of our Saviour in the Irish language, as

nearly as it can be adapted to the Hebrew: for our language having no *J* consonant or *Jod* in it, which is the same in the Greek, cannot as fully express it as the Latins who say Jesus, when the Irish say Iósa & the Gr. IESOUS, all from the Hebrew JEHOSUAH or JESCHUHA, i. e. SALVATOR, quod a JESCHAH Salus, quod ipse *salvum* faceret populum suum a peccatis ipsorum, uti ait Angelus. vid. *Slànaighthéoir*.

IOSADH, & *iosam*, to eat.

IOSADH, an eating.

IOSCAD, the ham, or ham-string. *do ghearr sé ioscada a neich*, he houghed their horses.

IOSDA, a house, an habitation. *iosda na mbocht*, the poor house. *flaith-iosda*, a Chieftain's house, a palace.

IOSDA'N, a Cottage, the diminut of *Iosda*.

IOSDAS, or *feisdios*, entertainment, accomodation.

IOSDA'IL, convenient, meet.

IOSLANN, a store house, larder, a buttery.

IOSÒIPE, Hyssop.

IOTA, & *lotán*, thirst.

IOTH, corn.

IOTHCHRUINÌGHIM, to purvey or forage.

IOTH-LANN, a granary, or repository for corn. a barn.

IOTH LOSGADH, a blasting of corn.

IOTH-ROS, Cockle.

IOTMHAR, thirsty, dry.

I P

IPHYN, the goose-berry tree; also the name of the Diphthong *io*, &c.

I R

I R

I'R, anger. Lat. *Ira*, & welsh. *Iredh*. Anglicè *Ire*.

I'R, a satire, or Lampoon. vid. *Aoir*.

IRCILT, the side post of a door.

IR C R A, scarcity, want. *ircra aràin*, scarcity of bread.

IRIAL, an Answer or reply; also salutation, greeting. *niòr chuir se irial orm*, he did not so much as speak to me.

IRIONN, a field; also Land, ground.

IRIRE, a curse, or malediction; also blame, Anger. *irire Dé*, the curse of God.

IRIS, brass. *ni sain iris agus afoft*, Gold & brass are not alike. *afoft*, i. e. *ór*.

IRIS, a friend, a lover.

IRIS, a Law, also faith, Religion.

IRIS, an assignation, or appointment for meeting.

IRIS, a description, discovery: also a record or Chronicle, as; *Iris Cloinne ùi mhadail - Chonaire*, the Historical & Chronological Records of the *Mulconnerys*. plur. *irsibh*, Records, annals.

IRIS, an æra or epoch. hence, *Leabhar Iris*, a Chronology.

IRISEAS, a present.

IRISEACH, just, judicious, equitable. *fear Iriseach eifion do bheireadh breithre fióra*, & do ghní síth idir gach tuath & gach Cinéal: & *bà uà don Iriseach Abram é ar siad*. i. e. he is a just man who passed true judgments, and makes peace between every tribe & kindred: also, he was the heir of the just

I R

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Abram, say they; that is, he possessed Abram's equity & justice. L. B.

IRISICH, lawful.

IRIS-LEABHAR, a Diary, a day-book.

IRISNEARTUGHADH, a confirmation.

IRR, an End or conclusion.

IRR-SITHBHE, the commander of the Rere guard. *Irrthréorúidhe*, the same.

IRT, Death.

I S

Is, a copulative like *agus*, and. *beò is marbh*, dead and alive.

Is, am, is; *is mise*, I am: *is tú*, you are, *is sé*, he is: *is iad*, they are.

Is, under. *is nealluibh*, under clouds.

Is A, or *iosa*, but sometimes written *sa*, whose, whereof: as *Críost isa fhuil do fhuaifguil inn*, Christ whose blood redeemed us. tis never used in asking a question: as, whose blood redeemed us? which is rendered, *Cia isa fhuil dfuaifguil inn?* i. e. who is he, whose blood redeem'd us?

ISGEAS, doubt.

ISI, she, herself.

PSIOL, or *iseal*, low. *ós ífiol*, softly, privately. *ós árd agus ós íseal*, publickly and privately.

PSLE, lower, inferiour, lowest.

PSLIUGHADH, humiliation. & *íslighim*, to humble, to make low. *íslidh sibh fein*, submit your selves. *ísléóchar tusa*, thou shalt be humbled.

ISRAÉLDHA, of or belonging to the Israelites, *an Pobal Israeldha*,

the Israelitish people.

Issa, in that. *is sa nàit*, in that place.

I T

ITE, a feather, or wing, a fin.

ITE, in like manner. Lat. *item*. also, to wit, videlicet: ex. *ite na Cìosa do lùadhmail shùas*, I mean, or that is to say, the Rents above mentioned.

ITCHE, a petition, favour or request. ex. *gach itche is oirrcheas diarradh: a tà a hìarradh san phaidir: abradh i so go minic: gibé le sùrthear aisge: i. e. every petition which is fit to be called for is made in the pater, & therefore let all those who beseech any favour repeat it often. also a prayer. ex. ron snadhat a Noeb itche: in flatha Nimhe seach Piàna. perducant nos sanctæ ejus preces: ad Regnum cœleste liberatos à pœnis. Broganus in vit. S. Brigidæ.*

ITH, corn. wel. *yd*. Cor. *Iz*. & Gr. *Sitos*.

ITHEADH, & *ithim*, to eat, *d'ith sé*, he eat.

ITHEADH, eating.

ITHDIAS, an Ear of Corn.

ITHFEN, a carr, or dray for Corn.

ITHIOMRA'DH, a murmuring, or grumbling, also slandering or backbiting.

ITHIOMRA'DHAIM, to slander, or backbite.

ITHIOMRA'IDHTEACH, slanderous, abusive, backbiting. *teanga ithiomra'idhteach*, a backbiting tongue.

ITHIR, a Corn field; also the Soil of any ground.

ITROPA, a head.

IÚBHAR-CHINN *Tráigh*, Newry, a town in the County of Down in Ulster.

IÚBHAR, the yew tree.

IÚDH, day, *an iúdh*, or *a niudh*, to day. Lat. *hodie* Gal. *huy*, Hisp. *oi*.

IUCHAIR, fish spawn.

IUDICEACHT, Judgment. *tógai-dhse libh é, & déanaidh Iudiceacht air do réir bhúr reachta féin*, air *Piláit*. Pilate said, take you him (Jesus) & pass judgment on him according to your own law. L. B.

IUDÚICHE, a Jew; also Jewish.

IÚL & *eól*, knowledge, art, judgment, science.

IÚLMHUR, wise, judicious.

IUR, the yew tree. *Iúr talaimh*, the iuniper. *iur Chreige*, or *uar chreige*, iuniper.

IUR & *ur*, *orgain*, plunder, slaughter.

IÚRAM, afterwards. *iàram*, idem.

Note. As it hath been forgotten to insert at the proper place in this letter the names of Such Territories & Tribes as begin with the words *Ibh* or *I*; it is judged expedient to mention the most remarkable of them here by way of an appendix to this letter. Such as

IBH-EACHACH, a territory in the west of the County of Cork anciently belonging to the O Mahony's.

IBH-LAOGHAIRE, now *Iveleary*, a district in the same County possessed 'till the late revolutions by the O Learys, a branch of the old *Lugadian* race, & whose first possessions were the ancient City of

Ross-Carbury & its liberties or environs.

IBH-CONLUA, a territory in the same County, anciently belonging to a branch of the O Mahonys, who were dispossessed in late ages by the Mac-Carty's of Musgry.

IBH-MAC-CUILLE, now a Barony of the County of Cork, possessed very anciently, & untill the 12th. century by different petty Chiefs, or Toparchs, such as, O *Caoluidhe* or O *Keily*, O *Maftire*, O *Glaishin*, O *Ciarain*, & O *Bregain*; all either extinct or reduced to an obscure state.

IBH-NANAMCHA, otherwise called *Ibh-liathain*, now a Barony of the County of Cork, whose Chief town is *Castlelyons*, the Seat of the Earl of *Barrymore*, anciently the Estate of O *Liathain*, from whom *Castle-Liahan*, now *Castle-Lyons*, derives its name. this family is now reduced to the State of obscurity.

IBH-CCONAIL-GABHRA, now the Baronies of Upper & lower *Connella* in the County of Limerick, anciently possessed by the O Connells, & afterwards 'till the 12th. century by the O Cinealys & the O Cuileáns. when the O Connells were dispossessed of this large district, they settled in a considerable territory extending from *Sliabh luachra*, & the River *Feile*, to *Clanglis* on the borders of their former possessions.

IBH-FA'ILGE, a large territory in Leinster, formerly possessed by the O Connors *fáilge*, jointly with O *Broghairm*, O *Cinaoith* or O *Kenny*, O *Duin* or O *Dun*, O *Dio-masa*, English O *Dempsey*, O *Ha-*

ongusa, English O *Henessy*, O *Hamirgin*, & O *Muracáin*.

IBH-LAOGHAIRE, or *Iveleary*, a territory in meath, the ancient Estate of O *Caoindealbháin*, or O *Kendealvan*, now I suppose a family of no great lustre, if not extinct.

IBH-BRIUIN-AI, *Ibh-briuin-bréifne*, & *Ibh-briuin-sebla*, three large territories in Connaught, anciently possessed by the posterity of *Brian* son of *Eocha moighmhedhóin* King of Meath in the fourth century, from which Brian the Kings of Connaught derived their origin.

IBH-MA'INE or *I-Màine*, a territory in Connaught the ancient Estate of the O Kellys descended from *Colla-dà chríoch*, brother of *Colla-uais* King of Ulster soon after the beginning of the fourth century. vid. Ogyg: pag. 366.

I-MA'ILE, or *ua-máile*, a large territory in the County of Mayo, anciently the Estate of the O *Mailys*.

I'BB-FÍACHRA-AIDHNE, a large territory in the County of Galway, the ancient Estate of the O *Heynes*.

IBH-CINSEALACH, a territory comprehending a great part of the County of Wexford, anciently possessed by the O *Kinsealaghs*.

IBH-DRÓNA, now a Barony in the County of Carlow, anciently possessed by a branch of the *macmurcha's* or *Kavenaghs*.

IBH-RIAGA'IN, a territory in the Queen's County, now the Barony of *Tinehinch*, anciently the Estate of the O *Regans*, but possessed in latter ages by the O *Duins* or O *Dunns*.

IBH-NÉIL (South) another name for the whole territory or Province of Meath, after it was possessed by the posterity of Nial-naoighialach King of that Province in the fourth century.

IBH-NÉIL (north) a large territory in Ulster possessed by the great *O Neil*, & different septs of that name, and divided into Tyrone, Tirconnel & other tracts.

IBH-O-NEACH, a large territory in the County of Roscommon, wherein stands Elphin a Bishop's see, which was part of the country of *O Connor Roe*, & *O Connor Donn*.

It hath been also forgotten to in-

sert at the word *Iarflath*, the name of an ancient family in the Barony of *Musgry* & County of Cork, called *O Iarfhlaith*, or *O Hiarlath*, English *O Herlihy*. they were first hereditary wardens of the Church of *S. Gobnait* of Bally-voornny, & were possessors for many ages of the large Parish of that name. there are still several persons of this family existing in the light of Gentlemen. they are descended from the Earnais of Munster. one of this family, who was Bishop of Ross, is mentioned among the sitting members of the Council of Trent.



REMARKS ON THE LETTER L.

L Is the ninth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the first of the three consonants L, N, R, which admit of no aspirate, & are called by our Grammarians Coinsoineadha ead-troma, or light consonants. It is called in Irish Luis, from Luis vulgo Cárthan, the quicken-tree, Lat. ornus. This letter being the initial of a word, which has reference to the female sex, is pronounced double, tho' written singly, as, a lámh, her hand, is pronounced al lámh; as in the Spanish words llamar, & lleno. L, begetting words referred to persons or thinge of the plural number is also pronounced double, as, a leabhar, their book.

L A

L A', otherwise *ló*, *lae*, & *laoi*, the day; pl. *laená*, *laethe*, *laionna*, *laetheana*, *laoithe* or *luíthe*. N. B. I was for some time at a loss how to find any analogy or affinity in any other languages with these two words *lá*, the day, & *óiche*, or rather *uiche*, the night; & the more, as none appears ei-

L A

ther in the Latin, or in the dialects of the celtic countries Gaul, Spain & Germany. from these Celtic nations we have received the word *Dià* for day, as *Dia-sul*, dies solis; *dia-lúain*, dies lunæ; *Dia-màirt*; dies martis, &c: in which the affinity with the Gallic, Spanish, & german languages,

as well as with the Latin is plainly preserved; & we have in like manner received from them our ancient word *nocht*, the night. which is the same with the Spanish *noche*, the Gallic *nuit*, & the German *night*, as well as with the Latin *noctis*, *nocte*, from *nox*, & the Greek *nuctos*, *nucli*, from *nux*. but for the word *Là*, the day, & *oiche* or *uiche*, the night, corruptly written *oidhche*, of the same pronunciation, after long examination I found no analogy not even in the Greek, tho' chiefly composed of the Celtic, I mean, when I only considered it's simple words for day & night, *hemera*, & *nux* (the same as the *nox*, of the Latin). but in a compound word of the Greek, *acron-uchia*, i. e. *intempesta nox*, I find a plain affinity with our Irish word *oiche*, or *uiche*; & in the compound word *geneth-lion*, i. e. *natalis dies*, there appears a strong affinity between the Greek *lion*, which here must necessarily signify *dies*, the day, & the Irish *Là* or *Laoi*; but more especially with it's plural *laionna*, *days*. these instances shew, that simple words, which have been disused in the Greek are preserved in the Irish; as in general, many words which are fallen into desuetude in one language, are preserved in others.

LA', or *Lià* in old Irish manuscripts is the same as *le*, with, along with, as, *Léighios canóin la German*, i. e. *legit canones apud Germanum*. speaking of S. Patrick.

LA'BAN, *laibe*, mire, dirt.

LABA'NACH, a vulgar man, a Plebeian, a Day's labourer.

LABA'NTA, of or belonging to a plebeian.

LABAONADH, dissimulation.

LABHAIRT, a speech. *ag labhairt*, speaking.

LABHAR, & *labeir*, a laver, an Ewer.

LABHARADH & *labhram*, to talk. *do labhair béal ré béal ris*, he spoke to him face to face.

LABHARTHA, said, spoken, of or belonging to speech. *ríghneas labhartha*, an Impediment of speech. *fear labhartha*, an Interpreter.

LABHRADH, speech, discourse.

LABHRAIM, to speak.

LABHRAS, a bay tree.

LACHA, a duck or drake, pl. *lachain*.

LACHA *ceannrúadh*, the herb celandine.

LACHADÓIR, a Diver. *Lachaire*, idem.

LACHAM, to duck or diver.

LACHAN, gen, & plur. of *lacha* a duck. *roslachan*, the plant called Duck meat, lat. *lens palustris*.

LACHD, a family.

LACHD, milk. Lat. *lac*, *lactis*. genit. *Lachda*. hence *leamh-lacht*, & corruptly *leamh-nacht*, sweet milk, or insipid milk. from *leamh* insipid & *lacht*, milk, *bo do ghlacadh air a lucht*, to feed an other man's cow for the profit of her milk.

LACHTNA, a sort of grey apparel.

LACHNA, yellow.

LADH, a sending, mission.

LADHAM, to send.

LADHAR, a fork or prong.

LADHARG, a thigh.

LADHG. snow.

LADHGRAITH, rashness in de-

mand, or promise.

LADHNA, dumbness.

LADHRACH, forked: also hasty.

LA'DHUILGNE, a day's wages.

LADRONN, a thief, a Robber, or highway man. Lat. *Latro*, *Latrone*. & wel: *Lhadron. annsin ró chrochsat dà Ladran mar aon re Hiosa*, then they hung two thieves along with Jesus.

LAÉTHAMHAIL, daily. *àr naràn laéthamhail tabhàir dùinn a niugh*, give us this day our daily bread.

LAG, weak, feeble, faint. *Lag-bheatha*, low fare or diet. *lag-chroidheach* faint-hearted: *lag-lamhach*, weak handed. *lag-bhrìgheach*, discouraged, weak.

LAGA, praise, fame, honour.

LAGA'IGHIM, to weaken, lessen, or diminish. *nà lagùigheadh bhùr ccroidhthe*, let not your hearts faint.

LAGHAIRT, a Lizzard.

LAGHAR, & *Lagharóg*, a prong.

LAGHDÙGHADH, to lessen or diminish, to cut short. also a lessening, abatement.

LAGHDUIGHTHE, lessened, abated.

LAGSAINE, a diminishing.

LAGSAINE, freedom, liberty, as of a slave, a relaxation or remission. Lat. *Laxatio*. *mogsàine* is the word opposite to it, which signifies servitude or slavery.

LAGTHA'ISDE, an abatement in a bargain, a diminishing. *rò rhug sé lagthàisde mór dhamh*, he abated me very much.

LAIBHIN, Leaven.

LAIBHREACH, a coat of mail. vid *Lùithreach*. Lat. *Lorica*.

LA'IDHEACHA'N, or *luidheachàn*, a snare, or ambush, an ambuscade, or lying in wait.

LA'IDHIM, pro *luidhim*, to lie down.

LA'IDIR, strong, stout.

LA'IDIREACHD & *Làidireas*, strength.

LAIDRE, stronger, strongest.

LA'IDRÌGHIM, to strengthen, also to grow strong.

LAIGE, weakness, infirmity. also more weak.

LAIGHE, a spade, shovel &c.

LAIGHEAN, a spear or Javelin, a halbard. plur. *Laighne. gabhas laighean mór iona laimh*, go rò goin crìost iona shlis di, & sgoiltis a chroidhe ar a dhó, i. e. he took a great spear in his hand & wounded Christ in his right side, & severed his heart in two L. B.

LAIGHEAN & *laighion*, the Province of Leinster, so called from the spears used by the Gauls in assisting *Labhra Loinseach* against his opponent *cobhthach coillbreágha*, according to Keating.

LA'IMH, from *Lamh* the hand. *laimh re*, & *laimh ris*, near at hand, close to, hard by. *laimh riu san*, next to them. *tair laimh liom*, come near me. *a laimh in custody. do rugadar a laimh leo iad*, they took them into custody.

LA'IMHBHASBAM, to fence.

LA'IMH-CHEARD, handicraft, any mechanic trade; also a mechanic.

LA'IMH-DEACHUS, captivity.

LA'IMH-DIA, a tutelar God of the Pagans. *do ghoid Rachel La'imdhia a hathar*. Rachel stole the Idol of her father. L. B.

LA'IMHEADH or *La'imhìghim*, to handle; also to take into custody, also to dare or presume.

L A

LAÍMHFHÓILÉAD, a handkerchief: *allasan* is another name of it.

LAÍMH-SGÍATH, a buckler. Lat. *clypeus*.

LAIMHSÍGHIM, to handle, or put into care. *do laimhsígheadh an Ladrónn*, the Robber was put into custody.

LAIMTHIONACH, desirous, eager. also given to Chiromancy.

LAÍN, fullness. *Lain mara*, the tide, high water. in compound words, fully, as *Lain-thirim*, fully dry.

LAÍN-BHLÍAGHANACH, perennial.

LAÍN-CHEATHARN, a guard.

LAÍN-CHEIMNÍGHIM, to wander or ramble.

LAÍN-CHRÍOCHNAÍGHIM, to perfect, or compleat.

LAÍN-DÉANTA, compleat, finished.

LAINEACH, or *luineach*, glad, joyful, merry.

LAINEACH, armed with a spear.

LAINNE, the genit of *Lann*, a blade of a knife, sword &c. *do chùaidh an dornchur a steach andiaigh na lainne*, the haft also went in after the blade.

LAINNE, or *Laidhne*, Latin: *san teangadh Laidhne*, in the Latin tongue. the genitive of *Laittion*, or *Laidion*.

LA'INNE, filling, swelling: *an mhuir ag lainne*, the sea swelling.

LAINNE, cheerfulness, merriment, joy.

LAINNÉOIR, or *Laidhnéoir*, a Latinist. *laidhinéointighe*; or *Lainnéointighe*, the same.

LAÍN-MHÉIRLEACH, a sacrilegious son.

LA'INREÍDHIM, to compleat.

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LA'INSIOBHLAIM, to traverse.

LA'IR, a mare. *Lair-asail*, a she-ass.

LAIRGE, a leg, a thigh. *assain phraís ar a luirgnibh*, greaves of brass upon his legs. it is also *lurga*.

LAIRGE, rather than.

PORT-LAIRGE, the town of waterford in Munster.

LAIS, the same as *leis*, with him. *lais féin* with himself, used in old parchments.

LAIS, a hand.

LAISEADH, to throw or cast. *ansin ró laisset seillidhe fòr a ghnùis*, then they cast spittles in his face. also to throw down, to destroy. *ar an dà Gù furgoile, ro mhàoidh an fearso (Iósa) ro laiseadh tar ceann teampul De, & do dhéanad a athchumadh iartreidinns*. this man, say the two false witnesses, boasted thus: overturn the temple of God, & I will build it up again in three days. *Leabhar breac*.

LAITH, a multitude.

LAITH, milk. Gall: *Lait. cor: Leath*.

LAITHE, scales. *Laithe óir no airgid*, silver or gold scales.

LAITHEAMHAIL, daily.

LAITHGHÉIR, verjuice, &c. acetum.

LAITHÍGH, from *lathach*, dirt mire puddle.

LAITHRE, a cow.

LAITHREACH, the Ruins of an old house. plur. *Làithreacha*.

LA'ITHRÍGHIM, to appear, be present, &c.

LAITÍS, a lattice.

LAMAS, a Poet.

LAMA'NTA, ex. *mnà lamànta. mulieres menstruatae. is aire do rinn*

Rachel sin, óir ní ba beas acusan

lámhachtain mnà lamànta. ideo hoc fecerat Rachel, quoniam apud eos mos invaluit mulieres menstruatas non tangere. L. B.

LA'MH, a hand. *Lámh*-arm, a hand-weapon. *laimh* ar *laimh*, hand by hand.

LA'MHACH, of or belonging to the hand. *Luchd Lámhaigh*, bowmen, slingers.

LA'MHACH, a casting with the hand; now the word for shooting.

LAMHAGA'N, a groaping.

LAMHAN, & *Lamhann*, a glove.

LA'MHCHARA, to handle, to take in hand.

LA'MHCHÒMHART, a clapping of the hands.

LA'MH DEANAS, a restraint.

LA'MH MUILEAN, a hand-mill.

LA'MH-RÓD, a bye-way, a foot-path.

LA'MHUIGH; from *Lámhach*, shooting. *do Lámhuigh se Dómhnald*, he shot Daniel. more commonly spelled *Ládhach*.

LA'MHAM, to dare, to presume, &c.

LAMNA, a space of time. *O lam-na aon uidhche go lamna de bhli-aghan.* from the term of one night to the space of two years.

LAMPRÓG, a Gloworm.

LAMPÚIDHE, lamps.

LAN, *no lann*, a scale. pl. *lanna*. *do bheàrfaidh mé ar iásg haimhnibh seasamh air do Lannuibh*, I will cause the fish of thy Rivers to stick unto thy scales.

LAN, a church. vid. *Lann*.

LA'N, full. wel. *Lhann*. Lat. *plenum*. Hisp. *lleno*.

LAN, before, or in comparison of.

LA'NA, a lane, or levelled walk.

Lat. *planum*, hence Anglo-Sax. *a Lawn*, or open place in a wood.

LA'NAMHAIN, a couple, a married couple.

LA'NAMHNAS, carnal copulation.

LA'N BHÚIDHEAN, a garrison.

LA'N-CHOIRE, a great or large chaldron.

LA'N-CHÓMHLAIM, to perform, finish, or accomplish.

LA'N-DAINGNEACHD, perseverance.

LANG, falshood, treachery.

LANGA'N, the breast.

LANGA'N-BRA'GHAD, the westland.

LANGFETHIR, fetters, or chains.

LA'NGHUIN, a period.

LANN, land. a germano-celtic word.

LANN, a house, a repository or treasury. also a church.

LANN, a veil. also a vizard.

LANN, a sword or knife; also a sword-blade or knife-blade. Lat. *lancea*. Gr *lonche*.

LANN, a Gridiron, i. e. *greideal*, *no Róisáin*.

LANNOIR, a cow.

LANNTAOIR, a partition.

LANPHÚNC, a period, or punctum.

LANSA'IDHE, a pikeman.

LA'NTHURBHA, a guard.

LA'N TOLLADH, perforation; a boring or piercing through.

LAOBH, partial, prejudiced.

LAOBHDHA, bending, or inclining.

LAOCH, an active youth, a soldier, a champion. pl. *Loochra*, a militia, soldiers.

LAODH & *Laogh*, a calf. *Laogh àtuin* a fawn. wel *Lho*. Ir. *Lo*, as *Loligheach*.

LAODHAN, marrow, pith.

L A

LAOGH, snow.

LAOI, hire, wages, &c.

LAOI, the day, from *là. deire an Laoi*, the evening.

LAOI, & *Laoidh*, a verse, a Poem. *an Laoi do rinne féin*. the poem he composed.

LAOI, the River Lee, which takes it's rise in the Barony of *Aoibh Laoghair* in the West of Musgry in the County of Corke, & divides it's streams to embrace the city of Corke.

LAOIDHEADH, an exhortation.

LAOIDHIM, to exhort or advise.

LAOI LEABHAR, a diary.

LAOI-MHEODHAN, noon tide, mid-day.

LAOI-REALT, the Morning star, or the star of the day.

LAOISEACH, now the Queen's County, the ancient Estate of the *O Moras*.

LAOM, a blaze of fire.

LAOMDHA, bent, bowed, crooked.

LAOMHDHACHT, curvature, crookedness.

LAOMSGUIRE, great, prodigious.

LAPADH, a paw or fist.

LAPADA'N, a kind of Sea fish.

LA'R, the ground or floor, also the middle, the center. *do roinn se iona lár iad*, he divided them in the midst. *a lár na Daraigh*, in the midst of the Oak. wel. *Lhaur*. Cantabr. *Lurra*.

LARUM, an alarm.

LASADH, a burning, lighting or kindling. also lust, concupiscence.

LASADH, & *lasaim*, to burn, light, or kindle. *do lasadh an teine*, the fire was lighted. *do las a shearg*, his anger was kindled.

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LASA'N, anger, passion.

LASA'NTA, subject to anger, passionate.

LASA'NTACHT, the habitude of anger, the aptitude of being angry.

LASARACH, flames of light.

LASD, Ballast, Lading.

LASAIR, & *lafrach*, a flame, or flash. *Lasair tinnitighe*, a flash of LIGHTENING.

LAT, a foot.

LATH, a youth, a companion.

LATHACH, dirt, mire, puddle. genit. *Lathaidh*, *Lathaigh* & *Lathuighe*.

LA'THAIR, presence. *dom laithir*, in my presence. also near.

LATHAIRCE, or *lairge*, a thigh.

LA'THAR, an assembly: also a place appointed. *Lathair an chatha*, the field of Battle.

LA'THAR, any private story or account.

LATHAR, strength, vigour.

LAUBA, an eye brow.

L E

LE, with, through. *tainig le mauris*, he came with Maurice, *le heagla*, thro' fear.

LEAB, & *leabóg*, a piece or fragment.

LEABA, a bed. *Leaba cluimh*, a feather bed. *leaba fhlocais*, a bed of flocks. in the obliques, it make *leaptha*, *leabaigh*, & pl. *leaptha-cha*.

LEABA, is also the name of several places in Ireland, which are by the common people called *Le-abthacha na bhféinne*, the monuments of the Fenii or old Irish champions; but they properly were the Druidish Altars, on which they

offered sacrifices to their Idol Gods; & are yet to be seen in different parts of the Kingdom. as. *Leaba Chailligh*, a very remarkable monument in Roche's country in the County of Corke. *Leaba Dhi-armada is gràinne*. near Bandrous in Sligo. also another of the same name at *Poll tigh Liàbàin*, in the County of Gallway.

LEABHAR, smooth, Lat. *liber*. also free, also broad.

LEABHAR, a Book. *Leabhar breac*, the speckled book of Mac Egan. *Leabhar na cceart*, the book of Chief Rents &c. by S. Benignus. *Leabhar na Gabhàla*, the book of conquests. *Leabhar Lecan*, the book of Lecan a famous Irish monument, to be found at the College of Lombards in Paris. vid. *Cairt*, supra.

LEABHAR, & *Libhearn*, a ship.

LEABHARA'N, a little book.

LEABHAR-LANN, a Library.

LEAC, a great stone, a flat stone. ar *Leacaibh loma*, on bare stones. *Leac oidhre*, a flake of Ice. genit. *Lic*. wel. *Lhech*. Lat. *lapis*.

LEACAIN, the cheek.

LEACHT, a grave, i. e. the bed of a dead man, Lat. *lectum*; also a pile of stones in memory of the Dead. *leachd*, idem. *taimh-leacht muintire Partholàin*, the monuments of the people of Parthalan, whence *Tamlachtan* Abbey near Dublin.

LEACHT, with thee, *leachtsa*, thine, belonging to thee.

LEACHT, a lesson.

LEACHTA, flattened, also molten.

LEACHTAM, to spread.

LEACHTA'N, the diminutive of *Leacht*, a lesson, a lecture, or instruction, document. *gona cuimh-niughadh an ghníomha sin rò sgríbh*

Matha an Leachtan naomhtha so; so that in commemoration of that action Matthew wrote this holy document.

LEAD; *do lead sé*, he said.

LEADAN, teazle, Lat. *Dipsacum*. *Leadan liosta*, the herb Clotes, or Burr-dock. Lat. *Persolana*.

LEADH, ar *Leadh*, or *Leath*, alternate.

LEA'DHM, & *Leadhman*, a moth.

LEADRAM, to tear, rend, mangle, maim, chiefly said of the body *Leadram Lùithreach, raobam sgiath*, Let us cut down corslets, & smash shields. *cuirp leadartha*, mangled bodies.

LEAGADH, & *Leagaim*, to throw down, also to fall.

LEAGADH, a fall. *roimhe an leagadh*, before the fall. also a throwing down, a spilling.

LEAGHAD, a band, or bandage.

LEAGHAM, or *leighim*, to melt, to thaw or dissolve. *do leagh an talamh*, the Earth melted: *do leightheadh é*, it was dissolved.

LEAGHAM, to read, potius. *Leighim*, *do leigh sé*, he read.

LEAGHTHOIR, a reader, a lecturer.

LEAGLAIDH, a Rush or Rushes.

LEAGAIM, to lick. also to clip or shear.

LEAM, with me or mine, i. e. *le mé, no mo: leam féin*, with myself. *leam chapal*, with my horse, it is as commonly *liom*.

LEAMH, foolish, simple, also insipid, without taste. *ogáin leamh* a simple insipid youth. *blas leamh*, an insipid taste. *leam-lacht*, &c. vid. *lacht*. *go leamh*, indiscreetly. in the compar. & superlat. it is written *Leamha*.

L E

LEAMH, a Rower, or Oarer.

LEAMHA'N, the inside rind or skin of a tree between the bark & the timber. also the Elm tree.

LEAMHAIN, the River Lein, which springs out of Lough Leune, near Killarny, & discharges itself into the Ocean near Castlemain harbour.

LEAMHAN, a Moth, or any sort of Night butterfly.

LEAMH-DHA'NACHT, fool-hardiness.

LEAMH-NACHT, pro *leamh-lachd*, sweet milk.

LEAN, or *leun*, sorrow, ruin, destruction.

LEANA, a Meadow.

LEANAM, to follow, to adhere, to pursue. *do lean iad*, no orrtha, he pursued them.

LEANAMHAIN, to follow or pursue; a following or pursuing. *gear-leanamhain*, persecution. *luch leanamhna*, followers or clients. Gr. i. pers: pl. *Elaunomen* ab *elauno*, sequor.

LEANAMHAIN, Goods, substance, or wealth, *ni diogaibh a leanamhain*, Lat. non diminuit substantiam ejus.

LEANA'N, a pet or favourite. *Leanán síghe* a favorite spirit: also a concubine.

LEANA'NTACHD, whoredom, fornication.

LEANARTUCH, the plant called tormentil. Lat. tormentilla.

LEANBH, a Child, whether boy or girl. plur. *Leinibh* or *Leinbh*.

LEANBA'N, a little child. a young child.

LEANBAIDHE, & *leanbach*, childish, innocent.

LEANBAIDHEACHT, Childishness.

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LEANMHAIN, emulation.

LEANN, ale, Beer: also any liquor. wel. *Lhyn*.

LEANN, rather *léan* & *lèine*, a coarse cassock worn outside the doublet; also a coat of mail. Lat. *Laena*.

LEANN: plur. *Leannta*, the humours of the Body. *Leanna dubha*, melancholic humours.

LEAPTHA, of, or belonging to a bed.

LEA'R, with our: i. e. *le àr*; *leàr bhfearaibh*, with our men.

LEAR & *léir*, clear, évident, manifest. *as leàr damh*, it is plain to me, I see. vid. *léir*.

LEAR, much, a great deal. *an saóghal go leàr*, the whole world.

LEAR, the féa; *tar leàr*, over seas, to a foreign County.

LEAR-DHROMAIN, the ridge of a hill.

LEARG, a plain. genit, *Leirg*, also a road or beaten way.

LEAR-MHADADH, a Dog-fish.

LEAR-THAOD, a spring tide.

LEARTHÓID, a ball. *camán is léarthoid*, a ball and hurley.

LEAR UINIÚN, a sea-onion.

LEAS & *lios*, a court. genit. *leasa*. *Lios-mòr*, Lysmore in the county of waterford.

LEAS, a glimpse. *Léas rádhairc*, a glimpse of Light. *ní fhaicim Léas dé* I have not so much as a glimpse of it.

LEAS, a sore, a blotch, a bite: *Léas don bholgaidh*, a mark or speckle of the small pox.

LEAS, profit, good. *do rín a leas*, he did well.

LEAS, a reason or motive; also a cause,

LEAS, the thigh. genit. *leise*, qd vid.

LEASRA, & *leasracha*, the thighs.

LEASAIGHIM & *leasùghadh*, to cure, or amend; also to manure, or cultivate.

LEASAINM, a nick-name.

LEAS-ATHAIR, a step-father. *Leas-mhàthair* a step-mother. *Leas-mhac*, a step-son. *Leas-ing'hion*, a step-daughter. *leaschlann*, step-children, *leas-dearbhràthair*, a step-brother. & *leas-deirbhshiur*, a step-sister.

LEASG, idle, slothful.

LEASGAMHAIL, given to sloth, or idleness.

LEASLUA'N, a step-son. *leasgoth*. idem.

LEASLUIDHIM, to lean upon.

LEASMHAC, a stepson.

LEASRACH, & *Leasrach*, the thigh, or groin. *ar a Leasrach*, upon his groin.

LEASTAR, a cup; also stale butter.

LEASTAR, or *Leasdar*, a small boat.

LEASTAR, the vessels & furniture of a house. *rò lion tola uisge isin teach gur bàthadh an tine*, is *gur bhatar na Leastair ag snàmh*: *óir bidh na Leastair togtha agamsa*. a flood of water filled the house so that the fire was quenched, & the furniture floated on the Waters: for you must know I have choice furniture L. B.

LEASUGHADH, healing; also amends, reparation.

LEASUGHADH, to heal or cure. *do leasuigh sé*, he amended. *do leasùighheadar a chreachta*, his wounds were healed.

LEATADACH, wide, large.

LEATH, half: in compound words it sometimes answers to the English word *Ward*, as *Leaththeas*, southward, *Leath shiàr*, westward &c.

LEATHA, gain, profit.

LEATHACH, divided, half.

LEATHADAIGHIM, to encrease, enlarge, augment.

LEATHAN, broad, spacious. Lat. *Latum*. & Gr. *Platun*.

LEATHA'NACH, a Page of a book.

LEATHAR, Leather. *fear leasùighhe Leathair*, a Tanner.

LEATH-CHRUINNE, a Hæmisphere, also a semi-circle.

LEATH CHUID, a half share.

LEATH-GHABAL, a farthing or rather a half penny.

LEATH-LAGSA, somewhat weak or feeble.

LEATH-MHA's, a buttock.

LEATHNÚGHADH & *leatnaighim*, to spread abroad or scatter; to enlarge.

LEATHÓG, the fish called plaice. Galli *plie*. *Leathóg bàn*, sole. *leathóg mhuire* a large kind of Turbot called talbort. a flounder is *leathóg dearg*, & *leathóg fìor-uisge* is a fluke.

LEATHPHONT, the weight of eight ounces.

LEATHRAN, half.

LEATHRANNACH, partial.

LEATHRE, towards.

LEATH-RIGH, a copartner in government.

LEATH-RÓID & *Líathróid*, a ball to play with.

LEATH-RÙADH, somewhat red

LEATHSHUÍLEACH, having but one eye.

LEATHSGAILTEANN

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LEATHSGAILTHEANN, a board, a plank.

LEATH-THOMALTA, half-eaten.

LEATH-TROMACH, oppressive, also partial.

LEGA'ID, a Legate or Ambassador. *Légaid an Phàpa*, the Pope's Legate.

LEGA'IDE, a Legacy.

LEIBEANN, a long stretch, or stride.

LÉIBHEANN, the deck of a ship; also a scaffold or gallery for People to stand on.

LEICC, neglect. *duinne leicce*, a slothful person.

LEICC, a precious stone. In Scotland it is the name of a large crystal most commonly of a figure somewhat oval, which is put into water for diseased cattle to drink over it.

LEICEAD, neat, elegant.

LEICEANTA, precise, exact.

LÉIDMEACH, strong, robust.

LEIDMHÍGHE, an appetite.

LÉIGIÚN, a legion.

LÉIGEADH, & *Léigim*, to permit, let alone, or desist from doing a thing. *nár léigidh Dia*, may not God permit, or God forbid. *do léigeadar orrtha*, they pretended. Gr. *Lego*, desino.

LÉIGHEADH, permission.

LÉIGHEADH, & *Léighiomh*, a reading.

LÉIGHEADH, & *Léighim*, to read. Lat. *Lego*, Gr: *lego*, dico.

LÉIGHEAN, instruction, erudition, Learning.

LEIGHEAS & *leighios*, Medicine, cure, remedy; also aid or help. genit *Leighis*, fear *Leighis*, a Physician.

LEIGHEASAIM, & *Leighistom*, to

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heal, *do leighis fé mo cnéadha*, he healed my wounds.

LEIGHEASTA, cured, healed.

LEIGHEOIR, a founder, a Refiner.

LÉIGHION, genit *léighin*, learning, *mac Léighin*, a scholar, a student.

LEIGHTHEOIR, a reader.

LÉIGHTHEOIREACHD, Reading.

LEIGTEAL, any thing melted.

LÉIM, a leap.

LÉIM *Chùchulluinn*, now Loop's head in the county of clare, where the Shannon discharges itself into the ocean.

LEIMHE, from *leamh*, folly, simplicity.

LÉIMIM, & *léimnighim*, to leap, or jump.

LÉIMNEACH, leaping, desultory.

LÉIM-SGÍAN, a Razour.

LÉIN, *Loch-Lein*, a celebrated Lake of Kerry in the west of Ireland, near which was the ancient Estate of the *o Donoghues of Ross*.

LEINBH-BHREITH, childbirth.

LEINBH LUASGA, a cradle.

LÉINE, a shirt, or smock.

LEÍR, sight, perception.

LEÍR: *go leír*, together. *iad go leír*, all together.

LEÍR, wise, prudent; also managing, close.

LEIRG, a plain; also a road.

LEIRG, a reason, a motive.

LEIRGIM, to counterfeit, to pretend.

LEIRIST, a mall or hammar & *leiristín*, the same.

LÉIRSMUÍNE, or *leirsmuaine*, consideration, reflexion.

LEIRTE, Earnestness.

LEIS, wherewith; also with him. *do chùaidh leis don chathraigh*, he attended him to the city. *leig-*

Sf

thear an talamh tirim leis, let the dry land appear.

LEISE, a thigh, gen. of leas: plur. *Leasrach. abhal mo leise*, the knuckle of my thigh bone or hip. *Leifbheirt* a pair of trousers.

LEISBHEART, a pair of trousers; or Breeches.

LEISDHEAR, a step-daughter.

LEISE, happiness.

LEISG, & *leisge*, sloth, sluggishness.

LEISGEAMHAIL, slothful.

LEISGEÚL, an excuse, or apology.

LEISINGHEAN, a step-daughter.

LEITE, gruel.

LEITHEACH, a kneading trough.

LEITH, & *leath*, half: *leith shecel*, half a shekel; also a side, a turn: *a leith*, distinct, apart, aside. *o shoin a leith*, since. *gabh a leith*, draw nigh. *ar leith*, by turns. *ar gach leith*, on every side.

LEITHBHE, partiality.

LEITHDRECHDIM, to excuse.

LÉITHE, gray, the genit. also grayness.

LÉITHE, mouldiness.

LEITHE, the shoulder blade.

LEITHEACH & *leitheóg*, a plaice or flounder.

LEITHEACH, i. e. *lofad*, a kneading trough.

LEITHEAD, breadth.

LEITHÉID, the like, a peer, a paragon. *a leithéid nàch faca mé riamh*, such as I never saw.

LEITHEÓLACH, a novice, a smatterer.

LÉITHGHLIN, *Laughlin*, a Cathedral in Leinster.

LEITHGHLIN, i. e. *Lochlin*, Denmark & Norway.

LEITHIMEAL, the coast or bor-

der of a Country.

LEITHIMEALACH, bordering, superficial, external. *ar nduine leithimealach*, our outward man.

LEITH-INSE, a peninsula.

LEITHIT, or *leithéid*, alike, or such.

LÉITHLEACH, partial, factious.

LEITHNEACHT, breadth.

LEITHREACHUS, separation.

LEITHREADH, of a side, together.

LEITHREACHAS, unjust in dealing,

LEITHRIDHEACH, partial.

LEITHRÍGHIM, to appear, or be in sight.

LEITH SGÉAL, or *Leith-sgéul*, an apology or excuse. *ní gheabha mist leith-sgéul*, I will not justify, or excuse.

LEITH-SGÉALAIM, to excuse, to apologize for.

LEITHSE, *ar an leithse*, on this side.

LEM, i. e. *le mo*, with my; *lem bhata*, with my staff.

LEMHNE, fatness.

LENNE, faces, or complexions.

LEÓ, a Lyon. Lat. *Leo*. vid *León*,

LEÓ, with them. *do tógbhadar leó é*, they took him with them. *leó féin*, by themselves.

LEÓD, a cutting, or mangling.

LEÓGAM, to flatter or soothe.

LEÓGHAN, a moth.

LEÓGHANTACHD, inconstancy.

LEÓN, a Lion. this word is improperly written by several Irish Copists sometimes *Leómhan*, & at other times *Leoghan*: g & m having no original title in this word. it is naturally *León*, agreeing exactly with the Gr. *leon* & the Lat. *leo*, & in it's inflexions *leonis* & *leone*. the reason of this mistake

proceeds from their often making out two syllables to answer the Irish verse, which would not be so easy, if it had been written *león*.

LEÓNADH, a sprain, or violent stretching of the muscles.

LEÓNAIM, to disjoint, or hurt. *do leónadh mo chos*, my leg was sprained.

LEÓNTA, sprained, disjointed.

LEÓNTA, Lyon like, heroic.

LEÓNTAUGHT, brave actions; also keenness of morals.

LEÓR-GHNIOMH, satisfaction, the third necessary disposition in Penitence, & *Leor-dhoilgeas* is contrition. ex. *neartaigh mé a Thiarna chum mo cheanna d'faoisidin maille ria leór-dhoilgeas*, strengthen me O Lord, to confess my crimes with contrition.

LEÓS, reproof.

LEÓS, light.

LEÓSAM, to give light.

LEÓSCHNUIMH, a glow-worm.

LEÓS-GHA, a Ray of Light.

LÉR, i. e. *lé ar. lé leis tu*, whose thou art.

LERE, Religion.

LÉS, light; also illumination.

LÉS, a bladder. *Lés lasgtha*, a Clyster.

LESIMOB, the Ureter.

LÉTHER & *létheachd*, hoariness.

LEHTROM, affliction.

LEURGUS, light.

LEUS, a spot, or speckle.

L I

Lí, and *ligh*, plur. *lithe*, colour. *ar lí na súgh*, of the colour of the foot: also the complexion or air of the face. *diompaigheadar a ligh-*

the ann. the colours of his countenance were changed.

Lì, the sea.

LIA, the same anciently with our *le* or *re*. Lat. *cum. seanas lia bachull*, benedixit cum baculo.

LIA, more. *ba lià a lòn nà a Shaóghal*, & *ba lià a chaitheamh nà a fhaghail*, his acquisition lasted longer than his life. he spent more than he acquired.

LIA, a hog, or pig.

LIA, hunger. *nís gebhed tart nà lia*, he was neither dry nor hungry.

LIA, a stream or floud. *ní dheachaidh an Lia as an amhain*. the stream did not forsake the river.

LIA, any great stone. *Lià fáil*, the fatal stone otherwise called *Cloch na Cineamhna*, on which the Scottish Kings were crowned.

LIABHRA'N, & *liabhrín*, a little book.

LIACHAC, hog's dung.

LIACH, a spoon.

LIACH, bad news.

LIACHD, a great many; a multitude.

LIACHLA'N, a spoonful.

LIACHRÓ, a hog's-sty.

LÌADHBHÓG, a flounder.

LÌAG, a great stone. *liog*, idem.

LIAG-DHEALG, a bodkin, or rather a clasp or buckle, adorned with chrystal, or other stones of value.

LIAGH, a Physician.

LIAPHUTÓG, a hog's pudding; also a sausage.

LIAS, a hut for calves or lambs. *Liàsa*, idem.

LIATH, grey, grey-haired. also mouldy. *aràn liath*, mouldy bread.

LIATHGHA, a violent dart.

LIATH-LUACHAID, a hoar-frost.

LIATH-LUS, the herb Mugwort.

LIATHRAM, to slide, to roll.

LIATHREÓ, a hoar-frost.

LIATHRÓD & *liathróid*, a ball; also a Roller.

LIBH, with you, i. e. *lé ibh*, no *fibh*.

LIBHÉADHAN, a doury.

LIRHEARN, the same,

LIBHEARN, a ship.

LIBHEARN, plur. *Libhearna*, a house, or habitation; vid. Frism-beart *suprà*.

LÍ-DEALBHTHA, painted.

LÍ-DEALBHTHOIR, a Painter, or Lhymner.

LIGHIM, to lick. *do ligh sé*, he licked. *lighfid súas*, they shall lick up. hence, *Laogh-ligheach* vulgó *Lo-ligheach*, a New calved cow, from licking it's calf. *bò bhleacht*, a milch cow.

LIGIM, to permit, suffer or allow. *ligim orm*, I pretend.

LIL, a following or pursuing.

LILE, a lilly. plur. *Lilighe*.

LILIM, to follow.

LILTKEACH, flexible, pliant.

LÍN, flax or linnen. Gr. *linon* & Lat. *linum*. also a net. pl. *líonta*, nets or webs.

LINGEADH, a skipping or flying off: also a flinging or darting. *gadh-lingeadh*, a flinging of darts. *Gadh-lingeach* a great archer or Shooter. Note. hence the name of a Prince of the Iberian race, called CORMAC GADH-LINGEACH, son of *Taig*, son of *Cian*, son of *Oliol-olum* King of the south moiety of Ireland soon after the beginning of the third century. this Cormac is the immediate stock of the O'Hara's & O'Gara's. from his surname *Gadh-*

lingeach, the two territories called *Galinga-beg* in meath, & *Galinga-mòr* in Connaught, derive their names. this latter *Galinga* together with the territory called *Luighne*, or *Lugnia*, & the rest of the large Tract known by the name of *Coranna*, was the ancient Estate of the O'Hara's. Cormac *Gadh-lion-gach*'s father, *Tadhg* or *Taig* son of *Cian* son of *Oliol-olum*, was the person who, with the assistance of *Luig-làga* his grand uncle, restored Cormac son of Art to his Throne of the Provinces of Meath & Ulster, by killing *Fergus* the usurper of his crown at the famous battle of *Criona* in the year 254.

LINGIM, to skip or go away; also to fling or dart. *do ling chum ratha*, he betook him to his heels. *lingfid cách ar a lorg*, the rest will pursue him. *do ling ar bhórd na loinge an sgiàn sgoithghéar*, he flung the sharp knife.

LÍNÍGHIM, to delineate.

LÍNIGHTHÉOIR, one that delineates or designs.

LÍNN, time. *re linn an Rígh*, in the time of the King, i. e. Contemporary with him.

LÍNN, a pond, any standing or lodged water, hence, *Dubh-linn*, Dublin, i. e. black water. Gr. *Limne*, lacus.

LÍNN, & *Línne*, with us, unto us, ours. i. e. *le inn*, no *sinn*. *as linn an t'uisge*, the water is ours.

LÍNN-ÉADACH, linnen. cloth. *linéadaigh*, of or belonging to linnen cloath.

LIOBAR, a lip. also a slovenly person.

LIOBARNACH, slovenly, awkward.

LI OBHA'N, a file.
LI OBHAN, or *liobhàn*, an Elm tree. vid. *Leamhàn*. wel: *Lhuyven*.
LI OBÓIDEACH, flow, or lingering.
LI OBACH, thick-lipped.
LI OCA, a cheek. *leaca* potius.
LI OCADA'N, a chin-cloth.
LI OCÓRAIS, liquorish.
LI OCORD, a Leopard.
LI ODA'IN, the litanies. *liodàn an ùcaire*, the herb teasel. Lat. *dipsacus*.
LI OG, a stone. *liog mór cloiche*, a great stone *fà liog*, buried.
LI OGADH & liogaim, to edge, to whet, to sharpen. *ag liogadh a lann*, wheting their swords.
LI OGAR, & *Liogra*, a tongue.
LI OGDHA, strong, able, stout.
LI OGHAS, power, ability.
LI OGDHA, fair, fine, soft.
LI OMHAM, to file, polish, or grind.
LI OMHTHA, polished, burnished. *Lann leadartha liomhtha*, a keen-edged polished sword. also compleat, perfect.
LI OMSA, belonging to me. vid. *leam*.
LI ON, & *lín*, a net, a snare. plur. *lionsa*.
LI ON, a parcel, a number, or multitude. *lìon céad fear*, the number of an hundred men.
LI ONADH, a filling, a swelling.
LI ONADH & lionaim, to fill. *lìonadh siad*, let them fill. *noch lìonas do bhainne agus do mhill*, which flows with milk & honey.
LI ONCHAR, that which delights or pleases.
LI ONMHAR, plentiful, abundant.
LI ONMHAIRE, abundance, plen-

ty. *lìonmhaireacht*, idem.
LI ONN, ale. also any liquor.
lìonn ràadh, choler. vid. *Leann*.
LI ONBAIR, net work.
LI ON-OBRAIDHE, a net maker.
LI ONRADH, a web. *lìonra Du-bhàin alluidh*, spider's web. ;
LI OS, a house or habitation; also a court or Palace. also a fortified place. genit. *lis & leasa*. but now its common acceptation is, what the vulgar call Danish forts to be seen throughout all Ireland.
LI OSDA, & *liosfa*, flow, lingering, also tedious. *cuppóg-an liodain liosda*, the herb burdock, Lat. *bardana*.
LI OSDACHT, tediousness, slowness.
LI OTHADH, to be dismayed. Jer. 8. 9. vid. *li*.
LI OTHRA, hair.
LI OTHRADHARC, pomp.
LI S, mischief, evil.
LI SIM & liseadh, to mean, or think of, to imagine. *do theampal Jerusaleum ró liseisum fòr Iòsa do ràd, & nò dhé ró bhàoi bráthra Iòsa, acht do theampuill a chuirp féin*, they imagined he spoke of the temple of Jerusalem, but his words were concerning the temple of his own body. L. B.
LI T, activity, celerity.
LI TH, happiness, prosperity.
LI TH, of old, formerly.
LI TH, solemn, festival. *Litheamhail*, the same.
LI THEAS, solemnity, pomp.
LI THUGHADH, astonishment, surprize.
LI TIR, a letter or Epistle; also a letter, as of the Alphabet. plur. *lìtreacha*. Lat. *littera*.

LITREACHA, plur. of *Litir*, a letter.

LIU, to follow, or pursue.

LIUGH, or *Liùmh*, a cry, an-oise, &c.

LIUGHAIM, to cry out, to bawl or roar. Written also *Liùmhaim*.

LIUN, slothful, sluggish.

LIUNAIDHEAS, sluggishness, idleness.

LIUNN, a humour, plur. *liunta*. ex. *liunta an Chuirp*, the humours of the body. *liunn dubh*, melancholy.

LIUNN, beer or ale.

LIURAM, to beat, or strike.

L O

LÓ, or *là*, the day. *do lò*, by day. *i lò*, in the day. *lò gon-oíche* a day and a night *is' lò sas i' oíche*, both by day & by night. this is a corrupt contraction of the words, *in sa lò agus in sa n' oíche*. *do lò acus d' oíche*, is of the same signification.

LÓ, a lock of wool.

L Ó, water. *fo linn' bh lò*, in streams of water. gall. *l'eau*.

LOBAIRCIN, a dwarf.

LOBAIS, craft, ingenuity.

LOBHADH, rottenness, corruption.

LOBHAIM, to rot, to putrify, *do lobh sé*, it rotted.

LOBHAR, a Leper, one afflicted with the Leprosy. *lubhar*, idem.

LOBH GACH, a cow with calf.

LOBHRADH, or *Ladhair*, the Leprosy.

LOBHTHA, rotten, putrified.

LOBHTHACHT, rottenness, putrefaction.

Loc, a stop or hindrance.

LOCAIM, to refuse; also to balk or hinder.

Loc, a place. *loc na ccaorach*, the place of milking sheep. Latine *Locus*.

Locc, a filthy mire.

LOCH, a Lough or lake: also the sea. *ar loch*, by sea. Lat. *Lacus*. wal. *Lhych*. arm. *Lagen*.

LOCH, black, dark.

LOCH, every, all. *loch dubh*, all black.

LOCHAIN, sea wrack or sea grafs, *ulva*. Lat.

LÓCHA'N, chaff. *lòchàn noch sgai-peas an ghàoth*, the Chaff which the wind scattereth.

LOCHA'N, a pool or pond of water, *uisge Locháin*, pool water. *cosmhuil ré lochànuihbh éisg*. like fish-ponds. Cant. 7. 4..

LOCHARMA'N, & *lucharman*, a Pygmy.

LOCHASAIR, a shower of rain.

LOCHD, a fault.

LOCHDACH, faulty; also criminal.

LOCHDA'IGHIM, to blame, to reprove.

LOCHDAIGHTHE, blamed, censured.

LOCHDÚGHADH, a blaming, or censuring.

LOCHLONNACH, a Dane, so called from their Piracy at sea. from *Loch* the sea & *Lonnughadh*, to dwell or abide; or as others say from *Loch*, & *lonn*, which signifies strong or powerful. *Dubh-lochlonnach*, a Dane, & *Fionn-lochlonnach*, a Norwegian. the word was originally *loch-lannach* from *loch* a lake, & *lan* or *lann*, Land, a germano celtic word; so that *loch lannach* literally signifies a *Lak-Lander*, or one from the land of Lakes. all the countries about the

borders of the Baltick are full of Lakes. hence *George Fournier*, in his Geographical description of the world, says that *Dania* literally signifies *terra aquatilis*, which is the same thing as *a land of lakes*. it was doubtless from the Danes themselves the Irish did learn this circumstance of the nature of their country, which made them give them the Irish name of *Loch-lannaicc*.

LÓCHRAH, a lighted lamp or candle. it seems to be derived from *ló* the day, or light, *lat lux*, & *crann*; a staff or stick, such as a candlestick.

LOCHTHOMHAIDHAN, otherwise *maidhm fleibhe*, a sudden breaking or springing forth of water out of a mountain.

LÓCUIST, & *lócuiste*, a locust. *Locuiste ceannan*, the bald Locust.

LÓDAIM, to arrive at, to contrive; also to seduce. *lodar uile le ciseal*, they were all seduced by the Devil.

LÓDAIN, the flank or privy members.

LOG, a pit or dike of Water,

LOGA'N, a small pit or hole; the hollow of the hand; also the side of a country. *Logan fuar*, a cold place.

LÓGHA, an indulgence, or remission of sins, a Jubilee.

LOGHADH, a rotting or putrefaction.

LOGHAIM, to rot, to putrify.

LOGHAIDHE, a fool.

LOGHAIMHLEACHT, foolery.

LOGHDA, allowance: *gan loghdha*, without any allowance, or exemption &c.

LOGHDHA, an indulgence, i.e. an

allowance or exemption from the rigorous observance of the ancient Penitential canons.

LOGHMHAR, excellent, famous, bright. *go raibh iona shagart loghmhar*, that he became an excellent Priest.

LÓGHTHA, rotten.

LOGHTHACHD, rottenness, putrefaction.

LÓICEAMHLACHD, or *Loigheamhlachd*, dotage, foolery.

LOICH, a place.

LOICHEAD, a candle, lamp, &c; also any light.

LÓICHEADAIRE, a chandler,

LOIGE, weakness, infirmity.

LOIGEIC, Logic.

LOILGHEACH, or *ló-ligheach*, a new-calved cow, a new-milch cow. vid. *Laogh* & vid. *Lìghim*. supra,

LOIM - DÌOGBHA'IL, poverty, want.

LOIME, idem, also the comparat, of lom, bare, poor.

LOIMIC, a plaistre for taking off hair.

LÓIN, the genit. of *lón*, provision. *Capail Loin* the ammunition horses in an army.

LOINEAR, light; also a gleam or flash of light, a reflected brightness.

LOINEARDHA, bright, shining, *cloidheamh loineardha*, a brilliant sword.

LOINEARDHACHT, brightness

LOINGEAS, & *Loingios*, the plur. of *long*, a fleet, or navy.

LOING-BHRÌSEADH, a shipwreck.

LOING-SHAOR, a shipcarpenter or shipwright.

LOINGSEOIR, a Mariner, a Pilot.

LOINGSÍGHIM, to sail, or set to sail.

LOINN, joy, gladness.

LOINNEACH, glad, joyful merry.

LOINNEIR, a flashing or lightning.

LOINREACH, bright.

LOINREADH, brightness. rather *lonra*, or *lùrra*.

LOINREADH, to shine, or be bright, to illuminate. *chum go loin-réochadh sé*, that it may glisten. Ezech. 21. 20.

LOIRGAIREACHD, enquiry.

LOIRGAIM, to look for, to enquire.

LOIRG-BHEIRT, leg-harness. also stockings.

LÓIRGHNIOMHAIM, to requite or make amends for.

LOISE, a flame.

LOISCEANTA, fierce, fiery, blasting.

LOISCION, a Locust, *Loiscion luaithe lionmhara do líonadh na nàite agus na nionad*. the places were all filled with swift locusts.

LOISGE, burnt, potius *loisgte*.

LOISGIM, to burn, to singe &c. *lois-fighear iad*, they shall be burnt.

LOISGNEAS, burning.

LOISI, a flame.

LOISI, a fox.

LOISGREA'N, burned corn. *aràn loisghréan*, bread made of oat-meal, the oats of which had been singed, as is usual.

LOISTEAMHAIL, stothful.

LÓISTÍN, a lodging; also a booth, or tent.

LOIT, or *lot*. a wound, an ulcer, or bruise, also a Plague. *ann-sin feúchuidh an sagart an Loit*, then the Priest shall see the Plague. *mà bhion an Loit ar shear no ar mh-*

nabí ionna ccean, if a man or woman hath the plague upon the head. Levit 13.

LOITEOG, nettles.

LOITSHEALGAIRE, a Rioter or Debauched fellow.

LOITIM, to hurt or wound. *mà loitean Damh fear no bean*, if an ox gore a man or Woman. *an té loitear*, he that is wounded.

LOM, bare; also lean.

LOMADH, baldness: also shearing or shaving.

LOMADH, & *Lomaim*, to shear, to shave, or make bare. *lomadh cabrach*, to shear sheep. also, to plunder or pillage: *Lomfuidh sé an tír*, he shall plunder the country, *iar lomadh an Longphoirt*. having plundered the Palace.

LOMADÓIR, a shearer; also a Plunderer.

LOMAIN, a shield.

LOMA'N, an Ensign, or banner.

LOMAISTEACH, bare, bald, shorn.

LOMA'NACH, a bald man.

LOMAR, a fleece of wool. *lomara*, idem.

LOMARGAIN, a devastation, or ravaging.

LOMART, a peeling, a shearing. vid. *lomadh*.

LOMARTHA, shorn, shaved, also peeled.

LOM-CHOSACH, barefoot.

LOMMAIM & *lomlaim*, to rub, chafe, or fret.

LOMNA, a cord, or rope.

LOMNOCHD, naked, stark-naked.

LOM-NOCHDUIGHE, nakedness.

LOMNOIR, a harper.

LOMOI, a shorn sheep.

LOMRADH, a fleece of wool.

LOMTHA, peeled, or stripped.

LOMTHÓIR,

LO

LOMTHOIR, a barber, a shearer.
LÓN, & *Lonn*, food, provision.
also a viaticum. *Lón-Chapaill*, baggage horses.

LON, or *Lun dubh*, an Ouzle, or blackbird.

LON LAIRGE, hip, & thigh.

LONAIHD, he grew red, or coloured up.

LONAIGH, a scoff or jest.

LONARGA'N (*O Lonargáin*) the name of a family, which derives its descent from *Donchuan*, younger brother of *Brien Bóirbhe* King of Ireland in the beginning of the eleventh century. this family were the ancient proprietary Lords of the towns of *Caher*, *Rehil*, & the adjoining Lands; till the fourteenth century, when they were dispossessed by high hand by the Butlers Ancestors of the Lords of *Caher*.

LONCHA, a larder, a buttery.

LONG, the fish called ling.

LONG, a ship.

LONG, a cup.

LONG, a bed.

LONG, the breast.

LONG, a house, or residence.
hence *long-phort*, vid. fos.

LONGADH, a casting, or throwing.

LONGAIN, or *longair*, a ship's crew.

LONGAIM, to devour, or destroy.

LONGAS, banishment.

LONGBHRAINE, the prow of a ship.

LONG-PHORT, a Palace, or Royal Seat. also a fort or garrison; also a camp, or sojourning place. *d'airg sé a long-phoirt*, he plundered the King's Seats. K.

LONLOINGEAN, the gullet or throat; also any pipe.

LO

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LONN, strong, able, powerful.

LONN, anger, choler. *ba lonn re Jùdaighibh an nidh adùbhairt Nicodemus*, the jews were angry at the words of Nicodemus. L. B.

LONNAIM, or *lonnaighim*, to be strong or powerful; also to reside, to dwell or sojourn.

LONNÓGAIN, a passionate youth.

LONNRACH, bright, shining, *clòidheamh lonnrach*, a glittering sword. also brave, illustrious.

LONNRAIGHIM, to shine, to be bright. *nà lonnrúigheadh an solus air*, let not the light shine upon it.

LONNÚGHADH, an abiding or continuance; also a dwelling or sojourning.

LÒR, or *Leòr*, sufficiency, enough. *as lór sin*, that is enough. Gr. *lauros*, copiosus.

LORC, murder; also fierce, cruel.

LOR-DAOTHAIN, sufficiency.

LORG, Progeny or offspring. *Sé-an agus lorg ort, a Mhacáin*, may you be blessed, good youth, with Prosperity & Progeny.

LORG, a footstep or track. *ar lorg na sean*, after, or in imitation of the ancients.

LORG, blind.

LORG, a troop or band.

LORGA, a leg, the shin; also a stalk of a plant. *lorga crainn*, the body of a tree. *le loirgnibh Lín*, with stalks of flax. *Lorga ceàchta*, a ploughtail.

LORGADH, a searching, or enquiring.

LORGAIM, to seek or search.

LORGAIREACHD, a seeking, or pursuing.

LORGA'NACH, a sluggard.

Tt

Luchfhéir, a shrew or field mouse.

LUCH, a captive, or prisoner.

LUCHAIR, a glittering colour, brightness.

LUCHARMAN, a Pigmy.

LUCHBHRI, a white head of hair.

LUCHD, folk. it answers the French Gens very nearly. *luchd feaíuigheachta*, spies, or scouts. *luchd braith*, idem. *luchd fiongoile*, parricides.

LUCHD, a pot, kettle or chaldron. ex. *a lucht no luchd fáilte iar súidle feascáir*, she was fed out of a salted, or larded pot after vespers, or sun-set, Brogan in vit. Brigittæ.

LUCHD; or *lucht*, a quantity of any thing, as, *luchd mo ghlaice*, my handfull. also the loading of a ship or boat; or any load.

LUCH LANN, a prison.

LUCHMHAIRE, abundance.

LUCHTHAIRE, a gulf, a whirl pool.

LÚDH, appearance, oir ní duine Antichríost, acht Diabhal fó lúdh Duine, for Antichrist is no man, but a Devil in man's appearance.

L. B.

LUGHDAIGHIM, to lessen, or diminish.

LÚGHA, less, least.

LUGHHA, & *lúighe*, an oath.

LUGHHA, thirst, also want.

LUGHNAS, the month of august.

lá lughnasa, the first of august.

LUI, a bough, or branch.

LUIBH, & *luibhean*, an herb. plur. *luibheanna*. le *luibheannaibh fearbha*, with bitter herbs. *Maothán óg luibhe*, a bud of an herb.

LUIBHEANCHOSACH, having toes or fingers & legs, from *luibhne* fingers, & *cos* a foot.

LUIBHNE, a dart or spear.

LUIBHNE, the fingers, or toes.

LUIBHNE, a shield.

LUIBH-PHIAST, a caterpillar.

LUIBHRIGIM, to arm with a coat.

LÚIBIN, a crafty fellow: also a handsome woman, i. e. one who has fine hair.

LUIBINEACHD, craftiness, cunning.

LUIDH, he went, also he died. *do luidh Bríghid*, Bridget died, or Bríget being dead. from an old verb *Luidhim*, which hath no other tenses.

LUIDH, *iaram Joseph & a bhen reompa go Beitil Juda deirneadh an chíosa & diaradh tíghe leaptha*. Joseph & his wife went afterwards to Bethlehem of Juda to pay the tribute & called for a lodging. *L. B.*

LUIDHE, a lying; a situation or position; also a going: also Death. *iar luidhe Mhuirchiortaice*, after the death of Mortogh. *iar luidhe ron fnaidhe sluagha*, post obitum patrocinatorum multitudini. Brogan. *re-ctius Luighe*. Gothice *ligan*, or *lican*, jacere; Alem. *ligen*, Belg. *liggen*; Dan. *ligge*; Gr. *legomai* cubo; hence *lectus*, a bed.

LUIDHID m'intann, I am content or pleased. *placet mihi*.

LUIDHIM, to lie. *do luigh sé*, he lied.

LÚNDHIM, or *lúighim*, to swear solemnly.

LÚIDÍN, the little finger. wel. *Lhudun* is the young of any animal.

LUIG, the genit. of *Loch*: *an luig*, of the lake.

LUIGHE, a proof. plur. *luighthe*.

LUIGHE, a chaldron, or Kettle.

LUIBHNE, a dart or spear.

LUIBHNE, the fingers, or toes.

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LU

LUIGHE, a lying. Gothice *līga*, lectus, cubile. this word is ill spelled *luidhe*. qd. vid.

LUIGHEACHA'N, an ambuscade, or ambush.

LUIGHIM, to tear or rend. *annsin rod lúigheastar oircionnach na sagart a éudach*, then the High Priest rent his garment. L. B.

LUIGHIOCH, lying.

LUIM, & *Leim*, milk.

LUIMAIN, a target, or shield. Pl.

LUIMLINN, a stream of Milk.

LUIMNEACH, the town of Lime-
rick.

LUIMNEACHDHA, an ensign or shield Bearer.

LUIN, a sword or spear.

LUINGBHRISEADH, a ship-wreck.

LUING-BHRISIM, to suffer shipwreck.

LUINGIOS, a navy or fleet.

LUINGSÉORACHD, a voyage by sea.

LUINTASG, a sword-fish.

LUINNE, anger; also mirth.

LUINNEACH, merry, jovial.

LUINNIOC, music. *Luinnioc do bhodhar*, music to the deaf.

LUIREACH, or *Lúithreach*, a Coat of Mail. Lat. *Lorica*, genit: *Lúirigh*. Gr. *Lorikion*, & the vulgar Gr. *Lou-
rice*. Lat. *Lorica* & wel: *Lhyrig*.

LUIS, the Quicken tree; hence it is the name of the letter L.

LUIS, a hand.

LUISIM, to drink. *gur lúsat*, that they drank.

LUISIM, to dare, to adventure.

LUISIOT, bad, naughty, evil.

LUISNE, a flame, a flash; also a blush. *táinig lúisne ann*, he blushed.

LÚITHE, swiftness, speed.

LÚIGACH, a soldier.

LU

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LUMAIN, a veil, or coarse cover; a sackcloth.

LÚMHAIRE, a diver.

LUNG, a ship. vid. *long*.

LUPAIT, a swine.

LUPAIT, the name of that sister of St. Patrick, who was brought into Ireland along with him, & sold into captivity in the County of Lowth, then called *Magh-mur-temne*.

LURG, the end.

LURGH, the shank of the leg.

LURGA, see! behold!

LUS, an herb; a leek. it's diminutive is *Luisín*. wel. *Lhyseiyñ*. pl. *lusfraidhe*. *lusmór*, the herb fox-glove. lat. *digitalis*. *garbhhus*, the herb clivers; lat: *apatina*. *gronnlus*, the herb groundsel; lat: *senecio*.

LUSACH, of or belonging to herbs.

LUSCA, a lustre, or the space of 5 years.

LUSCA, Infancy.

LUSCA, a cave, or subterraneous vault.

LUSCA, blind. lat. *Luscus*. ex. *iccaid Lusca sa trusca*, he healed the blind & the lepers. vita S. Patrick.

LUSCHUACH, a Caterpillar. *Laschnuinóg*, the same.

LUSDRAHD, a procession.

LUSGAIRE, or *Lusgan*, a Troglo-
dyte, or one that lives in caves.

LUSGAM, to lurk, &c.

LUSRADH, an herb. *Lusra na geire bóirnigh*, Bear wortle berries: Lat. *Radix Idaea putata*, sive *Uva Ursa*. in Scotland they call it *Lus na Breilag*, perhaps Dr. Merret's *vac-
cinia rubra foliis Myrtinis crispis*, may not be a different plant.

LUSRA NA SCOR, the plant clown's

all heal. lat. *Panax coloni.*

LUSRADH NA STALÓG, berry bearing-heath.

LUSRAG, an herb-charm.

LUSTAIRE, a flatterer, a Pick-thanks.

LUSTRAIM, to flatter.

LÚTH, longing, earning; *do bhí a chroidhe ag lúth*, his heart longed or his bowels did yearn.

LÚTHACH, the sinews or veins.

ag súatha a Lúthach agus a ccuifli-onn, rubbing their sinews & veins. K.

LÚTHGHA'IR & *lúthghaire*, joy, gladness, rejoicing. *le lúthghar cróidhe*, with gladness of heart.

LÚTHGHA'IREACH, glad, joyful.

LÚTHMHAR, quick, nimble.

LÚTHMHAIRE, more active or nimble.

LÚTHMHAIREACHD, nimbleness.



REMARKS ON THE LETTER M.

M Is the tenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is counted among the strong consonants, called *consoineadha teanna*, but when aspirated, among the light consonants called *consoineadha éadtroma*, & then has the force of V consonant, as, a mháthair his mother; a mhaighdion, his Virgin, are pronounced a Váthair, a Vaighdion; it is called Muin, from Muin the vine, Lat. Vitis. as to its figure in the Irish & old Saxon, it resembles the Hebrew Mem, so called from the sound. it is often prefixed by an apostrophé (which cuts off the vowels annexed to it) to the beginning of nouns, whether they begin with vowels or with consonants, & then signifies my or mine, as m'anam my soul i. e. mo anam; m'eólus my skill i. e. mo eólus; m'fear, my husband i. e. mo fhear, &c. wherefore it may be well called a præpositive pronoun. it is also added to verbs in the present tense first person, as léighim I read, i. e. léigh me; múnaim, I teach i. e. múnaidh mé; Lat. moneo, &c. and in this later sense it may not be improperly called a subjunctive pronoun. we think it well worth observing here, that our language bears a perfect resemblance in the disposition of it's pronouns to the manner of ordering them in the Hebrew; for the latter divide them into two classes, which they respectively called præfixa, & suffixa, or præpositive & subjunctive pronouns. the præpositive are set before words, & the subjunctive are written in the end of words; both equally determine the person, m when aspirated, is often confounded by our Copists with b aspirated, because they both sound like v consonant, as the Irish of a River is written amhan, and more frequently but abusively abhan, as also in the words uámhan, & uábhan, fear, horror; in these & the like doubts we should always have recourse to other languages, wherein we may find the radical Letter; thus when

we consider, that *amnis* in *Latin* is the appellative of a River, & that *Phobon* in *Greek* is the appellative of fear, we may safely conclude, that *m* is the radical Letter in the former, & *b* in the latter; & consequently, that the one should be properly written *amhan*, & not *abhan*, & the other *uábhan* & not *uámhan*. the like doubt often arises in the middle of certain words, where *d* & *g* are indifferently written, as, for the Irish of a face or complexion we commonly write *aghaid*, & very rarely *adhaidh*, but by consulting the *Greek*, we see it written *Eidos*, & thence may be convinced, that our Irish word should be properly written *adhaidh*, & not *aghaidh*. *m* is often set before *b* in the beginning of words, in which case *B* is not pronounced, altho' it be the radical Letter as, a *m'bliághana* this year, a *m'béala* their manners, a *m'briáthra*, their words, are pronounced, a *mliághana*, a *méala*, a *mriáthra*. *b* is sometimes changed into *m*, as *bean*, a woman, genit. *mnáoi*, & plur. *mná*, *mnáibh*; *bó* a cow, genit. *muin*, as *don m'huin*, we find that the *Æolians* instead of *m* often wrote *B* & *P*, which, as has been observed in their own places, are almost identically the same Letter; as *Gr. bellein* for *mellein*, *Lat. debere*, *Gr. picculos*, for *micculos*, *parvulus*; hence the *Italians* retain *piccolo*, to signify little; & again they write *m* instead of *b* & *p*, as *mathoufa* for *pathoufa*, *Lat. patiens*; & *Lat. somnus*, from *Gr. hupnos*. the *Latins* familiarly eclipse *b* in some words, as for *submitto* we pronounce *summitto*. wherefore we should be the less surprised, if such indifferences & dubious words be found in a language so much neglected & uncultivated as the *Irish language* has been for some ages past. It is to be noted, that though *m* aspirated is frequently substituted in the place of an aspirated *b* & vice versa, yet it is through want of Judgment in the writer, inasmuch as the vowel or vowels which precede the latter, are pronounced with a stronger, clearer, & more open expiration than those that precede the former. this difference of pronunciation is sensibly observable, for example, between *treabh*, a tribe, & *leamh*, insipid; as well as between *Sclábhuídh*, a Slave, & *Snámhuídh* a Swimmer.

M A

M A', & *màdh*, if: *mà tà*, if so
corn. *ma*, if.

MA', a breach.

MAC, a son. genit. *mre*. & plur.
macra, young men. *mac-mic*, a
grandchild. it is sometimes used
also for the young of Brutes: as

M A

Bromach mac an assail. *Mac tìre*,
a wolf. *mac-leabhair*, a copy of
any book. it is prefixed to the name
of several great families in Ireland.

MAC, clean, pure, &c.

MACA: *dom mhaca-Samhla*, of
my equals.

MACAIM, to bear, to carry: to treat as a child, to treat fondly.

MACA'MH, a youth, a lad. *Macàn*, idem. ex. *macàn se'mbliadhan déag*; a youth of sixteen years.

MACA'NTA, mild, honest, fear *macánta*, an honest man: a man without guile. literally child-like, innocent.

MACA'NTAS or *macántachd*, honesty.

MACAOMH, a youth or lad. Lat. *Juvenis*. also a young girl. *macáomh mná*, a young Lady. *macaomh bú-illigh*, a civil Boy.

MAC CHOINNE, a Daughter in Law.

MACHA, a plain for an army to fight in. *Machaire*, idem. Gr. *mache*, pugna. now commonly called a milking place.

MACHA, a Royston crow. *mol macha*, a flock or flight of crows.

MACHAIR, a plain, also a battle.

MACHAIRE, a fine level field or plain, commonly said of a field of battle. vid. *macha*.

MACHDUAL, a sponge. *ro rith aon dona Míleadhaibh & do rad fion searbha machdual for rín slaithe*, go tarud do Iosa dà ól i. e. one of the soldiers ran, & presented vinegar from a reed out of a sponge unto Jesus for his drink. L. B.

MACHLOG & *Machlag*, the womb, or Matrix.

MACHT, a wave, or surge.

MACHTNADH, & *machtnaim*, to deliberate on, to consider of, *mar do bheith móran ag machtnadh ort* so as that many were astonished at thee.

MACHTNAMH, wondring: also deliberating.

MA'CHUIL, a spot, defect, stain,

or blemish. Lat. *Macula*.

MAC-LEABHAIR, a copy.

MAC-MUIRIGHEACH, the fish called Escallop, or the Scollop fish, a shell fish.

MACNAS, licentiousness, wantonness, also kindness, fondness.

MACNASACH or *macnaiseach*, Wanton; also tender. go *macnaiseach*, fondly, tenderly.

MACOIMH, a stranger.

MACRA, young men, or a band of young Men. also male children, *do mùghadh an macra le Jorùaidh*, the male children were killed by Herod. *Macraídhe Éirinn*, Infantes mares Hiberniæ.

MACRAIDH, a Disease or distemper.

MACRASACH, peevish, saucy.

MACRÉIL, the fish called marel. *marcréil*, idem.

MACSAMAIL, the like or the same, such as, &c.

MACTADH, a slaughtering, slaughter; also to slaughter or butcher. Lat. *macto*.

MACTADH, a wondering, or surprise.

MAC-THOGHADH, adoption.

MAC-TÌRE, a wolf. literally the son of the plain, or country.

MAD, a hand.

MADADH, *no madradh*, a dog. *madadh rùadh*, a fox. *madadh alla*, a wolf.

MA'DH, if.

MADH, an extasy, or trance.

MA'DH, for *mágh*, a plain, or field.

MADH, be it. *dà madh*, if it were. go *madh*, I would it were.

MADHA, unlawful, unjust.

MADHAM SEICNE, a rupture. Hernia.

MADHAM, or *madhm*, a breach,

a battle, also a Derout. genit. *madhma*, & plur. *madhmann* & *madhmana*. *imtheacht na madhma*, a retreat from battle. also a flight. *madhm* or *maidhm fleibhe*, a sudden eruption of waters out of a mountain.

MADH-BEAG, few, little, a small share, ex. *ró chrionsat uile acht madh-beag agus Bain-shliocht ceinmotha mathghamhuin*, their Posterity dwindled away to a few, & some descendants of their Daughters, except Mahon, & his posterity. vid. the Mulconnerys in their Genealogy of the O Briens of Carrigoginpeall. the word *nà madh* or *nàma*, is often set in the end of a phrase or sentence, & signifies only, alone. *ní rith tora fòr fleisg diobh acht fòr fleisg Aron nàma*. no fruit appeared on any other rod except on Aron's rod alone L. breac.

MADHMADH, an eruption, or Sally.

MADHMANN, a skirmish.

MA'DRA, the herb Madder.

MADRADH, a dog, or Mastiff, *madradh alla*, a wolf.

MADRAMHAIL, of or belonging to a Dog. *an Réalt madramhail*, the Dog star.

MA'GACH, *cóige mágach*, the Province of connaught.

MAGADH, mocking, jeering. *fear magaidh*, a scoffer.

MAGAMHAIL, joking, scoffing.

MA'GH, a Plain, a Level Country. this celtic word is latinized *magus* by the Romans Writers in the names of places, as Rothomagus, Novio-magus &c. wel: *maes*. our modern writers have corrupted it into *moy* & *muigh*.

MA'GH-ADHAIR, a plain or field of adoration or worship, where an open temple consisting of a circle of tall, strait stone pillars, with a very large flat stone called *crom-leac*, serving for an altar, was constructed by the Druids for Religious worship. these Druidish temples whereof many are still existing in Ireland, were built in the same manner with that which was built by Moses, as it is described Exod. 24. 4. consisting of twelve stone pillars & an altar; but the object of the Druidish worship, at least in ages much later than the primitive times, was not, without doubt the true God. several plains of this name *magh adhair* were known in Ireland; particularly one in the country now called the County of Clare, where the Kings of the O'Brien-race were inaugurated. another about four miles northward of Cork, now called *béal atha magh-adhair*, from which the valley called *Gleánn-magh-adhair* derives its name.

MAGH BRÉAGHA, now called Fingall, between Dublin & Droghedy, which anciently belonged to Meath.

MA'GH-DRÚCHTAIN, a district of the Queen's County, the ancient estate of a tribe of the O Kellys.

MA'GH-GAIBHLE, a District of *abibh Failge* in the County of Kildare anciently possessed by the O Keilys.

MA'GH-I'THE, a district of the County of Derry, possessed by the *Mulbreasals* & the O Buyles.

MA'GH-LEAMHNA, a territory of the County of Antrim, the ancient estate of the *Mac Leans*.

MA'GH LIFE, a part of the County of Dublin, the ancient property of the *O Brachanes*, & other tribes.

MA'GH LUIRG, a famous place in the County of Roscommon, the ancient Patrimony of the *Mac Dermots*.

MA'GH MUIRTHEMNE, now the County of Louth, or the greater part of it.

MAGHAR, fish-fry.

MAGHAR, a word or expression.

MAGHUISGE, a winter-lake.

MAGLOTHUIN: *dó ghlac sé maglo-thuin*, he cherished.

MAICNE, Kindred, relations, hence *Clannmaicne*, a progeny or offspring; also a tribe or clan.

MAIDE, a stick; wood, timber: *maide sníomha* a spindle.

MAIDEÓG, the shell called *concha veneris*.

MAIDHÉOG, a midwife.

MAIDHDEAN, or *Maighdean*, a Virgin, a maid.

MAIDHDEANAS, Virginity: also maidenhead.

MAIDHIN, a battle, or skirmish.

MAIDHM, a breach, eruption or rally; also flight. *màidhm le gabidhil air ghallaibh*, the defeat of the English by the Irish.

MAIDHM, to tear or burst.

MAIDHIM, or *maighim*, to be broke in battle, to be routed. *agus do maigheadh orrtha*; & they were routed.

MAIGHEAN, a place.

MAIGHIM, to defeat, to break an army. *dó màigheadh ar gallaibh*, the foreigners were defeated.

MA'IGHISTIR, a master. Lat. *magister*.

MA'IGHISTREA's, a mistress. Lat. *magistra*.

MA'IGHISTRÌOCHT, mastery, also magistracy. Lat. *Magistratus*.

MAIGHNE, great.

MAIGHNEAS, a field.

MAIGHRE, a Salmon.

MAIGHRELEÚN, a Salmon-trout.

MAILÌS, malice. lat. *malitia*.

MAILÌSEACH, malicious.

MAILL, delay. *gan maill*. without delay. *Maille*, idem.

MAILLE, together with. *màille ria* with her. *maille ribh*, along with you.

MAILL-TRÍALLACH, slow, tedious.

MAIN, the morning or day. Lat. *mane*. hence *seacht-mhain*, a week or seven days.

MAIN, the hand corruptly *màim*. ex. *làn dó mhàime*, instead of *làn dó mhàine*. this word is still preserved in compounds as, *mainobair*, handy-craft. *maineóg* a glove. *main-chín* a maim handed person.

MAIN BHITHEACH, crafty.

MAINCHILLE, a sleeve, from *Main*, the hand, & *cile*, or *caille* or *cal*, a keeping or laying,

MAINEACHNA, negligence, inattention

MAINEACHTNACH, indevout. negligent in spiritual affairs.

MAINEÓG, a glove. wel. *Maneg*.

MA'INIGH, foolishness; madness. Gr. *Mania*, furor, insania.

MAINÌS, a Lance, a spear

MAINNEAMHAIL, early.

MAINREACH, or *maindreach*, a booth, a hut, a fold. *O mainrigh na ccaorach*, from the sheep-folds.

Gr. *Mandra*, caula, stabulum.

MAINSE, maintenance.

MAINSÉAR, a manger.

MAIRBHGHREIM, the Morpew a Disease.

MAIREASAIL, life.
 MAIREUN, a small Salmon.
 MAIRG, woe. *a mhairg dhuitse*, woe unto thee.
 MAIRGEACH & *mairgneach*, woe-ful, sorrowful.
 MAIRIGNÍGHIM, to groan, to bewail.
 MAIRIM, to live. *do mhair sé*, he lived. *go mairidh an rígh*, God save the King.
 MAIRLIM, to bruise, to crumble.
 MAIRN, to betray.
 MA'IRNÉALACH, a Pilot or mariner.
 MAIRTÍORACH, a martyr.
 MAIS, a lump or heap.
 MAIS, or *Meas*, an acorn.
 MAISCAOIR, a Lump.
 MAISE, an ornament, bloom, beauty.
 MAISE, food, victuals. *maise Dàoine nís toimleadh*. S. Fiechus in vit. S. Patricii. he did not eat of immolated food, or the food of Gentils.
 MAISEACH, fair, handsome. *maiseamhail*, idem.
 MAISEACHD, & *maiseamhlachd*, elegance, handsomeness.
 MAISEADH, then, therefore.
 MAISÍGHIM, to adorn, to deck out.
 MAISLEADH, reviling, disparaging. *ni maisleócha tú*, thou shalt not revile.
 MAISTEÓG, the mastick tree.
 MAISTRE, a churn.
 MAISTRIUGHAIM, to churn.
 MAITH, good, excellent: *go maith* well. *wel: mad*; & arm. *Mat*.
 MAITHE, chieftains: *do maithibh múnhain*, to the Chieftains of Munster. *maithe Cloinn Israel*, the Chiefs of the Children of Israel.

MAITHEACHAS, forgiveness, pardon.
 MAITHEAMH, an abatement or slackening. Ex. *eirnese cean nimh*, *cean maithimh*, S. Brogan. in vit. S. Brigidæ. she gave alms without bitterness & without slackening, i. e. continually & without intermission.
 MAITHEAMHNAS, forgiveness, pardon, *maitheamnas na b'peacaidhe*, the remission of sins.
 MAITHEAS, goodness.
 MAITHEAS, sorcery.
 MAITHMHEACHAS, pardon, forgiveness.
 MAITHIM, to forgive.
 MA'ITHRÉAN, an aunt.
 MAL, or *mall*, slow, dilatory.
 MAL, a King, or Prince.
 MAL, a Poet.
 MAL, a Soldier or Champion.
 MAL, a tribute, tax, or subsidy.
 MA'LA, a bag or budget, a mail. *màla aódhaire*, a shepherd's bag.
 MALA, an Eye-brow. *le malaibh a shùl*, with his Eye-brows. also a brow. as *mala an chnoic*, the brow of the hill.
 MALAIRT, change, exchange, alteration.
 MALARTACH, mutual, reciprocal.
 MALARTAÍGHIM, to change, or take exchange. *do mhalartaidis*, they traded, *do mhalartaighdear*, they exchanged.
 MALARTÚGHADH, an alteration, or exchanging.
 MALCAIR, a porter or bearer of burdens.
 MALCAIREACHDA, of or belonging to the market.
 MALCAIREAS, sale.
 MALCAM, to bear, or carry.

LITREACHA, plur. of *Litir*, a letter.

LIU, to follow, or pursue.

LIUGH, or *Liùmh*, a cry, an-oise, &c.

LIUGHAIM, to cry out, to bawl or roar. written also *Liùmhaim*.

LIUN, slothful, sluggish.

LIUNAÍDHEAS, sluggishness, idleness.

LIUNN, a humour, plur. *liunta*. ex. *liunta an Chuirp*, the humours of the body. *liunn dubh*, melancholy.

LIUNN, beer or ale.

LIURAM, to beat, or strike.

L O

Ló, or *là*, the day. *do lò*, by day. *i lò*, in the day. *ló gon-oíche* a day and a night *is' ló fas i' oíche*, both by day & by night. this is a corrupt contraction of the words, *in sa ló agus in sa n'oíche*. *do lò agus d'oíche*, is of the same signification.

Ló, a lock of wool.

Ló, water. *fo linn'bh lò*, in streams of water. gall. *l'eau*.

LOBAIRCIN, a dwarf.

LOBAIS, craft, ingenuity.

LOBHADH, rottenness, corruption.

LOBHAIM, to rot, to putrify, *do lobh sé*, it rotted.

LOBHAR, a Leper, one afflicted with the Leprosy. *lubhar*, idem.

LOBH GACH, a cow with calf.

LOBHRADH, or *Ladhair*, the Leprosy.

LOBHTHA, rotten, putrified.

LOBHTHACHT, rottenness, putrefaction.

Loc, a stop or hindrance.

LOCAIM, to refuse; also to balk. or hinder.

Loc, a place. *loc na ccaorach*, the place of milking sheep. Latinè *Locus*.

Locc, a filthy mire.

Loch, a Lough or lake: also the sea. *ar loch*, by sea. Lat. *Lacus*. wal. *Lhych*. arm. *Lagen*.

Loch, black, dark.

Loch, every, all. *loch dubh*, all black.

LOCHAIN, sea wrack or sea grass, *ulva*. Lat.

LÓCHA'N, chaff. *lòchàn noch sgai-peas an ghàoth*, the Chaff which the wind scattereth.

LOCHA'N, a pool or pond of water, *uisge Locháin*, pool water. *cof-mhuil ré lochànuibh éisg*. like fish-ponds. Cant. 7. 4..

LOCHARMA'N, & *lucharmàn*, a Pygmy.

LOCHASAIR, a shower of rain, LOCHD, a fault.

LOCHDACH, faulty; also criminal.

LOCHDA'IGHIM, to blame, to reprove.

LOCHDAIGHTHE, blamed, censured.

LOCHDÚGHADH, a blaming, or censuring.

LOCHLONNACH, a Dane, so called from their Piracy at sea. from *Loch* the sea & *Lonnughadh*, to dwell or abide; or as others say from *Loch*, & *lonn*, which signifies strong or powerful. *Dubh-lochlonnach*, a Dane, & *Fionn-lochlonnach*, a Norwegian. the word was originally *loch-lannach* from *loch* a lake, & *lan* or *lann*, Land, a germano celtic word; so that *loch lannach* literally signifies a *Lak-Lander*, or one from the land of Lakes. all the countries about the

borders of the Baltick are full of Lakes. hence *George Fournier*, in his Geographical description of the world, says that *Dania* literally signifies *terra aquatilis*, which is the same thing as *a land of lakes*. it was doubtless from the Danes themselves the Irish did learn this circumstance of the nature of their country, which made them give them the Irish name of *Loch-lannaicc*.

LÓCHRAN, a lighted lamp or candle. it seems to be derived from *lò* the day, or light, lat *lux*, & *crann*; a staff or stick, such as a candlestick.

LOCHTHOMHAIDHAN, otherwise *maidhm fleibhe*, a sudden breaking or springing forth of water out of a mountain.

LÒCUIST, & *lòcuiste*, a locust. *Locuiste ceannan*, the bald Locust.

LÓDAIM, to arrive at, to contrive; also to seduce. *lodar uile le ciseal*, they were all seduced by the Devil.

LÓDAIN, the flank or privy members.

LOG, a pit or dike of Water,

LOGA'N, a small pit or hole; the hollow of the hand; also the side of a country. *Logan fuar*, a cold place.

LÓGHA, an indulgence, or remission of sins, a Jubilee.

LOGHADH, a rotting or putrefaction.

LOGHAIM, to rot, to putrify.

LOGHAIDHE, a fool.

LOGHAIMHLEACHT, foolery.

LOGHDA, allowance: *gan loghdha*. without any allowance, or exemption &c.

LOGHDHA, an indulgence, i.e. an

allowance or exemption from the rigorous observance of the ancient Penitential canons.

LOGHMHAR, excellent, famous, bright. *go raibh iona shagart loghmhar*, that he became an excellent Priest.

LÓGHTHA, rotten.

LOGHTHACD, rottenness, putrefaction.

LÒICEAMHLACHD, or *Loigheamhlachd*, dotage, foolery.

LOICH, a place.

LOICHEAD, a candle, lamp, &c; also any light.

LÒICHEADAIRE, a chandler,

LOIGE, weakness, infirmity.

LOIGEIC, Logic.

LOILGHEACH, or *lò-lìgheach*, a new-calved cow, a new-milch cow. vid. *Laogh* & vid. *Lìghim*. supra,

LOIM - DÌOGBHA'IL, poverty, want.

LOIME, idem, also the comparat, of lom, bare, poor.

LOIMIC, a plaistre for taking off hair.

LÓIN, the genit. of *lón*, provision. *Capail Loin* the ammunition horses in an army.

LOINEAR, light; also a gleam or flash of light, a reflected brightness.

LOINEARDHA, bright, shining, *cloidheamh loineardha*, a brilliant sword.

LOINEARDHACHT, brightness

LOINGEAS, & *Loingios*, the plur. of *long*, a fleet, or navy.

LOING-BHRÌSEADH, a shipwreck.

LOING-SHAOR, a shipcarpenter or shipwright.

LOINGSEÒIR, a Mariner, a Pilot.

LOINGSÍGHIM, to sail, or set to sail.

LOINN, joy, gladness.

LOINNEACH, glad, joyful merry.

LOÍNNEIR, a flashing or lightning.

LOINREACH, bright.

LOINREADH, brightness. rather *lonra*, or *lúnra*.

LOINREADH, to shine, or be bright, to illuminate. *chum go loin-réochadh sé*, that it may glister. Ezech. 21. 20.

LOIRGAIREACHD, enquiry.

LOIRGAIM, to look for, to enquire.

LOIRG-BHEIRT, leg-harness. also stockings.

LÓIRGHNIOMHAIM, to requite or make amends for.

LOISE, a flame.

LOISCÉANTA, fierce, fiery, blasting.

LOISCION, a Locust, *Loiscion luaithe lionmhara do líonadh na náite agus na nionad*. the places were all filled with swift locusts.

LOISGE, burnt, potius *loisgthe*.

LOISGIM, to burn, to singe &c. *lois-sighear iad*, they shall be burnt.

LOISGNEAS, burning.

LOISI, a flame.

LOISI, a fox.

LOISGREÁ'N, burned corn. *aràn loisghréan*, bread made of oat-meal, the oats of which had been singed, as is usual.

LOISTEAMHAIL, stothful.

LÓISTÍN, a lodging; also a booth, or tent.

LOIT, or *lot*. a wound, an ulcer, or bruise, also a Plague. *ann-sin feicuidh an sagart an Loit*, then the Priest shall see the Plague. *mà bhion an Loit ar shear no ar mh-*

nabí ionna ccean, if a man or woman hath the plague upon the head. Levit 13.

LOITEÓG, nettles.

LOITSHEALGAIRE, a Rioter or Debauched fellow.

LOITIM, to hurt or wound. *mà loitean Damh fear no bean*, if an ox gore a man or Woman. *an té loitear*, he that is wounded.

LOM, bare; also lean.

LOMADH, baldness: also shearing or shaving.

LOMADH, & *Lomaim*, to shear, to shave, or make bare. *lomadh caórach*, to shear sheep. also, to plunder or pillage: *Lomfuidh sé an tír*, he shall plunder the country, *iar lomadh an Longphoirt*. having plundered the Palace.

LOMADÓIR, a shearer; also a Plunderer.

LOMAIN, a shield.

LOMA'N, an Ensign, or banner.

LOMAISTEACH, bare, bald, shorn.

LOMA'NACH, a bald man.

LOMAR, a fleece of wool. *lomara*, idem.

LOMARGAIN, a devastation, or ravaging.

LOMART, a peeling, a shearing. vid. *lomadh*.

LOMARTHA, shorn, shaved, also peeled.

LOM-CHOSACH, barefoot.

LOMMAIM & *lomlaim*, to rub, chafe, or fret.

LOMNA, a cord, or rope.

LOMNOCHD, naked, stark-naked.

LOM-NOCHDUIGHE, nakedness.

LOMNOIR, a harper.

LOMOI, a shorn sheep.

LOMRADH, a fleece of wool.

LOMTHA, peeled, or stripped.

LOMTHÓIR,

LO

LOMTHOIR, a barber, a shearer.
LÓN, & *Lonn*, food, provision.
also a viaticum. *Lón-Chapaill*, baggage horses.

LON, or *Lun dubh*, an Ouzle, or blackbird.

LON LAIRGE, hip, & thigh.

LONAI DH, he grew red, or coloured up.

LONAIGH, a scoff or jest.

LONARGA'N (*O Lonargáin*) the name of a family, which derives its descent from *Donchuan*, younger brother of *Brien Bóirbhe* King of Ireland in the beginning of the eleventh century. this family were the ancient proprietary Lords of the towns of *Caher*, *Rehil*, & the adjoining Lands; till the fourteenth century, when they were dispossessed by high hand by the Butlers Ancestors of the Lords of *Caher*.

LONCHA, a larder, a buttery.

LONG, the fish called ling.

LONG, a ship.

LONG, a cup.

LONG, a bed.

LONG, the breast.

LONG, a house, or residence.
hence *long-phort*, vid. fos.

LONGADH, a casting, or throwing.

LONGAIN, or *longair*, a ship's crew.

LONGAIM, to devour, or destroy.

LONGAS, banishment.

LONGBHRAINE, the prow of a ship.

LONG-PHORT, a Palace, or Royal Seat. also a fort or garrison; also a camp, or sojourning place.
d'airg sé a long-phoirt, he plundered the King's Seats. K.

LONLOINGEAN, the gullet or throat; also any pipe.

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LONN, strong, able, powerful.

LONN, anger, choler. *ba lonn te Jùdàighibh an nìdh adùbhairt Nicodemus*, the jews were angry at the words of Nicodemus. L. B.

LONNAIM, or *lonnaighim*, to be strong or powerful; also to reside, to dwell or sojourn.

LONNÓGAIN, a passionate youth.

LONNRACH, bright, shining, *clòidheamh lonnrach*, a glittering sword. also brave, illustrious.

LONNRAIGHIM, to shine, to be bright. *nà lonnrúigheadh an solus air*, let not the light shine upon it.

LONNÚGHADH, an abiding or continuance; also a dwelling or sojourning.

LÒR, or *Leòr*, sufficiency, enough. *as lór sin*, that is enough. *Gr. lauros*, copiosus.

LORC, murder; also fierce, cruel.

LOR-DAOTHAIN, sufficiency.

LORG, Progeny or offspring. *Sé-an agus lorg ort, a Mhacáin*, may you be blessed, good youth, with Prosperity & Progeny.

LORG, a footstep or track. *ar lorg na sean*, after, or in imitation of the ancients.

LORG, blind.

LORG, a troop or band.

LORGA, a leg, the shin; also a stalk of a plant. *lorga crainn*, the body of a tree. *le loirgnibh Lín*, with stalks of flax. *Lorga ceàchta*, a ploughtail.

LORGADH, a searching, or enquiring.

LORGAIM, to seek or search.

LORGAIREACHD, a seeking, or pursuing.

LORGA'NACH, a sluggard.

Tt

LORG-BHEIRT, a leg-harness.

LORGIM, to wound.

Los, the point or end of any thing. *los a bhachaile*, the tip of his staff.

Los, a tail. *gon a los*, with its tail. wel: *Lhost*.

Los, sake, *ar bhùr los*, for your sake. *a los* by virtue of, *a los a chloidhimh*, by virtue of his sword. *a los a neirt*, by his strength.

LOSAD, a kneading trough.

LOSCAIN, a frog. plur. *Luisgionn*. *Losgan*, idem.

LOSG, lame, also blind.

LOSGADH, a burning, a scalding, or searing. *le losgadh gabithe*, with the scorching of a blast.

LOSGADH, & *losgaim*, to burn, to singe, &c.

LOSGAN, childhood.

LOT & *Loit*, a wound, a hurt, or bruise.

LOT, a whore, or prostitute.

LOTADH & *lotaim*, to hurt, to wound. also to commit fornication.

LOTAR, a ruining; also a cutting or mangling.

LOTAR, or *lódar*, they went.

LOTHAL, rather *lochál*, the plant called brooklime, lat. *Anagallis*.

LOTHAR, a Congregation, or Assembly.

LOTHAR, a chaldron.

LOTHAR, cloath, raiment.

LOTT, a drinking party, or comotation.

L U

Lú, or *Lùgha*, little, small, also less, smaller.

LUA, a foot: also a kick.

LUA, an oath. wel. *Lhu*.

LUA, water.

LUACH, price, wages, hire.

LUACHAIR, a rush; or rushes.

LUACHAIM, to hire. *do luachu-igheadh é*, he was hired.

LUACHARMA'N, a Pigmy.

LUACHARN, a light, or lamp.

LUACHMHÓR, precious, excellent.

LUACHRA, of rushes. *sliabh luachra*, a mountain at the borders of the County of Limerick & Kerry.

LUADA, the little finger.

LUADH, motion.

LUADHAIM, to speak or hint. *ná luadhfighear iad*, they shall not be hinted. also to be in motion.

LUADHRA'IDHIM, to report.

LUAGHA, & *lùghaide*, less.

LUAGHAIR, a reward.

LUAGHLAIS, fetters.

LUAGHÚTA, the gout.

LUAIDHE, coition, copulation.

LUAIDHEACTH, & *Luaigheacht*, a reward.

LUAIDICIN, the little finger.

LUAIGH, pleasant, chearful.

LUAIGHE, lead. *plumma luaighe*, a Plummer.

LU AIGHTHE, & *luaighthe*, as soon as.

LUAILLEACH, full of gestures, a mimick.

LUAIMAIREACTH, volubility, specially applied to the faculty of speaking. *on ló tug Dia luaimaireacht a teangain doibh, feadaim maith & olc do labhradh*, from the day whereon God gave them a volubility of speech, they can speak both good & evil. L. B.

LUAIMH, an abbot. vid. *Luam*.

LUAIMHNIGHTHE, a wave offering.

LUAIMNEACH, leaping, jumping; active. *màthghamhain luaimneach*, a ranging bear. *croidhe luaimneach*, a panting heart.

L U

LUAITH, Dust, or ashes.
 LUAITHRE, & *luaithreàn*, ashes.
 LUAITREACH, *Luaithreamhail*,
 & *Luaithreánta*, dusty, covered
 with dust or ashes.
 LUAITHREADH, dust, ashes.
 LU'AITHREA'N, the same.
 LUAMAIN, a veil.
 LUAMAIN, a stirring, also a being
 in motion.
 LUAMH, an abbot, or Prior,
Luamh Lis moir, the abbot of
 Lismore.
 LUAMH, or *Luamhaire*, a Pilot.
 LUAMHNACC, or *Luaimneach*,
 volatile. *an téun Luamnach*, a flying
 bird.
 LUA'MNACHD, an Abbotship.
 LUAN, a loin, also a kidney.
 LUAN, a lad, a warrior or
 champion, also a son.
 LUAN, a grey hound.
 LUAN, the moon, *Dià Luàn*,
 Monday. Dies Lunæ.
 LUANAISG, fetters or chains.
 LUANASGBHA, fettered, chain-
 ed.
 LUARACH, fetters.
 LUARDHA, vulgar, common.
 LUAS, swiftness. *le luas a chos*,
 by his swiftness. *do theith sé dà luàs*,
 he stole away as swiftly as he
 could.
 LUASCACH, moving, Rocking.
 LUASGADH, & *luàsgaim*, to
 swing, move or jolt, to rock a
 cradle.
 LUASGA'NACH, used to swing or
 jolt.
 LUASGA'NACHD, the act of Roc-
 king a cradle or swinging.
 LUASGA'N, a cradle, or any
 other instrument for jolting.
 LUASGA'NAIDHE, a Rocker or
 swinger.

L U

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LUATH, the foot.
 LUATH, swift, nimble.
 LUATH, activity, agility. *tré iò-
 mad luàth a chùirp*, by his great
 activity of body.
 LUATHA, of or belonging to
 ashes.
 LUATHADH, a hastening, or ma-
 king haste.
 LUA'THAIM, to hasten, to make
 haste. *luathuighidh*, hasten ye, or
 dispatch ye.
 LUATH-GHA'IRE, & *luàth-ghàire*,
 joy, gladness &c.
 LUATH-GHA'IREADH, a rejoicing.
 LUATH-GHA'IRIM, to rejoice,
 or be glad.
 LUATHMHAR, swift or active.
 LUATHMHARC, a race horse.
 LUA'TH-MHARCACH, a riding
 messenger in post.
 LÙB, & *lùba*, a thong, a loop.
 hence it means a snare, or any de-
 ceit in general.
 LÚB, a pleat or fold; also craft,
 deceit, subtilty.
 LÙBACH, fly, cunning, subril.
 LÚBAIRE, a crafty or ingenious
 fellow.
 LÚBAM, to bend or incline, to
 turn or twist, to warp. *do lùb sé
 a bhògha*, he bent his bow.
 LÙBA'N, a hoop, a bow.
 LÙBHA, the body. *hinc lùbhna-
 cha*, or *Lùibhneacha*, the parts or
 members of the body.
 LÙBHAR, or *lobhar*, a Leper.
 LDBHGHORT, a garden.
 LUBHRA, the leprosy. also any
 weakness, or infirmity.
 LUBHRA, work.
 LUBHRACH, leprous.
 LUCH, a mouse. *luch shranncach*,
 a Rat. pl. *luchaigh*. corn. *Logaz*. it's
 Dim is *Luchòg*, a young mouse.

Luchshéir, a shrew or field mouse.

LUCH, a captive, or prisoner.

LUCHAIR, a glittering colour, brightness.

LUCHARMAN, a Pigmy.

LUCHBHRI, a white head of hair.

LUCHD, folk. it answers the French Gens very nearly. *luchd feasuigheachta*, spies, or scouts. *luchd braith*, idem. *luchd fiongoile*, parricides.

LUCHD, a pot, kettle or chaldron. ex. a *lucht no luchd sailte iar suidle feascair*, she was fed out of a salted, or larded pot after vespers, or sun-set, Brogan in vit. Brigittæ.

LUCHD; or *lucht*, a quantity of any thing, as, *luchd mo ghlaice*, my handfull. also the loading of a ship or boat; or any load.

LUCH LANN, a prison.

LUCHMHAIRE, abundance.

LUCHTHAIRE, a gulf, a whirl pool.

LÚDH, appearance, oir ní duine Antichriost, acht Diabhal fò lúdh Duine, for Antichrist is no man, but a Devil in man's appearance.

L. B. *LUGHDAIGHIM*, to lessen, or diminish.

LÚGHA, less, least.

LÚGHA, & *luighe*, an oath.

LÚGHA, thirst, also want.

LUGHNAS, the month of august.

la lughnasa, the first of august.

LUI, a bough, or branch.

LUIBH, & *luibhean*, an herb. plur. *luibheanna*. le *luibheannaibh fearbha*, with bitter herbs. *Maothán òg luibhe*, a bud of an herb.

LUIBHEANCHOSACH, having toes or fingers & legs, from *luibhne*.

luibhne fingers, & *cos* a foot.

LUIBHNE, a dart or spear.

EUIBHNE, the fingers, or toes.

LUIBHNE, a shield.

LUIBH-PHIAST, a cater pillar.

LUIBHRIGIM, to arm with a coat.

LÚIBIN, a crafty fellow: also a handsome woman, i. e. one who has fine hair.

LUIBINEACHD, craftiness, cunning.

LUIDH, he went, also he died. *do luidh Bríghid*, Bridget died, or Bríget being dead. from an old verb *Luidhim*, which hath no other tenses.

LUIDH, *iaram Joseph & a bhen reompa go Beitil Juda deirneadh an chiosa & diaradh tíghe leaptha*. Joseph & his wife went afterwards to Bethlehem of Juda to pay the tribute & called for a lodging. L. B.

LUIDHE, a lying; a situation or position; also a going: also Death. *iar luidhe Mhuirchiortaice*, after the death of Mortogh. *iar luidhe ron fnaidhe stuagha*, post obitum patrocinator multitudini. Brogan. re-ctius *Luighe*. Gothicé *ligan*, or *lican*, jacere; Alem. *ligen*, Belg: *ligger*; Dan. *ligge*; Gr. *legomai* cubo; hence *lectus*, a bed.

LUIDHID m'intinn, I am content or pleased. placet mihi.

LUIDHIM, to lie. *do luigh sé*, he lied.

LUIDHIM, or *luighim*, to swear solemnly.

LUIDÍN, the little finger. wel. *Lhudun* is the young of any animal.

LUIG, the genit. of *Loch*: *an luig*, of the lake.

LUIGHE, a proof. plur. *luighthe*.

LUIGHE, a chaldron, or Kettle.

LU

LÚICHE, a lying. Gothice *līga*, lectus, cubile. this word is ill spelled *luidhe*. qd. vid.

LÚIGHEACHA'N, an ambuscade, or ambush.

LÚIGHIM, to tear or rend. *annsin rod lúigheastar oircionnach na sagart a éudach*, then the High Priest rent his garment. L. B.

LÚIGHIOCH, lying.

LUIM, & *Leim*, milk.

LUIMAIN, a target, or shield. Pl.

LUIMLINN, a stream of Milk.

LUIMNEACH, the town of Lime-
rick.

LUIMNEACHDHA, an ensign or
shield Bearer.

LUIN, a sword or spear.

LUINGBHRISEADH, a ship-wreck.

LUING-BHRISIM, to suffer shipw-
reck.

LUINGIOS, a navy or fleet.

LUINGSÉORACHD, a voyage by
sea.

LUINTASG, a sword-fish.

LUINNE, anger; also mirth.

LUINNEACH, merry, jovial.

LUINNIOC, music. *Luinnioc do
bhodhar*, music to the deaf.

LÚIREACH, or *Lúithreach*, a Coat
of Mail. *Lat. Lorica*, genit: *Lúirigh*.
Gr. *Lorikion*, & the vulgar Gr. *Lou-
rice*. Lat. *Lorica* & wel: *Lhyrig*.

LUIS, the Quicken tree; hence
it is the name of the letter L.

LUIS, a hand.

LUISIM, to drink. *gur lúsat*, that
they drank.

LUISIM, to dare, to adventure.

LUISIOT, bad, naughty, evil.

LUISNE, a flame, a flash; also a
blush. *táinig luisne ann*, he blushed.

LÚITHE, swiftness, speed.

LULGACH, a soldier.

LU

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LUMAIN, a veil, or coarse cover;
a sackcloth.

LÚMHAIRE, a diver.

LUNG, a ship: vid. *long*.

LUPAIT, a swine.

LUPAIT, the name of that sister
of St. Patrick, who was brought
into Ireland along with him, &
fold into captivity in the County
of Lowth, then called *Magh-mur-
temne*.

LURG, the end.

LURGH, the shank of the leg.

LURGA, see! behold!

LUS, an herb; a leek. it's dimi-
nutive is *Luisín*. wel. *Lhyseiyñ*. pl.
lusfraidhe. *lusmór*, the herb fox-glove.
Lat. digitalis. *garbhhus*, the herb
clivers; *Lat: apatina*. *gronnlus*, the
herb groundsel, *Lat: senecio*.

LUSACH, of or belonging to herbs.

LUSCA, a lustre, or the space of
5 years.

LUSCA, Infancy.

LUSCA, a cave, or subterrane-
ous vault.

LUSCA, blind. *Lat. Luscus*. ex.
iccaid Lusca sa trusca, he healed
the blind & the lepers. *vita S. Pa-
tric*.

LUSCHUACH, a Caterpillar. *Lus-
chnuinóg*, the same.

LUSDRADH, a procession.

LUSGAIRE, or *Lusgan*, a Troglo-
dyte, or one that lives in caves.

LUSGAM, to lurk, &c.

LUSRADH, an herb. *Lusra na geiré
bóirnigh*, Bear wortle berries: *Lat.
Radix Idaea putata*, sive *Uva Ursa*.
in Scotland they call it *Lus na
Breilag*, perhaps Dr. Merret's *vac-
cinia rubra foliis Myrtinis crispis*,
may not be a different plant.

LUSRA NA SCOR, the plant clown's

all heal. lat. *Panax coloni.*

LUSRADH NA STALÓG, berry bearing-heath.

LUSRAG, an herb-charm.

LUSTAIRE, a flatterer, a Pick-thanks.

LUSTRAIM, to flatter.

LÚTH, longing, earning; *do bhí a chroidhe ag lúth*, his heart longed or his bowels did yearn.

LÚTHACH, the sinews or veins.

ag súatha a Lúthach agus a ccuistionn, rubbing their sinews & veins. K.

LÚTHGHA'IR & *lúthghaire*, joy, gladness, rejoicing. *le lúthghar cróidhe*, with gladness of heart.

LÚTHGHA'IREACH, glad, joyful.

LÚTHMHAR, quick, nimble.

LÚTHMHAIRE, more active or nimble.

LÚTHMHAIREACHD, nimbleness.



REMARKS ON THE LETTER M.

M Is the tenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is counted among the strong consonants, called *consoineadha teanna*, but when aspirated, among the light consonants called *consoineadha eádtroma*, & then has the force of V consonant, as, *a mháthair* his mother; *a mhaighdion*, his Virgin, are pronounced a *Váthair*, a *Vaighdion*; it is called *Muin*, from *Muin* the vine, Lat. *Vitis*. as to its figure in the Irish & old Saxon, it resembles the Hebrew *Mem*, so called from the sound. it is often prefixed by an apostrophé (which cuts off the vowels annexed to it) to the beginning of nouns, whether they begin with vowels or with consonants, & then signifies my or mine, as *m'anam* my soul i. e. *mo anam*; *m'eólus* my skill i. e. *mo eólus*; *m'fear*, my husband i. e. *mo fhear*, &c. wherefore it may be well called a *præpositive pronoun*. it is also added to verbs in the present tense first person, as *léighim* I read, i. e. *léigh me*; *múnaim*, I teach i. e. *múnaidh mé*; Lat. *mo-neo*, &c. and in this later sense it may not be improperly called a *subjunctive pronoun*. we think it well worth observing here, that our language bears a perfect resemblance in the disposition of it's pronouns to the manner of ordering them in the Hebrew; for the latter divide them into two classes, which they respectively called *præfixa*, & *suffixa*, or *præpositive* & *subjunctive pronouns*. the *præpositive* are set before words, & the *subjunctive* are written in the end of words; both equally determine the person, m when aspirated, is often confounded by our Copists with b aspirated, because they both sound like v consonant, as the Irish of a River is written *amhan*, and more frequently but abusively *abhan*, as also in the words *uámhan*, & *uábhan*, fear, horror; in these & the like doubts we should always have recourse to other languages, wherein we may find the radical Letter; thus when

we consider, that *amnis* in *Latin* is the appellative of a River, & that *Phobon* in *Greek* is the appellative of fear, we may safely conclude, that *m* is the radical Letter in the former, & *b* in the latter; & consequently, that the one should be properly written *amhan*, & not *abhan*, & the other *uábhan* & not *uámhan*. the like doubt often arises in the middle of certain words, where *d* & *g* are indifferently written, as, for the Irish of a face or complexion we commonly write *aghaid*, & very rarely *adhaidh*, but by consulting the *Greek*, we see it written *Eidos*, & thence may be convinced, that our Irish word should be properly written *adhaidh*, & not *aghaidh*. *m* is often set before *b* in the beginning of words, in which case *B* is not pronounced, altho' it be the radical Letter as, a *m'bliághana* this year, a *m'béasa* their manners, a *m'briáthra*, their words, are pronounced, a *mliághana*, a *méasa*, a *mriáthra*. *b* is sometimes changed into *m*, as *bean*, a woman, genit. *mnáoi*, & plur. *mná*, *mnáibh*; *bó* a cow, genit. *muin*, as *don m'huin*, we find that the *Æolians* instead of *m* often wrote *B* & *P*, which, as has been observed in their own places, are almost identically the same Letter; as *Gr. bellein* for *mellein*, *Lat. debere*, *Gr. picculos*, for *micculos*, *parvulus*; hence the *Italians* retain *piccolo*, to signify little; & again they write *m* instead of *b* & *p*, as *mathoufa* for *pathoufa*, *Lat. patiens*; & *Lat. somnus*, from *Gr. hupnos*. the *Latins* familiarly eclipse *b* in some words, as for *submitto* we pronounce *summitto*. wherefore we should be the less surprised, if such indifferences & dubious words be found in a language so much neglected & uncultivated as the *Irish language* has been for some ages past. It is to be noted, that though *m* aspirated is frequently substituted in the place of an aspirated *b* & vice versa, yet it is through want of Judgment in the writer, inasmuch as the vowel or vowels which precede the latter, are pronounced with a stronger, clearer, & more open expiration than those that precede the former. this difference of pronunciation is sensibly observable, for example, between *treabh*, a tribe, & *leamh*, insipid; as well as between *Sclábhuídhe*, a Slave, & *Snámhuídhe* a Swimmer.

M A

M A

M A', & *mádh*, if: *mà tà*, if so
corn. *ma*, if.

MA', a breach.

MAC, a son. genit. *mre*. & plur.
macra, young men. *mac-mic*, a
grandchild. it is sometimes used
also for the young of Brutes: as

Bromach mac an assail. *Mac tìre*,
a wolf. *mac-leabhair*, a copy of
any book. it is prefixed to the name
of several great families in Ireland.

MAC, clean, pure, &c.

MACA: *dom mhaca-Samhla*, of
my equals.

MACAIM, to bear, to carry: to treat as a child, to treat fondly.

MACA'MH, a youth, a lad. *Macàn*, idem. ex. *macàn fémbliadhan déag*; a youth of sixteen years.

MACA'NTA, mild, honest, fear *macánta*, an honest man: a man without guile. literally child-like, innocent.

MACA'NTAS or *macántachd*, honesty.

MACAOMH, a youth or lad. Lat. *Juvenis*. also a young girl. *macáomh mná*, a young Lady. *macaomh bú-illigh*, a civil Boy.

MAC CHOINNE, a Daughter in Law.

MACHA, a plain for an army to fight in. *Machaire*, idem. Gr. *mache*, pugna. now commonly called a milking place.

MACHA, a Royston crow. *mol macha*, a flock or flight of crows.

MACHAIR, a plain, also a battle.

MACHAIRE, a fine level field or plain, commonly said of a field of battle. vid. *macha*.

MACHDUAL, a sponge. *ro rith aon dona Míleadhaibh & do rad fion searbh a machdual for rín slaithe, go ttarud do Iosa dà ól* i. e. one of the soldiers ran, & presented vinegar from a reed out of a sponge unto Jesus for his drink. L. B.

MACHLOG & *Machlag*, the womb, or Matrix.

MACHT, a wave, or surge.

MACHTNADH, & *machtnaim*, to deliberate on, to consider of, *mar do bheith móran ag machtnadh ort* so as that many were astonished at thee.

MACHTNAMH, wondring: also deliberating.

MA'CHUIL, a spot, defect, stain,

or blemish. Lat. *Macula*.

MAC-LEABHAIR, a copy.

MAC-MUIRIGHEACH, the fish called Escallop, or the Scollop fish, a shell fish.

MACNAS, licentiousness, wantonness, also kindness, fondness.

MACNASACH or *macnaiseach*, Wanton; also tender. *go macnaiseach*, fondly, tenderly.

MACOIMH, a stranger.

MACRA, young men, or a band of young Men. also male children, *do mughadh an macra le Jorùaidh*, the male children were killed by Herod. *Macraídke Éirinn*, Infantes mares Hiberniæ.

MACRAIDH, a Disease or distemper.

MACRASACH, peevish, saucy.

MACRÉIL, the fish called marel. *marcréil*, idem.

MACSAMAIL, the like or the same, such as, &c.

MACTADH, a slaughtering, slaughter; also to slaughter or butcher. Lat. *macō*.

MACTADH, a wondering, or surprise.

MAC-THOGHADH, adoption.

MAC-TIRE, a wolf. literally the son of the plain, or country.

MAD, a hand.

MADADH, *no madradh*, a dog. *madadh rùadh*, a fox. *madadh alla*, a wolf.

MA'DH, if.

MADH, an extasy, or trance.

MA'DH, for *mágh*, a plain, or field.

MADH, be it. *dà madh*, if it were. *go madh*, I would it were.

MADHA, unlawful, unjust.

MADHAM SEICNE, a rupture. Hernia.

MADHAM, or *madhm*, a breach,

a battle; also a Derout. genit. *madhma*, & plur. *madhmann* & *madhmana*. *imtheacht na madhma*, a retreat from battle. also a flight. *madhm* or *maidhm fleibhe*, a sudden eruption of waters out of a mountain.

MADH-BEAG, few, little, a small share, ex. *ró chrionsat uile acht madh-beag agus Bain-shliocht ceinmotha mathghamhuin*, their Posterity dwindled away to a few, & some descendants of their Daughters, except Mahon, & his posterity. vid. the Mulconnerys in their Genealogy of the O Briens of Carrigoginpeall. the word *nà madh* or *nàma*, is often set in the end of a phrase or sentence, & signifies only, alone. *ní rith tora for fleisg diobh acht fór fleisg Aron nàma*. no fruit appeared on any other rod except on Aron's rod alone L. breac.

MADHMADH, an eruption, or Sally.

MADHMANN, a skirmish.

MA'DRA, the herb Madder.

MADRADH, a dog, or Mastiff, *madradh alla*, a wolf.

MADRAMHAIL, of or belonging to a Dog. *an Réalt madramhail*, the Dog star.

MA'GACH, *cóige mágach*, the Province of connaught.

MAGADH, mocking, jeering. *fear magaidh*, a scoffer.

MAGAMHAIL, joking, scoffing.

MA'GH, a Plain, a Level Country. this celtic word is latinized *magus* by the Romans Writers in the names of places, as Rothomagus, Novio-magus &c. wel: *maes*. our modern writers have corrupted it into *moy* & *muigh*.

MA'GH-ADHAIR, a plain or field of adoration or worship, where an open temple consisting of a circle of rail, strait stone pillars, with a very large flat stone called *crom-leac*, serving for an altar, was constructed by the Druids for Religious worship. these Druidish temples whereof many are still existing in Ireland, were built in the same manner with that which was built by Moses, as it is described Exod. 24. 4. consisting of twelve stone pillars & an altar; but the object of the Druidish worship, at least in ages much later than the primitive times, was not, without doubt the true God. several plains of this name *magh adhair* were known in Ireland; particularly one in the country now called the County of Clare, where the Kings of the O Brien-race were inaugurated. another about four miles northward of Cork, now called *béal atha magh-adhair*, from which the valley called *Gleánn-magh-adhair* derives its name.

MAGH BRÉAGHA, now called Fingall, between Dublin & Droghedy, which anciently belonged to Meath.

MA'GH-DRÚCHTAIN, a district of the Queen's County, the ancient estate of a tribe of the O Kellys.

MA'GH-GAIBHLE, a District of *abibh Failge* in the County of Kildare anciently possessed by the O Keilys.

MA'GH-I'THE, a district of the County of Derry, possessed by the *Mulbreasals* & the O Buyles.

MA'GH-LEAMHNA, a territory of the County of Antrim, the ancient estate of the *Mac Leans*.

MA'GH LIFE, a part of the County of Dublin, the ancient property of the *O Brachanes*, & other tribes.

MA'GH LUIRG, a famous place in the County of Roscommon, the ancient Patrimony of the *Mac Dermots*.

MA'GH MUIRTHEMNE, now the County of Louth, or the greater part of it.

MAGHAR, fish-fry.

MAGHAR, a word or expression.

MAGHUISGE, a winter-lake.

MAGLOTHUIN: *do ghlac sé maglo-thuin*, he chetished.

MAICNE, Kindred, relations, hence *Clannmaicne*, a progeny or offspring; also a tribe or clan.

MAIDE, a stick; wood, timber: *maide sníomha* a spindle.

MAIDEÓG, the shell called *concha veneris*.

MAIDHÉOG, a midwife.

MAIDHDEAN, or *Maighdean*, a Virgin, a maid.

MAIDHDEANAS, Virginity: also maidenhead.

MAIDHIN, a battle, or skirmish.

MAIDHM, a breach, eruption or fall; also flight. *maidhm le gabidhil air ghallaibh*, the defeat of the English by the Irish.

MAIDHM, to tear or burst.

MAIDHIM, or *maighim*, to be broke in battle, to be routed. *agus do maigheadh orrtha*, & they were routed.

MAIGHEAN, a place.

MAIGHIM, to defeat, to break an army. *do maigheadh ar gallaibh*, the foreigners were defeated.

MA'IGHISTIR, a master. Lat. *magister*.

MA'IGHISTREA's, a mistress. Lat. *magistra*.

MA'IGHISTRÍOCHT, mastery, also magistracy. Lat. *Magistratus*.

MAIGHNE, great.

MAIGHNEAS, a field.

MAIGHRE, a Salmon.

MAIGHRELEÚN, a Salmon-trout.

MAILIS, malice. lat. *malitia*.

MAILISEACH, malicious.

MAILL, delay. *gan maill*. without delay. *Maille*, idem.

MAILLE, together with. *maille ria* with her. *maille ribh*, along with you.

MAILL-TRÍALLACH, slow, tedious.

MAIN, the morning or day. Lat. *mane*. hence *seacht-mhain*, a week or seven days.

MAIN, the hand corruptly *máim*. ex. *lán dó mhàime*, instead of *lán dó mhàine*. this word is still preserved in compounds as, *mainobair*, handy-craft. *maineóg* a glove. *mainchín* a maim handed person.

MAIN BHITHEACH, crafty.

MAINCHILLE, a sleeve, from *Main*, the hand, & *cile*, or *caille* or *cal*, a keeping or laying,

MAINEACHNA, negligence, inattention

MAINEACHTNACH, indevout. negligent in spiritual affairs.

MAINEÓG, a glove. wel. *Maneg*.

MA'INIGH, foolishness; madness. Gr. *Mania*, furor, insania.

MAINIS, a Lance, a spear.

MAINNEAMHAIL, early.

MAINREACH, or *maindreach*, a booth, a hut, a fold. *O mainrigh na ccáorach*, from the sheep-folds.

Gr. *Mandra*, caula, stabulum.

MAINSE, maintenance.

MAINSÉAR, a manger.

MAIRBHGHREIM, the Morpheus a Disease.

MAIREASAIL, life.
 MAIREUN, a small Salmon.
 MAIRG, woe. *a mhairg dhuitse*, woe unto thee.
 MAIRGEACH & *mairgneach*, woe-ful, sorrowful.
 MAIRIGNÍGHIM, to groan, to bewail.
 MAIRIM, to live. *do mhair sé*, he lived. *go mairidh an rígh*, God save the King.
 MAIRLIM, to bruise, to crumble.
 MAIRN, to betray.
 MA'IRNÉALACH, a Pilot or mariner.
 MAIRTÍORACH, a martyr.
 MAIS, a lump or heap.
 MAIS, or *Meas*, an acorn.
 MAISCAOIR, a Lump.
 MAISE, an ornament, bloom, beaury.
 MAISE, food, victuals. *maise Dàoine nís toimleadh*. S. Fiechus in vit. S. Patricii. he did not eat of immolated food, or the food of Gentils.
 MAISEACH, fair, handsome. *maiseamhail*, idem.
 MAISEACHD, & *maiseamhlachd*, elegance, handsomeness.
 MAISEADH, then, therefore.
 MAISÍGHIM, to adorn, to deck out.
 MAISLEADH, reviling, disparaging. *ni maisleócha tú*, thou shalt not revile.
 MAISTEÓG, the mastick tree.
 MAISTRE, a churn.
 MAISTRIUGHAIM, to churn.
 MAITH, good, excellent: *go maith* well. *wel: mad; & arm. Mat.*
 MAITHE, chieftains: *do maithibh míumhain*, to the Chieftains of Munster. *maithe Cloinn Israel*, the Chiefs of the Children of Israel.

MAITHEACHAS, forgiveness, pardon.
 MAITHEAMH, an abatement or slackening. Ex. *eirnese cean nimh*, *cean maithimh*, S. Brogan. in vit. S. Brigidæ. she gave alms without bitterness & without slackening, i. e. continually & without intermission.
 MAITHEAMHNAS, forgiveness, pardon, *maitheamnas na b'peacaidhe*, the remission of sins.
 MAITHEAS, goodness.
 MAITHEAS, forcery.
 MAITHMHEACHAS, pardon, forgiveness.
 MAITHIM, to forgive.
 MA'ITHRÉAN, an aunt.
 MAL, or *mall*, slow, dilatory.
 MAL, a King, or Prince.
 MAL, a Poet.
 MAL, a Soldier or Champion.
 MAL, a tribute, tax, or subsidy.
 MA'LA, a bag or budget, a mail. *màla aódhaire*, a shepherd's bag.
 MALA, an Eye-brow. *le malaibh a shùl*, with his Eye-brows. also a brow. as *mala an chnoic*, the brow of the hill.
 MALAIRT, change, exchange, alteration.
 MALARTACH, mutual, reciprocal.
 MALARTAÍGHIM, to change, or take exchange. *do mhalartaidis*, they traded, *do mhalartaighdear*, they exchanged.
 MALARTÚGHADH, an alteration, or exchanging.
 MALCAIR, a porter or bearer of burdens.
 MALCAIREACHDA, of or belonging to the market.
 MALCAIREAS, sale.
 MALCAM, to bear, or carry.

MALCHODACH, one that sups, or dines late.

MALCTHAIRE, a porter.

MALL, slow, dilatory. Lat. *malus*. *mall chum feirge*, slow to anger.

MALSACHD, a curse.

MALLUÍGHIM, to curse.

MALLUIGHE, or *malluighthe*, cursed, accursed.

MALÓID, a flail; also a scourge, also a thong.

MALRAIDHIM, or *malartaím*, to exchange or barter wares.

MALRATÓIR *airgid*, an exchanger of money, a Banker.

MA'M, the hand or fist. lat. *manus*. *làn màime*, a handful.

MA'M, vile, base.

MAM, a mother. *mo mham*, my mother. wel. *mam*. Hebr. *am*, mater. Angl. *mama*.

MAM, might, power.

MAM, a hill or mountain: also a gap or pass through mountains.

MAMA, a breast, or tet, Lat: *mamma*.

MAMA, alone.

MAMAS, might, strength, power.

MANA, the hand. Lat. *manus*.

MANA, a cause or occasion.

MANACH, a Monk or friar, Gr. *Monachos* & Lat. *Monachus*. genit. *Manaigh*. Armor: *Manach*, & wel. *Mynach*.

MANAIDHIS or *Manaois*, a spear or Javelin.

MA'NAMA & *Lámhagàn*, a glove.

MANCHACH, of, or belonging to Monks.

MANCHNUMH, a cheese mite.

MANDRACACH, a Mandrake.

MANG, moroseness, sourness.

MANG, a bag or budget.

MANN, wheat; also food, bread: like the word *Manna*.

MANN, a wedge, *seacht manna d'ór*, seven wedges of gold; also an ounce.

MANN, a sin, also bad, naughty.

MANNTACH, tongue-tied; one that muffles, or stutters, or one that has lost the foreteeth.

MANRACH, a sheepfold.

MANRADH, destruction.

MANRAS, Motion, &c.

MA'NTA, bashful, modest.

MA'NTAHT, bashfulness.

MANTAIRE, a lisping person.

MAOIDHM, a hard word.

MAOITHMHEACH, vain glorious.

MAOÍDHEADH, & *maoidheamh*, proclaiming, boasting: *noch mhaoidh*, who boasts. proverb. 20-6. *nà maoidh thú fein*, boast not thyself. Ibid. 27. 3. also upbraiding. sam. 15.

MAOILE, & *maoileachd*, baldness; *maoile* is more bald.

MAOILINN, the summit or the brow of any ridge or hillock. as *maoilinn a chnoic*.

MAOIL-ÉADANACH, bald-pated.

MAOIN, love, Esteem.

MAOIN, worldly substance.

MAOIRSEACHT, stewardship.

MAOIS, a pack or bag.

MAOISEÓG, the same, diminutive of *Maóis*.

MAOITHFEACH, vainglorious, boasting.

MAOITHFEACHUS or *maoithmheachas*, boasting.

MAOITHMHEACH, an objection.

MAOL, bald. also blunt, wel. *moel*.

MAOL, a servant, rather a shaved person devoted to some Saint or reli-

gious order. it was anciently out of reverence to Saints prefixt to the name of men in Christening: as *Maól-cholumchille* which properly means S. Columba's servant or devotee. *Maol-Seachluinn*, S. Seachluin's &c. in the same manner as, *Giolla*, ex. *Giolla-Choluim*, *Gilla-Pátraicc*, *Giolla-Bríghide*, properly signifying the servant of S. Patrick, of S. Brigit &c.

MAOL-AIGEANTACH, dull-witted, stupid.

MAOLAIGHIM, or *Maoluim* to become dull or stupid; also to allay.

MAOLDORN, a sword. *maoldorn fhionn - airgid*, a Silver-hilted sword.

MAON, mute, dumb.

MAONAS, a proper name.

MAONMAIGHE, a large territory of the County of Galway, anciently the estate of the O Mullallys, English O Lally, & of the O Neachtans, two very ancient & noble families. this territory is now called Clanricard, from Richard Burke Lord of that Country.

MAOR, a steward, also a serjeant. *maor* among the Scots was anciently the same with Baron afterwards, & *maor-mór*, with Earl; hence the Royal family of *Stuarts* Dukes of *Lenox* took their name.

MAOTH, tender, soft. *féoil maoth*, tender flesh, *maoth-ghrádh*, compassion.

MAOTHA'N, a twig, osier, or bud: also any thing that is soft or tender. also a cartilage or Grissel; also the Ear. also the Xiphoides or cartilage terminating the lower

end of the sternum.

MAOTHLA matha, acorns & fruit.

MAOTHMHUADH, nice, or delicate.

MAOTH SHUILEACHD, watriness of the Eyes.

MAOTHUGHADH, a moistening, or softening, *a taid à chnàmha ar maothughadh O Smior*, his bones are moistened with marrow.

MAR, as, even as, *mar sin*, so, thus: *màr an cceadhna*, likewise, also where, *mar a raibh se*, where he was. *mar aon* together with, along with, as well as. *mar aon riomsa*, along with me.

MA'RACH, or *a m'arach*, to morrow. *air na m'arach*, the day after, or the following day, *iar bhùgh a m'arach* the day after to morrow.

MARAS, ten thousand. Gr. & Lat. *Myrias*.

MARBH, dead; also heavy.

MARBHADH, slaughter, massacre.

MARBHADH, & *marbhaim*, to kill or slay, *do mharbh sé iad*, he killed them.

MARBHA'N, a corpse, or dead body. also the Margin of a book, *marbhan Leabhair*.

MARBH-DHRUÍDHEACHT, Necromancy, the art of consulting the manes of the Dead.

MARBHNACH, & *Mairbhne*, an Elegy.

MARBHTHACH, mortal, cruel.

MARBHTHOIR, a Murtherer, a slaughterer.

MARBRAID, a fort.

MARC, & *marcán*, a horse, wel. *march*, it appears that this word is both a Gaulish & a German

celtic. for in the first place as to the Gauls, we learn from Pausanias, in his account of the invasion of Greece by the Gaulish army consisting of 152000 foot & 20400 horse, under the command of *Brenus* & *Achichorius* near 300 years before Christ, that the Gauls called a horse by the appellation of *marcàn*. vid. Paus. Phoc. pag. 335. this remark he makes on occasion of the remarkable circumstance, that every horse-man had two servants constantly attending him, & destined to succeed in his post one after the other, in case their master happened to be killed; by which contrivance the 20400. horse were equivalent to 61200, the old Irish had the same custom, & called those servants that attended the cavaliers by the name of *Giollaidhe cín-eich*. and as to the Germans, the national name of the *Marco-manni*, so called for their being famed for good cavalry, shews, that they called a horse by the name of *Marc*.

MARCACH, a horseman, or rider. *marcach ain-chlisde*, an ignorant or awkward Rider. *Marcach Dàin*, a Rehearser or Reciter of a Poem, who attended the *fear dána*, or Poet. pl. *marcaigh*.

MARCA'IDHEACHD, riding.

MARC-CHOIMLING, a horse-race.

MARCLACH, any provision of victuals, a large provision of food; *foidis in t'ùasal Jàcob a mhac Jòseph gona bhachal iona làimh*, agus *marclach bìgh ar dà bràithribh*. the noble Jacob sent his son Joseph with his staff in his hand, & a good store of provision to his brethren L.B.

MARC-LANN, a stable.

MARCRÉIL, makrel. *macréil chaipuil*, herring hog.

MARC-SHLÙAGH, cavalry or an army of horse.

MARGADH, a market. Lat. *mercatus*, wel. *Marchuad*; also a bargain. *margadh murcha*, a proverbial expression to imply a great bargain; otherwise called, *bó air ghad*.

MARGHAN, a margin.

MA'RLA, rich clay, or soil. wel. *marle* & Germ. *marga*.

MARMUR, marble. *clàr marmuir*, a marble table.

MARRÓS, Rosemary.

MART, a beef. *mart óg*, or *óg-mhart*, a heifer.

MA'RT, March, also *Mars*, *más marta*, the month of March. *dià mairt*, Dies martis.

MARTA', for *mar atà*, such as.

MARTARAJM, to maim, to make decrepid.

MARTARTHA, maimed.

MARTHAIN, life.

MARTHANACH, durable, eternal.

MARTHANACH, hopeful, blessed. *mac marthanach*, a hopeful, happy son.

MARTHANACHD, eternity.

MARTHUIN, to live: *ionnus go bhféudadh sé marthuín ad fhochair*, that he may live with thee.

MARTINEACH, a cripple.

MARTRAÍGHIM, to maim.

MA's, if, *i e mà as*, *más féidir leachd a náireamh*, if thou canst number them. *màs dóigh le neach*, if any man think, also whether; *màs a ndlùth no an inneach bhias*, if it be in the warp or woof.

MA's, a buttock, a flank or thigh. *gonna mäsaihb lomnochd*, with their buttocks naked.

MA's, excellent, handsome.

MASA'N, delay.

MASA'N, check or reproof.

MASA'NACH, slow, tedious.

MASEADH, then, therefore.

MASLA, reproach, scandal.

MASLADHACH *na ccloidheamh*, the clashing of swords.

MASLAIGHIM, & *maslúghadh*, to defame, to revile, or blaspheme. *do mhasluigh sé ainm an Tiarna*, he blasphemed the name of the Lord.

MASLUIGHEACH, & *maslaightheach*, ignominious.

MA'TA' & *mátà gur*, although; how be it; nevertheless.

MATA, great; also dark, gloomy.

MATA, a mattress.

MATH, good.

MATH, fruit.

MATH, a hand.

MATHA, Mathew, a proper name.

MATHADH, a pardon.

MATHAIM, to forgive or pardon. *maith dúinn ár bhfiàcha*, dimitte nobis debita nostra.

MA'THAIR, a mother. Lat: *mater*, & Gr. *meter*. which the Greeks derive from their verb. *mao*, desidero, because she desires good things for her children. but if it were a derivative, it's Radix would be more naturally to be found in the Irish language, in the word *math* good, without bringing it in by an ellipsis & in a strained manner, as in the Greek.

MATHAIR, gore, matter.

MATHAIR-A'IL, the primary cause or principal cause of a thing.

MATHARDHA, of or belonging

to a mother. *ár teanga mæthardha*, our mother tongue.

MA'THARDACHT, the right of a persons mother.

MA'THARORN, matricidium, or the murder of a mother.

MATHFADH, doubt. *gan mathfadh*, without doubt.

MATH-GHABHAIN, or *Magh-ghabhain*, a Bear i. e. a calf of the plain, or a wild calf. because it is a kind of a wild Calf. *magh-ghabhain*, is the true writing of this word, which is corrupted into *mathghabhain* & *mathamhain* by some of our modern writers of the Irish language. from this word *magh-ghabhain*, is derived the name of the ancient & Princely family of O Magh-ghabhna, otherwise written O Mathamhna, English O Mahony, descended from Cas brother of Nadfroich the father of Ængus first Christian King of Cashel, who was baptized by S. Patrick. the O Mahony's were for many ages Sovereign Princes of the countries or districts called *Kineál-Ædh*, *Kineál-Mbeice*, *Ibh-Conlua*, & all that part of Musgry which lyes southward of the River Lee, & in later ages of the large district called *Scull* together with that of *Ive-eachach*. the ancient lustre of this Princely family hath been revived in our days by the great warrior Count O Mahony, whose distinguished merit & qualities have survived in the Counts his sons, & most Eminently in Count O Mahony the younger, now Lieutenant General of his Catholic Majesty's forces, & his Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna: one of the most noble-hearted Irishmen now living, ac-

according to all accounts. the ancient estate of this noble & illustrious branch of the O Mahony's was the territory called *Tiobrad* in the County of Cork.

M E

MÉ, I, me. Lat. accusat: *me*. Gr. *eme*.

MEABHAL, shame: also fraud, deceit.

MEABHALACH, or *meabhlaich*, deceitful, fraudulent.

MEABHAIR, the memory.

MEABHARACH, mindful.

MEABHRA, a fiction, a lye.

MEACAN, a parsnip.

MEACAN *uillion*, alicampane. Lat. *entila campana*.

MEACAN *bhuidhe*, a carrot.

MEACAN-RAIDIGH, a radish. Lat. *raphanus hortensis*.

MEACH, hospitality.

MEACTROIGH, the ox next the plow.

MÉAD, encrease, bigness. gen. *méid*.

MÉADAIGHIM, to encrease; to augment or improve, &c. *méide-ócha mé iád*, I will multiply them.

MÉADAIGHTHE, encreased, multiplied.

MEADAR, a churn.

MEADH, & MEDH, a ballance or scale; *óir-mheadh*, a scale to weigh gold. *arg-mheadh* a scale to weigh silver. plur. *mheadha* & *meadhaibh*. *i meadhaibh eágsamhla*, in unequal ballances. Note. This word has been ill explained in the letter A at the word *armheadh*.

MEADH, Metheglin, or Mearh. Gr. *Methu*, vinum.

MEADHACH, a stallion,

MEADHACH, fuddled with meath, or abounding therewith.

MEA'DHAIGHIM, to weigh or ballance; also to consider.

MÉADAIL, a belly, a paunch.

MEADHAIR, talk or speech, a discourse. also merriment, mirth.

MEADHAIR, a fore-warning of future events.

MEADHARACH or *meadhardha*, chearful, lively.

MEADHON, the midst; the middle or center.

MEADHRACH, glad, joyful.

MEADHG, or *meidhg*, whey.

MEAG, the earth.

MEAL, & *meall*, a ball, any lump or knob. *meall ime*, a round cake of butter. *meal na súl*, the Apple of the Eye.

MEALL, a hill, hillock, or any rising ground of a spherical shape. hence the name of several Lands in the west of Ireland; as *mealla-breac*, *meall na hórnan*, &c.

MEALA, vid. *mil*, *beagán meala*, a little honey. Lat. *mel*. & Gr. *meli*.

MÉALA, a reproach.

MÉALA, grief, sorrow. *mór an méala a bhás*, his death is a cause of great grief. hence *ath-mhéala*, repentance, recanting.

MEALBH, & diminut. *Mealbhóg*, a satchel, or budger, a knap-sack, gen. *meilbh*, & *mealbhóige*.

MEALL, & *meallach*, good, pleasant.

MEALLADH, & *meallaim*, to deceive, or defraud. *chréd fàr mheall tu mé*, why hast thou deceived me?

MEALTA, deceived, defrauded.

MEALTÓIR or *Mealltóir*, a deceiver.

MEALLTÓIREACHT,

MEALLTÓIREACHT, playing the cheat.

MEAM, a kiss.

MEAMAIM, to kiss.

MEAMBRA, a shrine or Repository of holy Relicks.

MEAMBRUM, parchment. Lat. *membrana*.

MEAMHAIR, the memory, Lat. *memoria*. written more usually, but abusively, *meabhair*.

MEAMHARAIM, to remember: also to consider of. *do mheamharaig dioghbhàil dóibh*, he studied their harm.

MEAMHARAIGHTHE, studied, considered of.

MEAMNARCAIM, to think.

MEANADH, an awl.

MEANADH, gaping or yawning.

MEANUIR, he thought of. *ba mòr do mhaith ro meanuir*, multa bona excogitavit.

MEANAN, plain, clear.

MÉANFACH, yawning.

MÉANFAGADH, yawning, & *mé-anfuigheal* the same.

MEANG, craft, deceit.

MEANGACH, crafty, deceitful.

MEANG-RA'IDHTE, Sophistry.

MEANMA, & *meanman*, courage, vigour, a *meanma chroidhe*, their stoutness: also the will or desire, the mind or memory. *tugaidh aris ann bhúr meanmuin é*, bring it again to mind; also gladness, high spirits.

MEANMACH & *meanamnach*, cheerful, in high spirits. corrupted from *Mear-anamnach*.

MEANMARADH, thought.

MEANM-LAIGE, dulness, laziness: weakness of spirits.

MEANMNAÍGHIM, to regale, to gladden.

MEANMÚGHADH, an exhortation.

MEANMUIN, joy, gladness: *rach-taó amach maille re meanmuin*, ye will go out with joy.

MEANN, manifest.

MEANN, famous, or illustrious; celebrated. hence *Lùig Meann*, a Dal-Cassian Prince, who recovered the entire County of Clare from the people of Connaught, & added it to Munster. *ba meann iona im-theachtaibh*, he was celebrated for his expeditions & actions.

MEANN, dumb.

MEANNAD, a place, or room.

MEANNA'N, a kid. *meannàn aéir*, otherwise *gabhrín rótha*, a snipe; so called, as in frosty weather when it flies it makes a noise resembling that of a kid.

MEANTAIL, deceit.

MEANTUS, spearment, lat. *menta spicata*.

MEAR, quick, sudden: *go mear*, soon.

MÉAR, a finger or toe. *Leith-ead méir*, an Inch.

MEARAIGHIM, to err, or mistake.

MEARAIGHE, a fool.

MEARAITHNE, a slight or doubtful knowledge of a person.

MEARARDHACHD, sobriety.

MEARÚGHADH, a mistaking, or Erring.

MEARBHA, a lie, or fiction.

MEARBHAL, a mistake, also random. as *urchur mearbhuil*, a Random shot.

MEARBHALLACHD, erring.

MEAR-DHA'NA, fool-hardy.

MEARDHA'NACHT, Rashness.

MEAR-GHRA'DH, fondness.

MEARRGA'NTA, brisk : also obstinate.

MEARNIGHTHE, idem. also perverse.

MÉARUIDHE, a district in the County of Galway, the Estate of the *O Neachtans*, & the *O Mullallys*, English, *O Lally*. vid. *Maonmhuighe*.

MEAS, fruit : but particularly acorns: wel. *Mesen*. & arm. *Mesan*.

MEAS, measure; also a rod used for measuring a grave.

MEAS, a weapon; also an Edge or sharp point.

MEAS, a pair of Shears.

MEAS, a foster-child.

MEAS, a Salmon.

MEAS, an advice, or opinion. also conceit.

MEASA, worse, or worst.

MEASA'N, a lap-dog.

MEASAIRE, just weight, or due measure.

MEASAM, to esteem; also to think, or suppose.

MEASARDHA, temperate, frugal. *Measfartha*, idem.

MISEASARDHACHT, temperance.

MEASARTHACHD, idem.

MEASCHAOR, a sounding line, or plummet.

MEAS-CHRAOBH, a fruit tree.

MEAS-CHRUINNIGHIM, to gather acorns.

MEAS-CHÚ, a lap-dog.

MEASG, among, or amongst. *Bhíur measg*, amongst you. arm: *meask*, & wel. *Myfk*.

MEASGADH, a mixture.

MEASGADH, & *measgaim*, to stir about, or move a thing; to mix, or mingle, *nár mheasg a lámha an Uisge*, who hath not rinsed his hands in water.

MEAS-GHORT, an Orchard.

MEASÓG, an acorn.

MEASUIM, to presume or suppose, consider, observe, MEAS, discern thou; *meas é*, consider it; *mar mheastaoist*, as ye suppose. *an uáir do mheas sé an Chathair*, when he had observed the city.

MEATA, cowardly, fearful. *fear meata*, a coward.

MEATACHD, cowardice.

MEATH, decay.

MEATHA DHA'LA, or *do mheathdail*, at least.

MEATHACH, perishable: also a degenerate person.

MÉATHACH, fat.

MÉATHAIGHIM, to grow fat. *do mheathuigh tú*, thou art grown fat.

MEATHAIM, to fail; also to pine away. *arbhair meathais*, corn that fails.

MÉATHAS, the fat, fatness.

MÉATHUSRADH, fatlings.

MÉID, bigness, magnitude; the supposed number or quantity. *an mheid do mhair*, that which survived. *an mheid do bhí san ccathraigh*, as many as were in the town.

MEIDHE, a stump, or stock; a trunk.

MEIDHG, whey. wel. *maidh*.

MEIDHGAMHAIL, like whey, ferrous.

MEIDHISE, the middle or midst.

MÉIDHLEACH, & *meileach*, bleating as a sheep.

MÉIDHLEADH, & *meilim*, to bleat. Gr. *melos*, cantus.

MEIGIOLLACH, the bleating of a goat.

MEIGIOLLAIM, to bleat like a Goat.

MELLE, a hand-mill.

M E

MEILEADH, bleating : *méileadh na ttréud*, the bleating of the flocks.

MEILG, Death.

MEILG, milk.

MEILIM, to grind; also to pound or bruise. Gr. *mulein*, Lat. *molare*. *do mheil sé*, he ground. *do mheile-dis*, they did pound.

MEILL, a cheek. diminut. *meil-lín*.

MEILLIOCH, the globe.

MEILT, grinding : *ag meilt an arbhair*, grinding the corn.

MEILT, casting, or hurling.

MEIMEADH, a poem.

MÉIN, the mind, lat. *mens*, *méin mhath*, or *maithmhéineach*, well minded.

MÉIN, *no mén*, oar of any metal, gen of *miàn*.

MEINN, quality; also a mien.

MÉINNEAMHAIL, affable, well disposed.

MÉIR, the genit : of *méar*, fingers or toes.

MEIRBH, slow, tedious.

MEIRBHE, weakness, dullness.

MEIRBHE, a lye.

MÉIRCEANN, a finger.

MÉIRDREACH, a whore, an harlot : latin *meretrix*.

MÉIRDREACHAS, fornication.

MEIRE, & *mire*, madness.

MEIRG, rust.

MEIRGE, an ensign, a standard, or banner. ex : *do tógbhadh meirge murchà*; *as tràth aighthe air allmhurchuibh*; the banner of the great Morrogh (son of Brien Boirbhe) was displaid, & struck a terror into his foreign foes.

MEIRGEACH, rusty, full of rust.

MEIRGEALL, roughness, ruggedness.

MEIRÍN NA MA'GH, the herb agri-

M E

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mony. lat. *agrimonia*.

MEIRLEACH, a thief, a rogue, a rebel : *a mhéirleacha* : o ye Rebels.

MEIRTNEACH, feeble, fatigued. written also *meirthnìdhe*.

MÉIS, a dish or plate; gen. *méise*. dim : *méisín*.

MEIS, bad, wicked.

MEISEAMHNAIGHIM, to judge.

MEISGE, drunkenness. *ar meisge*, drunk.

MEISI, a Judge.

MEISI, fairies; commonly called *Siobhraidh*.

MÉISÍN, a little dish.

MEISNEACH, courage, *cuir meisneach orm*, encourage me. *Meisnéadh*, & *Meisnùighad*, idem; also exhortation.

MEISNEAMHAIL, courageous; *mifnitheamhail*, idem.

MEISNÍGHIM, to encourage, to nourish or cherish; to refresh or enliven; to exhort. *meisnighid iad féin*, they encourage themselves : *do mheisnigh mé*, I have comforted.

MEISRIOBHAR, a Bushel.

MEISSI, Ghosts, apparitions.

MÉITH, fat, corpulent.

MÉITHEALLACH, a fatling.

MÉITHRIOS, fatness.

MELE, a woman's coif.

MELE, a sluggard; also a cowardly soldier.

MELG, Death.

MELGHI, the point of death; death-bed.

MÉLÍGHIM, to bleat as a sheep.

MÉN, or *míanach*, oar.

MEN, a mouth. wel. *min*, a lip.

MEN MARA, a whale. i.e. *bleid-mhiol*, or *blàth-mhiol*.

MÉOPHAN, a means; also the middle or centre, Lat. *medium*.

MÉODHANACH, small, also the midlemost.

MEÒR, or *Méur*, a finger.

MEÓRA'N & *Meóracán*, a thimble.

MERTNÍGHIM, to weaken.

METHER, a veil, or covering.

METHLE, & *methil*, a reaping.

METHINEAS, a consumption.

MÉUD, greatness. vid: *méid*.

MÉUDAL, the maw. a ventricle, or tripe.

MÉUR, & *Méar*, plur. *méir*, a finger, or toe.

MÉUTHUS, & *méathas*, fatness.

M I

MI, & *míos*, a month.

MIACH, a bag or budget.

MIADH, honour, respect: also noble, honourable.

MIADUIGH, a hog or swine.

MIAN, & *mion*, the will or desire, willingness, as *mian leam*, I purpose, *an níd as mian leis do dhéanamh*, the thing he intends to do.

MIANACH, oar: also a mine. *Cuithe no poll mianach*, a mineral or mine. *a sé Tiàghatmas mac Fallamhuin, mac Irial fuair mianach óir ar ttús an Éirinn, agus a bhfoithribh oithir life do bhíodh aga bhearbhadh*, Tighermas the son of Fallavan mac Eirial, first discovered Gold oar in Ireland, which was refined at Forthart, on the banks of the Liffe. K. ad annum mundi 3011. vid. Flah. Oig. pag. 195.

MIANDUÍLTADH, abnegation.

MIANGHAS, & *míanghus*, desire; appetite.

MIA'NGHASACH, longing, desirous of.

MÍAS, & genit. *méis*, a charger,

or dish: *mías chluàfach*, a porringer.

MÍAS, an altar.

MÍC, the genit: of *mac*: a son. *mac a mhic*, his Grandson.

MÍCHA'DHAS, ingratitude.

MÍCHA'DHAS, an affront.

MICELMHE, an evil omen, or an ominous presage.

MÍCHÉADFA, indignation. Jer. 10. 10. displeasure.

MÍCHÉADFACH, displeased with, vexed at, discontented.

MÍCHÉILL, & *míchéall*, madness. folly. *atà tú ar míchéill*, thou art mad.

MÍCHÉILLÍGHE, foolish, mad, senseless.

MÍCHÉILLÍGHIM, to rave, to dote.

MÍCHNEASTA, inhumane, uncivil.

MÍCHREIDIOMH, unbelief.

MIDH, the sight, or aspect.

MIDHE, the County of Meath..

MIDHEAMHALTACH, frugal.

MIDHEAMHUIN, meditation.

MIDHEANG, slender-waisted.

MIDHIOMHALTA, doubtful.

MIDHION, ill coloured.

MÍ-ÉIFEACHDACH, vain, of no effect..

MÍ-GHNÍOMH, iniquity, lewdness.

MÍGHREANN, disdain or loathing.

MÍL, & in the genit *meala*, honey. *mil fhíain*, wild honey. *beagán meala*, a little honey. Gr. *meli*, & Lat. *mel*.

MÍL, or *mileadh*, a Soldier, or champion. Lat. *Miles*, & wel. *Milur* Heb. *Melech*, Rex.

MÍLBHIR, mead or metheglin, from *mil*, honey & *bir*, water; as that liquor is made of honey & water.

MÍLCEÒ, mildew.

MÍLE, a thousand. plur. *millte*.

M I

milte do mhilliùnuibh, thousands of Millions. also a mile, *tri mhìle*, three miles. wel. *mil*, Lat. *mille*, & *milliare*, a mile.

MINEACH, a thorn or bodkin.

MILIDH, a soldier or champion.

MILIGHE, the point or article of Death.

MILIGHTHEACH, wan, pale, composed of the negative *mi*, & *lighe*, the complexion, features.

MILIS, sweet or savoury, well tasted: from *mil*, honey. wel. *me-llys*.

MILFHEAR, a soldier.

MILL, the plur. of *meall*, balls, knobs.

MILLEADH, a ruining or spoiling.

MILLEADH, & *millim*, to marr or spoil, *millfidh an gorta an talamh*, the famine will destroy the Earth.

MILLIUDH, a bad sight; or a fascinating look.

MILLSEACHD, sweetness.

MILLSEA'N, any sweet thing, a sweetmeat. also cheese-curd.

MILLSEA'N MARA, a sort of seaweed.

MILLTE, ruined, spoiled.

MILLTEOIR, an oppressor.

MILLTNE, *miltneacht*, or *milio-tach*, bravery, gallantry.

MILMHEACAN, a mallow.

MILSE, sweetness; also more sweet.

MILTE, plur. of *mile*, thousands.

MIMHEASAIM, to undervalue, to despise.

MIMHEASTA, vile, mean.

MIMHEISNIGHIM, to discourage, to terrify. *cred fa mì-mheisnighthi*, why do ye discourage. num. 32. 7. *nà mì-mheisnigh*, be not afraid. Jer. 30. 10.

M I

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MÌN, fine, tender, delicate. *an féur mín*, the tender grass. *go mín*, gently, softly.

MÌN, a plain, a fine field.

MÌN, meal, flower. *do mhin òrna*, of barley meal.

MÌN-BHRISIM, to bruise, to crumble.

MINDREACH, a little image.

MÌNE, smoother; also smoothness.

MÌNE, pusillanimity.

MINEITE, a feather.

MINEACH, mealy.

MÌNEACHD, softness, gentleness.

MÌNEAGHADH, politeness.

MÌNADÚRTHA, unnatural; or ill natured.

MINEALLACH, small cattle, sheep.

MINFÉUR, grass.

MÌNIC, frequent: *go minic*, often, continually. wel. *mynyk*.

MÌNIÚGHADH, smoothness, also taming.

MÌNIGHIM, to smooth or polish; also to explain.

MINNEACH, a lye.

MINNEARGHNA's, ignorance.

MÌNÚACH, the herb milmountain, or purging flax.

MÌOA'DHMHUR, untowardly, awkward.

MÌOBHAL, unthriftiness.

MIOCHANE, a present.

MIOCHAIR, loving, affable.

MIOCHAIRTHE, a monster.

MÌOCHA's, ingratitude; also dislike.

MÌOCHADHASACH, ungrateful.

MÌOCHLÚ, dispraise, reproach.

MÌOCHLÚITEACH, infamous.

MÌOCHOINGIOLL, deceit, treachery.

MÌOCHOINGIOLLACH, treacherous; *go mìchoingollach*, perfidiously.

MÍOCHOMHTHROM, unjust, unequal.

MÍOCHUINEAS, a donation, or present.

MÍODHBHAIDH, protection.

MÍODHCHÚAIRT, a whirl-pool.

MÍODH-DHÚILEADH, a loathing.

MÍODH-DHÚILIGHIM, to detest, or abhor.

MÍODH-DHÚTHRACHT, negligence.

MÍODÓG, a knife.

MÍO-FHOIGHID, impatience.

MÍO-FHOÍGHIDEACH, impatient.

MÍO-GHNA'MHACH, lewd, mischievous.

MÍOL, a louse.

MÍOL, any beast. *miol bhuidhe*, a hare. *miol mór*, a whale. *miol críon*, a moth. *miol guile*, a belly-worm.

MÍOLABHARTHACH, froward, sullen.

MÍOLACH, brutish; also lousy.

MÍOLAINNEACH, thoughtful, melancholy.

MÍOLCAIREACHD, a soothing or flattering.

MÍOLCAM, to flatter or sooth.

MÍOLCHOMHAN, a park.

MÍOLCHÚ, & genit. *miolchuin*, or *miolchon*, a grey-hound.

MÍOLSCOITEACHD, eloquence.

MÍOLSCOITHI, eloquent, affable, debonnair.

MÍOLTÓG, a fly. *Míoltóg leathair*, a bat.

MÍOMASC, a lance; or spear.

MÍOMHACA'NTA, dishonest.

MÍOMHACA'NTACHT, dishonesty.

MÍOMHADH, scandal, reproach from *mi*, & *modh*, & therefore to be written *mío-mhodh*, uncivility.

MÍOMHAM, to reproach, or re-

vile; also to prophane. *potius mío-mhodham. do mhío-mhodar m'ainm naomhtha*, they prophaned my holy name.

MÍOMHUINÍGHIN, diffidence, mistrust.

MÍON, appetite, an earnest desire.

MÍON, a Letter.

MÍON, small, little. *míon-airneis*, small cattle. viz. sheep, goats, &c. wel. *man*. Gr. *minuos*, attice, pro *micros*, parvus. & Lat. *minus* comparat. gradús.

MÍONACH, bowels, entrails.

MÍONACH, metal.

MÍONA'IRE, impudence, assurance.

MÍO-NA'IREACH, shameless, impudent.

MÍONA'N, a kid. vid. *meannán*. wel. *myn*.

MÍONBHRÚDHMHANN, a haggess, or minced meat.

MÍONCA, oftner. *bhus mionca*, oftenest. comparat. of *minic*.

MÍONBHRÚIGHIM, to mince or crumble. *míonbhrúighfár iad a cco-duibh*, they shall be dashed in pieces.

MÍONGRAIM, to gnaw.

MÍONN, a bell.

MÍONN, the head, the scull, or the crown of the head. ex. *dar mionnaibh na Naómh*, by the heads of the Saints; hence the word *míonn* is adopted to signify a holy Relick; & hence it signifies an Oath, or solemn protestation made before God & man, because immediately after the establishment of Christianity in Ireland, they usually swore solemnly by the Relicks of the Saints. ex. *tug sé na mionna*, he took his oath, or literally, he swore by the Relicks.

droich-mhionna, perjury. *Mionn Rìogdha*, a Diadem, or a regal crown.

MIONNA'IGHIM, to swear. *noch do mhionnaigh se*, which he swore.

MIONNA'N, a kid.

MIONN-RANN, a short verse.

MIONNUGADH, vowing, or swearing.

MIONNLACHD, gentleness, mildness.

MIONÓSACH, morose.

MIONURACH, a small pitcher,

MIONRÍOGH, a Petty King or Prince.

MION-SHÚILEACH, pink-eyed.

MIONTA'N, a small bird; a titmouse.

MIONTAS, mint.

MIO-PHA'IRT, ingratitude.

MIORBHADH, to kill or destroy.

MIORBHAILLE, & *miorbhùile*, a miracle, or wonder, a prodigy. it is like the Latin *mirabile*. as, *miorbuidh Dé*, Lat. *mirabilia Dei*.

MIORBHÚILEACH, miraculous.

MIORÚN, a private grudge.

MÍOS, or *mís*, a month. wel: *mís*, & cor: *miz*. we find that the Latins formerly wrote *mesis*, & not *mensis*: ex. *mesibus X. Florus vixit. & Silvana cum Niciati marito vixit, annis tribus & mesibus duobus*. vid. Fabreit, pag. 106. 110. & the Spaniards call it *mese*. It: *mes*.

MÍOSACH, the plant called purging-flax. Lat. *Linum Catharticum*.

MÍOSA'STA, displeased.

MÍOSCAIS, spite, hatred.

MÍOSCAISEACH, spiteful.

MÍOSCAITH, a curse.

MÍOSGUS, grudge, or spight.

MÍOSHA'MH, rough, rugged, hard.

MÍO-SHUAIMHNEACH, restless

troublesome.

MÍOSÚR & *miosúireachd*, measure, mensuration.

MÍOTAL, metal.

MÍOTHAINIM, to displease.

MÍOHAITHNIOMHACH, disagreeable, unpleasant.

MÍOTHARBHACH, unprofitable.

MÍOTHURASA, a bad omen.

MÍOTÓG, a woolen glove.

MÍR, a part, or share. *na cheithre míribh*, in four parts.

MÍR, the top, or summit of a thing. *mír bhurra*, superiority.

MÍRE, levity, madness. *ar míre*, distracted.

MÍREANN, a portion or share.

MÍRÉASÚNTA, unreasonable.

MÍRIAGHALTA, untractable, unruly.

MÍ-RÍAGHUIL, transgression; also rebellion.

MÍRLE, a ball to play with.

MÍRRA, & *Míorr*, Myrrh, a sort of gum used in embalming dead bodies.

MÍRTAIL, a Myrtle tree.

MÍS, a month. vid. *míos*.

MÍSEAMHNACH, agreeable, adequate.

MÍSÉAL, a calumnious story.

MÍSI, I my self. *a taimsi*, pro atá *misi*, I am.

MÍSÍMÍN-DEARG, bog-mint; *mentha aquatica*.

MÍSÍMIRT, foul play.

MÍSNEACH, courage. as *mò míseach agus macnais*, the most courageous & fond.

MÍSNEAMHAIL, courageous.

MÍSTE: *an míste me*, am I the worse for it.

MÍTHFIR, weak.

MÍTHID: *is mithid*, it is time.

MÍTHIS, time.

MLIGH, the point of Death.

MNA', the plur. of *Bean*. women or wives. *dà mhnaoi*, to his wife.

MNA'MHLACHD, bashfulness, effeminacy.

MNIGH, an epitaph.

M O

Mó, a man, abusively written *mogh* & *modh*, nearly of the same pronunciation with *mó*. this word *mó* must have been originally in the Latin tongue, or *lingua prisca* of the Aborigines of Italy, as appears by the Roman words *homo* & *nemo*; the former signifying a man, or man, & the latter no man: in which words the prefixes *ho* & *ne* are added to the substantive *mo* a man, as signs of the positive & negative. this word *mò* is preserved even in compounds of the Irish language, as in the compound word *làn-mhó*, abusively written & pronounced *làn-mhù*, a married couple, *làn* signifying *entire*, & *mó*, a man; because a married couple may be deemed only one entire man, or one flesh, according to the scriptural expression, *erunt duo in carne uná*.

Mo, my, mine: *mo chapal*, my horse, &c.

Mò, greater: *ní bhus mò na*, more than.

Moch, early, soon: *go moch ar maidin*, early in the morning. Lat. *mox*.

MOCH-ABAIDH, ripe before its time.

MOCHD, promotion.

MOCHT, great.

MOCHTARA'TH, the dawning of the day.

MODH, a manner or fashion: *ar an modh so*, after this manner. *tar modh*, beyond measure. *ar modh gur*, in so much that. Lat. *modus*.

MODH, work.

MODH or *mogh*, a man; also a servant or slave. Lat. *homo*.

MODHAIDHEAS, husbandry.

MODHAMHUIL or *mómhuil*, mannerly, well behaved.

MODHAMHLAUGHT, mildness, gentle behaviour.

MODHAN, *re modhnuibh*, in travel. said of a woman in child-birth.

MODH-DHAMH, a plough-ox.

MODH-MARGADH, a slave-market.

MODHSAINE, slavery, bondage. written also *Moghsaine*.

MOGAL, & *Mogul*, the husk of any seed or fruit: *go mogluibh mo shul*, to my Eye-lids. also the Apple of the Eye. also a cluster or branch.

MOGALLACH, full of husks; also plenteous.

MOGH, written for *modh*, a manner. vid. *modh*.

MOGHAIDHE, a husband-man, a churl, a labourer, or slave.

MOGH DHORN, a remarkable mountain & river in Ulster.

MOGHNA, a Salmon.

MOGHSAINE & *moghsuinne*, slavery; also fealty, homage.

MOGUIDH, mocking: *fear moguidh*, a scoffer. vid. *magaidh*.

MÓID, plur. *móide*, a vow, an oath. *mòid gheanmnúidheachta*, a vow of Chastity.

MÓID, *pro méid*; as; *mòid me-anman*, the height of courage.

MÓIDE,

MÓIDE, greater: *achd is móide*
Éighmheadarsan, but they cried
out the more.

MÓIDE: ex. *móide mé*, I am the
better.

MÓIDEACH, a votary.

MOIDHEAMH, boasting, bragging.

MOIDH; a *moigh*, abroad.

MÓIDGHEALLADH, a vow.

MÓIDIM, to vow or swear, also
to ascertain. as, *mar mhóidid Bà-*
ird, as the Bards make out. *mar ar*
mhóidigh tú moid damhsa, where
thou vowedst a vow unto me.

MÓIDTHE, devoted.

MÓIGH: *le moigh*, at most.

MOIGHEANÉAR, happy is he. *mo-*
igheanear fear do chonairc an là so,
happy is the man that saw this day.
moigheanear an té, happy is he.
it is pronounced *munér*.

MOIL, a kind of black worm.

MOIL, a heap cast up. Lat. *mo-*
les.

MOILL & *Moille*, delay or stay.

MOILTIN, dim. of *molt*, a hogrel.

MOIMEINT, a moment.

MÓIN, a mountain. Lat. *mons*,
moin-mòr, the long mountain which
runs through the countries of Bar-
ret & Mulsgrý. *móin an mhullaigh*,
a high mountain in the County of
Tipperary.

MÓIN, turf; also a bog, where it
is cut, genit. *móna*. wel. *maun*,
turf, fuel. *poll móna*, a turbery,
or turf pit.

MÓIN FHEUR, a meadow i.e.
mountain grass. as *móin fhearaibh*,
out of meadows. it is abusively
written *moinear*. N. B. This word
shews, that the Irish formerly used
no other hay, but what grew on
coarse or boggy grounds.

MÓINSE, a peat pit, or turbery.

MOIRB, an ant, or pismire.

MÓIREASADH, the falling sick-
ness.

MÓIR-CHEART, justice, cleme-
ncy.

MÓIRÉIS, haughtiness.

MÓIR-FHEARTHANNACH, rainy.

MÓIR-GHNÍDHTHEACHD, magnifi-
cence.

MÓIR-MHEANAMNACH, magna-
nimous.

MÓIR-MHEASAIM, to magnify.

MÓIRNÉIS, great streams of wa-
ter.

MÓIR-SHEISEAR, seven.

MOIRTEADH, dregs. *ar a mhoir-*
tibh, on it's lees.

MOIRTEÁL, a cripple or lame
man or woman.

MOIRTEÁL, & *Moirtéul*, mortar,
or plaister.

MOIRTEUR, a pounding mortar.

MOIRTÍS, a mortife; also a ten-
non, *dá mhoirtís*, two tennons.
Exod. 36. 24.

MOISLEABHAR, an Ethic book.

MOL, a Congregation, a flock,
or number.

MOL, loud, clamorous.

MOL MUILLIN, the beam that
turns round in a mill, & sets the
whole in motion by the means of
wheels that are affixed to it.

MOLADH, praise.

MOLAIM, to praise. *do Mholadar*
a ghné, they commended his com-
plexion.

MOLAIM DIA, I praise God. Lat.
immolo Deo, I praise or offer sa-
crifice to God.

MOLA'N, rather *malàn*, a small
hill, or brow.

MOLBHTHACH, or *moltach*, praise
worthy.

MOLC, fire.

MOLFA, great.

MOLT, a weather. from this celtic Irish word comes the French *Moulton*, which is now written *Mouton*. Anglicè *Mutton*. wel. *Molht*.

MOLUACH, a marsh.

MOLTA, praised, extolled.

MÓMHUR, & *mómharach*, stately, noble.

MON, or *Muna*, if not.

MON, a trick, a wile.

MONADH, money.

MÓNADH, the genit. of *Mòin*. a mountain. *a mónaibh*, in the mountains.

MONAISTIR, a Monastery.

MONAR, work.

MONARCHA, a shop, or work-house.

MONG, the main or crest of a horse, or other beast. *mong-sleàdach*, a fine-crested horse.

MONGAR, roaring.

MONMHAR, & *munbar*, murmuring; detraction.

MONWAR, alas!

MÒR, great in quality or bulk. when spoken of animate things, it is put after the substantive. ex. *fear mòr*, a great man, or a lusty man. *Capal mòr*, a big horse. &c. but when spoken of inanimate things, it is put before the substantive, as in these compound words. ex. *mór-dhàlacht*, arrogance. *mor-ghràin*, abomination. wel. *Maur*.

MÒR, with a substantive plural signifies many. ex. *mór-làithe*, many aday &c.

MORACTHACHD, rottenness, corruption.

MÓRAÍGHIM, to magnify.

MÓRA'LTÀ, moral.

MÓRALTACHD, morality.

MÒRA'N, a great number, a multitude. *mòràn mòr*, a great many, a great quantity. Gr. *urias*, ten thousand, & *urion*, infinitum.

MÓRAONACH, i. e. *mòr éantheacht*, a great convention, or assembly.

MORC, a hog, or swine.

MORC, great, huge.

MORCHOIND, or *murchoind*, a fleet.

MÒR-CHROIDHEACH, magnanimous.

MÓR-CHROIDHEACHD, magnanimity.

MÓRCROID, a high-way.

MORC-SHAOTH, the falling sickness.

MORCTHAS, corruption.

MÓR-CHUA'IRT, a grand tour, or visitation of a King to his subjects, which was anciently practised in Ireland; or of a Bishop to the Clergy of his Diocese, to inspect into the state of their Ecclesiastic affairs.

MÓRCHUIDHTHEACH, corrupt. *a tàid mo chréachta morchuidhte*, my wounds are corrupt.

MÓRDHA, great, magnificent.

MÓRDHACHT, greatness, majesty.

MÓRDHA'IL, boasting, also pride.

MÓRDHA'IL, an assembly or convention, a Diet or Parliament. *Mórdhàil Droma ceit*, the Parliament of Dromceit in the County of Derry, at which were present *Aodhgàn* King of the Scots, & *Colum Cille* Abbot of I.

MÓRDHA'LACH, proud, vain-glorious.

MÓR-FHAIRGE, the main Ocean.

MORGADH, corruption.

M O

- MÓRGHRA'IN, abomination.
 MÓR-LUA'IGH, precious, valuable.
 MÓRMA'OR, a Lord Mayor, also a high steward.
 MÓRMÓR, *go mórmór*, especially, moreover.
 MORMÓNTA, wormwood.
 MORTLA, devastations by fire.
 MÓRTHORRACH, very big with child, also very fruitful, plentiful.
 MÓRÚIGHIM, to extol. *mórúigh-ea Dià*, let God be magnified.
 MÓRÚGHADH, magnificence.
 MORÚADH & *morúach*, a mermaid, a sea monster. cor. & arm. *Morhuch*.
 MÓS, a manner or fashion, Lat. *Mos*.
 MÓSACH, of, or belonging to manner or fashion.
 MÓTA, a moat, or mount.
 MOTH, the male of any creature.
 MOTHACH, i. e. *torthach*, fertil, fruitful, pregnant.
 MOTHAIGHIM, to feel; also to perceive, to know. *níor mhothaigh mé aón pháin*, I felt no pain. *níor mhothúigheadar an chúis*, they perceived not the matter.
 MOTHAIGHTHEACH, sensible.
 MOTHAR, a park, *mothar crann*, a tuft or cluster of trees.
 MOTHÚGHADH, the sense of feeling.
 MOTHCHAT, a he-cat.

M U

- MUADH, & *muaidh*, a cloud.
 MUADH, an Image.
 MUADH, the middle or midst.
 MUAPH, noble, good. wel; *mad*.

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- MUADH, soft, tender. wel. *me-dhal*.
 MUADHAIM, to form or shape.
 MUADHBHLOSG, very loud, or noisy.
 MUADH GHRAIBH, a platform.
 MÚAL, the top of a hill.
 MUC, a swine, hog, or pig. diminut. *muicín*. wel. *Mochyn*. *Muc ramhar*, a fat pig. *Muc ainidhe*, a sow with young pigs. *muc-alla*, an eccho; i. e. the pig of the cliff or rock.
 Muc, an instrument of war, whereby Besiegers were secured in their approaching a wall. like the Pluteus or penthouse of the Romans covered over with twigs, haircloth, & rawhides, & moving with three wheels.
 MUC-GHAINE, a shelf, or quick sands.
 MUC-MHARA, a porpoise, quasi, a sea-hog.
 MÚCH, smoke.
 MUCHA, an owl.
 MÚCHAIM, to extinguish, smother. *do múchadh an teine*, the fire was quenched. *noch mhúchas daoine a sgrios agus a milleadh*, which drowns men in destruction & perdition.
 MÚCHA'N, a chimney.
 MÚCHNA, dark, gloomy. *lá mùch-na*, a day of gloominess.
 MUCNACH, hoggish, morose.
 MUCNACHD, grimness, moroseness.
 MUCRAIGH, a gammon of bacon.
 MUOUSG, swine's grease.
 MÚDHA, & *mùdhùghadh*, a dying, or perishing.
 MÚDHARN, an ankle. *do neart-Y y ij*

uigheadh muidharnaigh & bonnaidhe a chos, his feet & ankle bones received strength. *do bhadar na huisgeadha go nuige mo mhùgharlan*, the waters were up to my Ankles.

MUDLA, to kill.

MUGHHA, & *mùghadh*, destruction. *noch do chùaidh a mughha*, which was lost. *téid sé a mughha*, he perished.

MUGHAIM, to kill; to destroy; also to perish, to be put to death. *do mùghadh an macra*, the male children were put to death. *do mhùghaidéar iad le faobhar an chlòidhimh*, they destroyed them with the edge of the sword. *ni mhùghòshaidh an dlíge*, the Law shall not perish.

MUGA'RD, the herb mugwort. Lat. *Artemisia*.

MUGART, ex. *mugart muc meith* & *do bhreat*, Porcum pinguem ipse dedit. a hog.

MUGHRAIDHE, slaves. *rò mòradh mùghraidhe*, the number of slaves was encreased.

MUICEADHA (*Corca-maiceadha*) the ancient name of a large territory, possessed since the tenth century by the *Maceneirys* of Castletown mac-Eneiry, extending from the River *màig* to the hill of *mullach-a-nois*, & new Castle in the west of the County of Limerick. it comprehended all the Lands now called *Claenglais*, together with the large Parish & district of Castletown mac-Eneiry. this family are the descendants of the eldest son of mahon King of munster in the 10th century, & elder Brother of the great Brien Borove.

MUICFHEÓIL, bacon, pork.

MUICH, sadness, dullness.

MUICHE, Day-break: *a muiche Labi*, at the dawning of the day.

MUICÍDHE, a swine-herd. *muicídhe Milco*, S. Patrick when a boy, was the swineherd of milcon King of Dalarraidhe, or the East part of Ulster, i. e. of the County of Antrim.

MUICÍNEACH, a low-lived person, a plebeian.

MUIFLÉD, a muffler.

MUGHIM, to fail or falter, to fall, to be defeated. ex. *do mhùigheadar a chosa faoi*, his feet failed under him. *do mùigheadh an cath air Chonachtaibh*, the Conacians were defeated. *do mhùighidh a ghean gaire air*, he fell a laughing.

MUIE or *muill*, delay: *muill éisdeachta*, slowness of attention, or defect of hearing.

MUILAIDEACHD, an ill scent.

MUILEANN, & *Muilenn* a mill. *a muiltibh*, in the mills. wel. *Melin*. Gr. *mulein* to grind.

MUILLE, a mule. *noch fuáir na muillidhe san bhfásach*, who found mules in the wilderness. Gen. 36. 24.

MUILLEADH, to prepare.

MUILLEAN, a little bell. *gona Muilleannaibh óir*, with golden bells.

MUIME, a nurse.

MUIN, the back. *ar muin*, upon. *ar do mhuin*, upon thy back. wel. *munugh*.

MUIN, & *muine*, the thorn tree. also the name of the Letter M. also a bush or bramble.

MUINCE & *Muincedh*, a collar, a torquis, an ornament worn about the neck or arm. *Muince óir fá bhràghadaibh na nùasal*, golden collars about the necks of the no-

M U

bility. Lat. *Manica*.

MUINE, a bush: also a mountain. N. B. several particular mountains in Munster are call'd by this generic name of a mountain, as are several others by that of *moin*, another generic name thereof, Lat. *mons*.

MUINEACH, thorny.

MUINEADH, a teaching or instructing.

MUINEA'L & *muineùl*, the neck. *dot mhuineàl*, from off thy neck. *muineàl na laimhe*, the wrist. Lat. *monile*. an ornament worn on the neck.

MUINIM, to teach or instruct. *mùinfe mé dhuit*, I will teach you. *san dùthaigh do mhùinfeas mise dhuit*, in the Land that I will shew thee. Lat. *moneo*.

MUINIGHNEACH, stout, confident.

MUINÍN, & *muinighin*, hope, confidence.

MUINIUGHADH, possession.

MUINMHEAR, hemlock.

MUINNTÉAR, & *muintir*, men, people; a clan, or tribe. *an mhuintir do bhí na fharradh*, the men that were with him. *muintear an Ríogh*, the King's people.

MUINSHÉAD, a neck-lace, a collar.

MUINTE, taught, also teaching. as, *luchd mùinte*, teachers. *duine deagh-mhùinte*, a well bred man.

MUINTEAR, family, people.

MUINTEARDHA, kind, friendly, *spiorad muinteardha*, a familiar spirit.

MUINTEARDHAS, kindness.

MUINTEOIR, a teacher.

MUIR, & *moir*, the sea. genit. *mara*. Lat. *mare*. wel. *mor*.

MUIRBHLEA'GHADH, amazement.

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MUIRBHRÙCHD, a high tide.

MUIRCHEARTACH, or *muircheàrdach*, the proper name of a man very common among the old families of Ireland, & literally signifying expert at sea, or an able navigator.

MUIRCHOBHLACH, a fleet, or squadron at sea.

MUIRCHREACH, a wave.

MUIRCHÚ, corrupted into *murcha*, the proper name of a man, among the old Irish, & literally signifying a *sea hound*.

MUIREACH, a sailor or mariner.

MUIREADHACH, the proper name of a man, signifying a mariner.

MUIREADHACH, a sovereign, or Lord.

MUIREAN, a woman.

MUIREANN, a dart or spear: also a woman's name.

MUIRFEACHT, a fleet. ex. *muirfeacht seacht fichid long re Geintibh*, a fleet of 140 sail belonging to the Gentils, i. e. the Danes, commonly so called by the Irish. vid. Chron. Scot. ad an 849.

MUIRFIDH: *muirfidh sé mé*, he will kill me.

MUIRGÉAG, a frith or narrow sea.

MUIRGHEILT, a mermaid, i. e. *geilt mara*.

MUIRGINEACH, dull, stupid.

MUIRGINEAS, stupidity.

MUIRÍGHIN, a great noise.

MUIRÍGHIN, a burden, or charge.

MUIRÍGHINEACH, burdensome; also poor, *fean muiríghneach*, having a great family to support.

MUIRN, a troop or company.

MUIRN, natural affection.

MUIRNEACH, fond, affectionate.

MUIRNEAMH, an overseer.

MUIRNÍGHIM & *muirnim*, to burden, or load.

MÙIRNÌN, a dearly beloved.

MUIRT, riches.

MUISCRÌTH-MIOTA'INE, was the ancient name of the territory which in latter ages bore the name of *muscrìth I Fhlainn*, extending from the River *Dribseach* to Bally-vorony, now in the County of Cork. its Chief Lord was *O Flainn*, whose Dynast or *Tenaiste* was *O Maol-fabhuil*.

MUISCRÌTH NA TTRÌ-MA'GH, was the old name of the district, which was afterwards called *muiscrìth I Dhonagàin*, now the half Barony of Orrery. its proprietary Lords were *O Donnagàin*, & *O Cuilenàin*, both of the Eugénian stock.

MUISCRÌTH-LÚACHRA, the old name of the tract of Land which lyes between Kilmallock, Kilfinan, & Ard-patrick in the County of Limerick, the ancient estate of the *O Heas*.

MUISCRÌTH IARTHAR-FEÌMION, was the old name of the country about the towns of Emly & Tipperary. its ancient proprietor was *O Carthaidh*, of whose stock I am not informed.

MUISCRÌTH TÌRE, was the ancient name of the territory now called Lower Ormond. in the time of *Donogh O Brien*, Monarch of Ireland after his Father the great *Brien-Bóirbhe*, *O Donegàin* (not the above mentioned) was Chief Lord or Petty-king of this *muiscrìth tìre*, according to the annals of Inisfallen, but in later ages *O Dongaile* & *O Fuirg* are mentioned as proprietors of this territory; & the continuator of Tighernach mentions *O Donegàin*, descendant

of the last mentioned of that name, as Lord of Ara now *Dùharra*, afterwards possessed by a branch of the O Briens of Thomond. It is referred to the judicious Reader if it be a likely story, that one *Cairbre musc*, supposed son of a King of Meath in the beginning of the third century, & of whose progeny no account has ever been given, should have given the name of *Muscry* to every one of those territories, so widely distant from each other in the Province of Munster. vid. *mùs* infr.

MUISEA'N: *lusra na mùiseàn*, the plant primrose. Lat. *primula veris*.

MUI TE, mute, dumb.

MUI TH, or *muigh*, without; on the out side.

MUL, an axle-tree.

MUL, a Congregation, or multitude.

MULABHÚRD, or *malabhúr*, dwarf-elder, Lat. *ebulus*.

MÚLACH, puddle water.

MULACH, a sea-calf.

MULBHA, a sea-calf.

MULCA'N, an owl. & *mulcha*, an owl.

MULCHA'N, cheese-curds pressed, but not in a mould or cheese fat, & used for food in the *Bualies* or *Dairies*.

MULLA, & *mullóg*, the patena of a chalice. ex. *do bronn sé mulla úmha gon ór*, he bestowed a patena of brass chased with gold. vid. Chron. Scot. ad an. 1115. & Tigher: ibid.

MULLACH, the top, height, or summit. *mullach an tighe*, the roof of an house. *mullúighe na sleibhthe*, the tops of the mountains, *Mullán*, idem.

MULURT, Dwarf-Elder.
MÚMHAIN, the Province of Munster, in the most southern part of Ireland: it is sometimes called *Leath-mogh*, but then it is understood, as comprehending the Province of Leinster, as well as Munster.

MÚN, urine.

MUN, for, for the sake of. Lat. *propter*. *mun scáth*, for the shade.

MUNA, unless, if not.

MÚNADH, instruction. Lat. *monitum*.

MÚNAM, to make urine.

MUNAR, a fact, or deed.

MUNATA, a champion.

MUNBAR, a back-biting, a grudging; *munabur*, idem.

MUNG, a mane, also hair. wel. *mung*. *Mungfhiónn*, a white head of hair.

MÚNLOCH, puddle, dirty water.

MUNTORC, a neck-chain or torques.

MÚR, a wall, or strong bulwark. Lat. *murus*. *fà mhúraibh mo thíghe*, within the walls of my house. French. *mur*.

MUR, many, much. Gr. *murion*, infinitum.

MURAC, the *murex*, or purple fish.

MÚRAIM, to wall in, to immure.

MÚRCACH, sad, mournful.

MÚRCAS, sadness.

MURDHUCHA'N, sea-Nymphs.

MURGABHAL, i. e. *Gabhal-mara* an arm, or channel of the sea.

MURRTHA, successful.

MURRUSG, i. e. *riásg na mara*, a sea-shore, or sea-marsh.

MURSANACH, a subject.

MURSANTACHD, subjection.

MÚRTHA I MHANACHA'IN, other-

wise *muintir mhanacháin*, the ancient name of a territory in Connaught, which was the estate & Lordship of the *O Beirns*, descended from *Ionrachtach* son of *Muireadhach*, one of the ancestors of the *O Connors* of Connaught, who was in the 12th degree of descent from *Eocha-Moimhedheoin* King of Meath in the 4th. century (the *O Fallons* of *Cloinn-uadach* are descendants of the same *Ionrachtach*) the late Colonel *O Beirn* in the Spanish service, cousin-german of her grace the Dutchess of Wharton, became Chief of that noble & ancient family after her Grace's father.

MURTHUILE, rectius, *marthuile*, a sea flood or tide.

MURTHAIDHE, or *maraidhe*, sea-men, mariners.

MURTHORADH, the product of the sea.

MÚS, or *màs*, pleasant, agreeable or handsome. hence perhaps *Musgraidhe*, i. e. *Mus*, pleasant & *críoch* a country, the name of several districts in Ireland. hence *muise* or *maise*, beauty, bloom, also prosperity.

MÚSGALTACHD, watchfulness.

MUSGAM, to be mouldy, or musty.

MUSGAN, & *musganachd*, mustiness.

MÚSGLAIM, to awake. *cà huair mhúisceólas mé*, when shall I awake. *múiscail as do chodhladh*, awake out of thy sleep.

MUSLA, a muscle.

MÚT, any short thing.

MUTAIDHE, mouldiness.

Note. Having not had time to insert at the word *mac* in this letter,

some family-names which begin with that monosyllable, such as the *Mac-uidhir*, corruptly written *maguibhir*, English *maguire*, the *mac-màgh-gamhna* English *mac-Mahons* of Ulster & the *mac Suibhne* or *mac Swyny's* of the same Province, families which have not been hitherto mentioned in this Dictionary, we shall therefore observe in this place, that the two former are descended from *Colla-uais* King of Ulster & Meath in the year 327. & that they were proprietary Lords & possessors of that whole tract of Land, which is now called the County of *Fermanach*, excepting some territories, that were the properties of other noble families of the same stock. the Lord Baron of *Iniskillin* is the Chief of the *Maguire* family. of the *mac Swyny's* there were three Chiefs, all descended from the O Neils; viz *mac-Swyny-Fànaide*, *mac Swyny-bàdhuine*, & *mac Swyny-na dtuadh*, i. e. *mac Swyny* of the battle Axes. the first *mac-Swyny* was the stock of the two others. a party of these last *mac Swynys* made an adventuring excursion into Munster in the thirteenth century, where they became auxiliary troops to the *mac Carty's* of *Mulgry* & *Carbury*, & acquired some Landed properties deriving under those Lords whom they served.

The *mac-Carty's* being the most illustrious of all those families, whose names begin with *mac*, should not be forgotten in this place. They are descended from *Oliol-ólum* King of Munster in the beginning of the third century, by

his eldest son *Eógan-mór*. their ancestors were for many ages Kings of Munster, alternatively with those of the O Briens, who descended from *Cormac-Cas* second son of *Oliol-ólum*, whom he succeeded immediately in the Throne of Munster. in later ages both families reigned at the same time; the O Briens as Kings of the Province of North Munster, whose Capital City was Limerick, whose arms are still the three Lyons, the true primitive escutcheon of the O Briens; and the *mac-Carty's* as Kings of South-Munster, whose Capital was Cork, both Kingdoms being separated by a line extending from Dungarvan & Lismore, now in the County of waterford, to Brandon hill in the County of Kerry. the *mac-Carty's* derive their name, as well as their descent, from *Cárthach* son of *Saorbhreathach*, who was grand-son of *Ceallachàn Cai-fil* King of Cashel & South Munster in the year 939. Annal. Inisfal. it is to be noted, that this *Cárthach's* second son, called *Muireadhach*, was the ancestor of the *mac-Carty's*, & that the *mac-Auliff's*, in Irish *mac Amhlaidhe*, were the only descendants of his first son called *Tadhg* or *Taig*, who died King of South Munster in the year 1124. vid. Annal. Inisfal. this most respectable family of the *mac-Auliffes* are for the most part reduced to a state of misery & obscurity by the last revolutions, the last Chief of the family, who died Colonel of a Regiment in Spain about the year 1720, having left no Issue.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE LETTER N.

N Is the eleventh Letter of the Irish Alphabet, is never aspirated, & is ranked by our Grammarians among the light consonants, called *consoineadha éadtroma*. when it is prefixed to G in the beginning of a word, it is reckoned among the robust, called *consoineadha teanna*, & then both letters are called *Ngeatal*, or *Niatal* from *Niatal* a reed, *Lat. Arundo*. it is called *Nuin*, from *Nuin* the ash tree, *Lat. fraxinus*. in Hebrew it is called *Nun* from the sound: it is often doubled, & then sounds strong, as *ceann*, a head; *lann*, a sword; *teann* strong. But a double *nn* is rarely written in Irish, a little stroke being set over the letter instead of it, thus (-). we find this manner was familiar to the Latins in ancient times, & by the ignorance of some copists & Engravers, has made many words dubious; for they often omitted *n*, where they should always write it, as *Clemeti* for *Clementi*; *Cojux* for *Conjux*; the Greeks in like manner omitted *n* in some words, for they wrote *Hortefios* for *Hortensius*, & *Gallia Narbonefia*, *Lougdonefia*, & *Hispania Tarraconesia*, for *Gallia Narbonensis*, *Lugdunensis*, & *Tarraconensis*: and the Latins did sometimes insert it, where it had no right to stand, as in *Conjunx* for *Conjux*; *rotiens* for *roties*; & *quotiens* for *quoties*. Because these writers & Engravers did not understand the little bars or strokes set over some vowels to denote a long pronunciation, instead of which they wrote *n* or *m*, & again, when those bars had been intended to mean *n* or *m*, they ignorantly took them for the sign of a long syllable. And indeed these mistakes are not unusual among our Irish Copists, nor can a Language, whose Histories & writing depend on Manuscripts, be free from the like errors. It is to be noted, that as this letter receives no aspirate, so it is never eclipsed by prefixing any other letter to it in the beginning of words. it is likewise to be noted, that the Letter *n* at the beginning of words, which are referred either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things of the plural number, is pronounced double, & very nearly with the same sound as *gn* in the French *Seigneur*, or *ñ* in the Spanish word *Sennor*; & this double pronunciation in like circumstances is common to the three consonants *L*, *N*, *R*, as hath been already observed of the *L*, & shall be in like manner of the *R*. thus for example in the word *neart*, when we say, a *neart*, meaning the strength of a woman, the initial letter *n* is pronounced double, as it is in the same word *a neart*, when it means their strength. & so in all other words beginning with *n*, as a radical Letter.

N A

NA', nor, neither. also not. ex. *nà mise, nà tusa, nà iadsan*, neither I, nor you, nor they. *nà tabhair*, do not give.

NA', or. ex *gan òr nà airgiod*, without silver or gold.

NA', than. *ní bhus mó nà iad*, greater than them.

NA, in his. *na aghaidh*, in his face, i. e. against him. i. e. in a.

NA, a sign of the genitive case. ex. *ar aghaidh na nuisgeadh*, upon the face of the waters.

NA, a sign of the participle of the present tense. *na lùidhe*; lying; *na shuidhe*, sitting.

NA'CH, whether or no, is not, *nàch bhfuil an Dùthaigh uille rómhad*, is not the whole Land before you. *nàch idethan bhùr maighisdirse an còs-càin*, doth not your master pay tribute.

NA'CH, as *beag nàch*, almost. *as beag nàch marbhadh mé*, I was almost killed.

NAD, the arse; the buttocks.

NA'DA, nothing, Hispan. *nada*.

NADHMAIRDHE, & *nadh mchó-mhartha*, earnest, an earnest penny.

NADLUGA, formerly, anciently. *gon míorbhùilidhe nàil nadluga*, with other miracles formerly wrought.

L. B.

NA'DÙIR, nature, lat. *natura*.

NADÙRTA, natural.

NAE, *nai*, or *nui*, a man or woman; hence *nai-nán* or *nuínán* a little man i. e. a child or a dwarf. it was upon the latter part of this compound word, that the

N A

Latins formed the word *nanus* a dwarf, though in the celtic it only signifies small or little.

NAÉ, a *naé*, yesterday. it may seem singular, that the Irish sometimes say *an là naé*, to mean yesterday, & *an uiche nocht*, to mean this night. though either of the two words *uiche* or *nocht*, signifies a night, just as *an là*, or *an iu* signify the day, or this day. but the French use the same manner of expression when they say *au jour-d'hui*, which is the same thing as *the day* of this day, for the word *hui* signifies day, as does the Spanish *oy*, & the Irish *ui* in the word *an ui* or a *n'ui*. and the French carry the tautology still farther, when they say *le jour d'aujourd'hui*. as to this word *naé*, I can find no affinity for it in any other language, no more than for the Irish word *ræir* or a *ræir*, last night.

NÆBH, dimin. *naebhòg*, a ship, lat. *navis*.

NAID, a Lamprey.

NAIDE, who? which?

NAIDHME, a bargain or covenant.

NAIDHM-CHEANGLAIM, to confederate.

NAIDHM *na Borùmha*, the obligation of paying the mulct, called *Borùmha*, qd, vid.

NA'IL, another. *feachd nàil*, a nother time. *naile*, idem. *feachd naile dioghnás clòdh*, alia vice rara virtus.

NA'IL BHÉAL, a bridle bit.

NA'IMHDE, the plur. of *námhad*; foes, enemies.

NA'IMHDEANAS, or *námhdanas*, enmity, hostility.

NAINDEAN, or *naoindean*, valour.

NAING, a mother. *naing mór*, a Grand-Mother.

NA'IRE, shame, bashfulness. *a tà naire orm*, I am ashamed.

NA'IRE, clean, neat.

NA'IREACHD, bashfulness. *al : nàirigheachd*.

NA'IRIGHE, more bashful, or shameful.

NA'IRIGHIM, to make ashamed, to shame, *nà nàirigh mé*, do not shame me.

NAIRNE, sure, certain.

NALL, hither. *anonn agus a nall*, here & there, to & fro.

NALL, a bridle or bit, *cabgadh each go nallaibh óir*, fifty horses with golden bitted bridles.

NALLANA, the time past, formerly, anciently.

NALLÚD, *nallana*, *nadluga*, & *nallód*. formerly, Lat. olim. *a nallúd* or *a nallód*, in days of yore. N.B. the Letter N is abusively prefixt to all these common writings; for the true words are *allúd* & *allód*.

NALLUS, or *allus*, sweat. *a nallus hàighthe iosas tù aran*, in the sweat of thy brows shalt thou eat bread.

NA'MA, *nàmadh*, only, alone. vid. *màdh* supra.

NA'MHA, & *námhad*, an enemy, or foe. plur: *naimhde*, & *naimhdibh*.

NA'MHADUS, fierceness; enmity. *namhdanus*, idem.

NAOI, a man, or person. vid. *nai* & *nui*, sup. also the name of Noah. *àrc Naoi*, the ark of Noah.

NAOÍ, nine.

NAOI, or *noi*, ship. lat. *navis*. vid. *naebh* & *naebhóg*.

NAOIDHE, a babe, a suckling. this, as well as *naoi*, is an abusive writing of *nai*, or *nui*.

NAOIDHEACHDHA, the golden number.

NAOIDHEACHDHA, the nineteenth.

NAOIDEANA'N, a babe, an Infant.

NAOIDHEANTACHD, infancy, childhood. *òim naoidheantachd*, from my childhood.

NAOIDHIDEADH, *teach naoídhí-deadh*, an Hospital.

NAOIDHIN, or *naoi-ghin*, an Infant i. e. *gin naoí*, the offspring of a man. vid. *nuinán*. this is another abusive writing of *nai* or *nui*.

NAOIMH, the plur. of *naomh*, the Saints. *naoimh flaitheamhnais*, the Saints of Heaven.

NAOIMHGNNÍDHIM, to sanctify, or make holy.

NAOIMHÌ, November.

NAOIMH-IOSDADH, a Sanctuary.

NAOINEAL, prowess, chivalry.

NAOITHEACHDHA, Chief, principal.

NAOMH, a Saint or holy man; also sacred.

NAOMH-AITHIS, blasphemy, a gainst the Saints or holy things. *Dia-aithis*, is that which regards God.

NAOMH-AITHISEACH, blasphemous. *naomh-aithisebir*, a blasphemer.

NAOMH-AITHISEADH, & *naomh-aithisim*, to blaspheme. *naomh-aithisfùghadh*, idem.

NAOMHALLÚGHADH, i. e. *naomh-*
Z z ij

mhallùghadh, a blaspheming, blasphemy, also to blaspheme.

NAOMHMHALLUIGHTHEOIR, a blasphemer.

NAOMH CHOISREAGADH, consecration.

NAOMH-GHOID, sacrilege.

NAOMHTHA, holy, hallowed. as *duine naomhta*, a holy man. it is sometimes a sign of the genitive case as, *na spioraide naomhta*, of the holy Ghost.

NAOMHTHACD, holiness.

NAOMHA'IGHIM, to sanctify.

NAON, certain, *féachd naon*, on a certain time. *lá naon*, on a certain day.

NAONA, pronounced *Nana*, whence *O Nana*, English *O Neny*, the name of an ancient & noble family of the Province of Ulster, of the same stock with the great O Neils, descended from the eldest son of *Nial naoighialach*, King of Meath & supreme Sovereign of Ulster & Connaught in the beginning of the fifth century. the large territory of *Cinéal nana*, was the ancient estate or Lordship of the O Neny's, from whom it derived its name, as they were the proprietary Lords of it. vid. the Topographical poem of *O Dubhagáin*, often quoted in this Dictionary. M. *Mágeoghagáin*, Author of the french history of Ireland, whose knowledge of Irish genealogies was very shallow, as he could not read the Irish language, in which our genealogical Records are written, mentions the family of the *O Neny's*, as being descended from one of the three brothers called by the same name of Colla, the eldest of whom was King of Ulster &

meath in the fourth century, princes of a collateral branch of the stock of the O Neils. he does not say, who of the three brothers the *O Neny's* are descended from (vid. hist. d'Irlande Tome 1. pag. 204. note marginal). nor could he have alledged any authority for such an assertion. the patrimony of the O Neny's is situate in *Tyr Owen*, the *O Neil's* country, far beyond the bounds of *Orgialla*, which was the territory of the descendants of the three *Collas*. the ancient lustre of the family of the O Neny's, is revived in our days in the person of M. O Neny of Brussels, Count of the Roman Empire, Counsellor of state to her Imperial Majesty, & Chief President of the privy Counsel at Brussels.

NAONMHAR, nine. *trí naonmhar*, twenty seven.

NAOSGA, or *naosgach*, a snipe.

NAOSGAIR, an inconstant man.

NAOSGAIREACHD, inconstancy.

NA'R, that not. *nár bh'féidir leo*, that they could not: or, could not they? i. e. *nà ar*.

NA'R, shame. *ní nár dhuit é*, it is no shame for you.

NA'R, good, happy.

NA'RAB, & *nàrob*, may it not be, let it not be. *nàrab olc bhùrturus*, may not your journey be unlucky.

NARD, skill, or knowledge.

NARDAIM, to know, to be skilled.

NAS, a band, or tie.

NAS, Death.

NAS, an anniversary.

NA's, now Naas, a Borough town of the County of Kildare in Leinster, & formerly the Metro-

NA

polis of Leinster, so that *Críoch naís* was that whole Province: the ancient family of the *mac Moroughs* or *O Cavanaghs* were the hereditary Princes & possessors of it. *Nàs Laighean*, the Royal seat of the Kings of Leinster. it is otherwise called *As laighean*.

NASADH, a fair.

NASADH, fame, or reputation.

NASADH, noble, famous.

NASARAITEACH, a nazarite.

NASC, a tie or band.

NASC, a collar, or chain. *nasc óir*, a gold chain. *madra naisc*, a chained Dog.

NASC, a Ring.

NASGAD, an obligation.

NASGAIM, to bind or tie. hence *nasgaithe*, bound, tied down to; also attached or devoted to.

NASGAIRE, a surety.

NASCAR, a defence, or fortification.

NATH, a science.

NATHAIR, a snake: *nathair nimh*, an adder, a viper or other poisonous serpent.

NATHAN, noble, famous.

NE

NÉ; *ané*, yesterday. vid. *naé* sup.

ANÉNA'R, whether, or no. *ané nár réidhig tú liom*, didst thou not bargain with me?

NEACH, a spirit, or apparition. *táinig neach chuigam*, a spirit appeared to me. N. this word is a corrupt contraction of the word *neamhach*, a heavenly spirit, quod vide infra.

NEACH, some one, any one. *an t-é bhuitfeas neach*, he that shall

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strike any one.

NEACHTAR, neither: ex. *neachtar diobh*, neither of them.

NEACHTAR, outwardly, without, on the out side.

NEAD, & genit. *nide*, dat. *nid*, a nest. *do sitig dà nid féin*, she fled to her own nest. Lat *nidus*. wel *nyth*.

NEALL, a trance, or extasy.

NEALL, a cloud. wel: *niul*. Gr: *nephele*.

NEALL, noble.

NEAMBAOGHAL, safety, security.

NEAMBAOGHALACH, secure.

NEAMH, Heaven. genit. *nimhe*, wel. *neve*.

NEAMHACH, a heavenly spirit.

NEAMH, in compound words, is a negative preposition. *neamh-fhoscach*, unstable, wavering. *neamh-fhíreúnta*, unrighteous. *neamh-dhiadha*, ungodly.

NEAMHAIN, a pearl.

NEAMHAISE, terrible, cruel.

NEAMH AITHEANTA, unknown.

NEAMH ALACH, undefiled, i. e. *neamh-shalach*.

NEAMH ALTACH, smooth.

NEAMHAN, a Raven, or crow.

NEAMH - BHUNAITEACH, groundless.

NEAMH CHNAGACH, without knots.

NEAMH - CHOIGILT, unthrifty.

NEAMH - CHOIGILTEACH, profuse, lavish, also open-minded.

NEAMH - CHOIMHTHEACH, free, generous.

NEAMH - CHOINGEALLACH, ill-natured.

NEAMH - CHOMHDACH, negligent.

NEAMH - CHORRACH, unmoveable.

NEAMH - CHORRUIDHEACHD, im-

mutability, steadiness, constancy.

NEAMH-CHRÍOCHNACH, & *neamh-chríochnuighthe*, endless.

NEAMH-CHUBHACH, & *neamh-chubhaidh*, unbecoming, improper.

NEAMH-CHUID, poverty.

NEAMH-CHUIDEACH, poor, indigent.

NEAMH-CHÚIMHNE, forgetfulness.

NEAMH-CHUMAISGTHE, unmixed.

NEAMH-CHÚRAMACH, careless.

NEAMHDHA, heavenly, holy,

NEAMH-DHLIGHTHEACH, unlawful.

NEAMH-DHÚTHRACHD, negligence.

NEAMH-FHALLSA, unfeigned.

NEAMH-FHAILLIGHEACHD, care, vigilance.

NEAMH-GHARAMHAIL, incommodious.

NEAMH-GHEAN, hatred, enmity.

NEAMH-GHLAN, impure, unclean, profane.

NEAMH-GHLAINE, impurity, pollution.

NEAMH-GHNA'THACH, unusual,

NEAMH-GHNÓTHACH, idle.

NEAMH-IÚLMHAR, unskillful.

NEAMH-LOCHDACH, blameless.

NEAMH-MARBHTHACH, immortal. *do-marbhtach*, idem.

NEAMH-MBOG, hard, impentrate.

NEAMH-MBÙAN, transitory,

NEAMH-MEASARRDHACHT, excess.

NEAMH-MOTHÙGHADH, stupidity, insensibility.

NEAMH-NÚALL, an anthem, or hymn.

NEAMHONN, a Diamond.

NEAMH-PHÓITEAMHAIL, Sober.

NEAMH-SHEASMHACH, inconstant.

NEAMH-STRAICHEAMHUIL, frugal.

NEAMH-SHULMHAR, churlish; morose.

NEAMH-THABHARTHACH, stingy.

NEAMH-THARBHACH, ineffectual.

NEAMH-THARBHUIDHE, unprofitableness.

NEAMH-THORTHACH, unfruitful.

NEAMH-THRÓCAIREACH, unmerciful.

NEAMH-THRUAILLEADH, incorruption.

NEAMH-THRUAILLIDH, sincere.

NEAMH-THURUS, difficult.

NEAMH-UIREASBACH, not poor.

NEAMH-ULLAMH, unprepared.

NEAMH-URCHOÍDEACH, harmless.

NEAN, an Inch; also a Span.

NEAN, a wave or billow.

NEANAIDH, a nettle.

NEANAISG, that bindest. *neanaisc* or *ro neanaisc*, he bound or tied.

NEANT, & *neantóg*, a nettle.

NEAR, a Wild boar.

NEARNAIM, to liken or compare.

NEART, genit. *nirt*, power, strength.

NEARTAIGHIM, to strengthen.

NEARTBHAR, or *neartmhar*, strong.

NEARTÚGHADH, a strengthening.

NEAS, a hill or fortified place.

NEAS, a Weezele.

NEAS, a hurt or wound.

NEAS, noble, generous.

NEASA, the next: *an míosa ba neasa*, the next month

NEASAN, the next place.

NE

NEASG, an ulcer, a bile. *neas-goid*, idem.
 NEASTA, just, honest.
 NEATHAS, man-slaughter.
 NÉID, a fight or battle: also a wound received in battle.
 NEIDHE, wind.
 NEILLÍN, a small cloud.
 NEIMBRÍGH, of no weight or effect.
 NEIM, or *neimh*, brightness, splendor. whence *neimhim*, & *niámhaim*, to shine or be bright. hence *neamh*, & genit *neimhe*, Heaven.
 NEIMH, & *neimhe*, poison.
 NEIMH, the same as *neamh*, a negative in compound words. ex. *neimh-chiontach*, innocent; *neimh-fhìrinneach*, false.
 NEIMH-CHEALGACH, sincere.
 NEIMH-CHÉILLEACH, rash, foolish. *go neimh-chéillidhe*, unadvisedly.
 NEIMH-CHION, disrespect.
 NEIMHEADH, a Poem: also a science.
 NEIMHEADH, glebe-Land, quasi *neamh-iath*, holy or consecrated Land.
 NEIMH-DHIOMAILEACH, frugal, sparing.
 NEIMHEACH, glittering, shining.
 NEIMH-EAGLACH, bold, confident.
 NEIMHEDH, filth or dirt.
 NEIMHÍDHEACHT, the same.
 NEIMHÉILNIDHE, uncorrupted, unviolated.
 NEIMHI, ants eggs.
 NEIMHIM, to corrupt or spoil.
 NEIMH-IONMHUIN, morose, forward.
 NEIMH-MHEAS, contempt.
 NEIMH-MHEATA, confident.

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NEIMH-MHISGEACH, sober.
 NEIMHNEACH, fore, aking; also passionate.
 NEIMHNÍ, a thing of nought, or invalid. *do chur ar neimhní*, to annihilate.
 NEIMHNÍGHIM, to annul, or annihilate.
 NEIMHSHEADH, contempt.
 NEIMH-SHEASMHACH, inconstant.
 NEIMH-SHEASMHACHD, inconstancy.
 NEIMH-THEITH, cold, cool.
 Note. the above negative prefix *neimh* hath been changed from its original form *neamh*, by our modern Grammarians, in order to make it agree in compounds with words, whose first or second letter may be *e* or *i* according to the abusive rule of *coel le coel*, &c.
 NEITH, a fight, battle, or engagement.
 NEITHE, the plural of *nídh*, things.
 NEITHEAMHAIL, real.
 NEAMHAIN, madness.
 NEMHAN, a vulture, or Royston crow.
 NEÓ, and.
 NEÓCH, good.
 NEÓID, bad, naught.
 NEÓIL, pl. of *neúl*, quod vid.
 NÉUL, a cloud. genit. *néil*, & plur. *neóil*, or *néulta*. *néulta dubha na hoídhche*, the dark clouds of the night.
 NÉUL, Light. a glimpse of light, *do chonarc neul na tine*, I saw a glimpse of the light of the fire. *neul gréine*, a little sun shine. *níl neul radhairc aige*, he does not see a wink.
 NÉUL, a fit. *neul tinnis*, a fit

of sickness. *néul bhuile*, a fit of madness. *táimhnéul*, a trance. pl. *néulta*.

NÉUL, a star: *néultaibh nimhe*, the stars of Heaven.

NÉULADOIR, an Astrologer.

NÉULFURTADH, slumbering.

NGEDAL, a reed: also the name of the double letter *ng*, otherwise called *niatal*.

N I

Ní, not. one of the Irish negatives, & the most common of all, like the Latin *non*; it is never used in compounds. *ni feidir*, it can not be. *ni hé*, 'tis not he. Gothicé *ni* & *nih*, Lat. *ne* or *ni*. Gr. *ne*. or *né*. Gothicé, *niu*, neque.

Ní, or *nídh*, a thing. *gach nídh snámhus*, everything that creepeth. pl. *neithe, neithe talmhaidhe*. earthly things.

NIA, a sister's son.

NIADH, a champion, *niadh*, or *niath naisc*, Miles torquatus.

NIADHAS & *niadhchus*, valour, bravery.

NIAL, a Soldier or champion.

NIAL, a Letter.

NIAMHAIM, to shine, to be bright.

NIAMHDHA, pleasant, bright. *niamhamhuil*, idem.

NIAMHDHACHT, brightness.

NÍD, for *gníd*, they make.

NÍD, manslaughter.

NÍDHE, time.

NÍGH, or *ni*, a Daughter. also a niece. ex. *maire nígh Tomás*, Mary the Daughter of Thomas. hence *maire nígh Bhriain*, *ni Neill*, Mary the Daughter of Brien, of

Neill, i. e. Mary O Brien, or O Neill. hence *níghin*, corrupted, into *inghin*, a daughter. the welsh have *nith*, & the Cornish *noith* for niece.

NÍGHIM, to wash. *níghfid síad a néudaighe*, they shall wash their cloaths.

NÍGHIN, soap.

NÍL, is not. *níl sé*, he is not. it's a contraction of *ní bhfuil*. vid. *filim*, or *fuilim*.

NÍLIM, to be wanting, to be absent. i. e. *ni filim*.

NIM, a drop.

NIMGHIC, strong, impregnable.

NÍM, to do, to make. *uime sin do nímse órdughadh*, wherefore I make a Decree.

NIMH, bitterness, sourness. *gan nimh gan maithimh*, without sourness or slackness. hence *nimhneach* testy, peevish.

NIMH, & *neimh*, poison. *athair*, or *nathair nimhe*, an adder, a viper; any poisonous serpent.

NIMHE, or *neimhe*, genit. of *Neamh*, Heaven. *rioghacht nimhe*, the kingdom of heaven.

NIMHNEACH, poisonous: mortal. also peevish, passionate.

NIN, an image.

NINGIR, sore, sick.

NINSCI, one who interrupts another's discourse.

NÍODHA, real.

NÍOMHDHA, bright, shining.

NÍOMHAM, to shine, to glitter.

NÍOMHAS, brightness.

NÍOMSGAOILTE, scattered or dispersed.

NÍON, or *nuin*, the ash tree; hence the name of the letter *n*.

NÍON,

N I

NION, a wave.

NION, a Letter.

NIONACH, catching ; also forked.

NIONACH, agreeable, pleasant.

NIONACH, particoloured, speckled.

NIONADH, a prey or booty.

NIONAIM, to prey.

NÍOS. *aníos*, from below, up. *do briseadh a níos toibreacha an Aigéin*, the fountains of the Deep were broken up.

NIPSAM, I would not be: *nipsam Conairchleith air chreich*, I would not be always destroying or plundering my subjects. Lat. *non ipse essem*.

NÍR, or *níor*, i. e. *ní ar*, or *ní ró*, comes before verbs of the Preterperfect tense of the indicative mood. ex. *nír bhúail*, he struck not: when it has (*bú*) after it, it has an adjective or participle coming just after them, & then comes the substantive if it be not understood. ex. *nír bu láidir mé*, I was not strong. *nír bu tógtha an teach*, the house was not built. it sometimes has a pronoun after it. *nír bà léó í*, she was not theirs. *nír*, is sometimes written *ní ró*. ex. *ní ró bhúail*, he struck not.

NÍS, is sometimes written for *nír*, in the above different manners of using it.

NÍSE, a wound. the genit. of *Neas*, quod vid.

NÍTH, or *nídh*, man-slaughter. also a battle or engagement.

NIUGH, i. e. *aniugh*, to day. rather. *an uí*, or *a n'uí*. qd. vid. sup.

NO

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NO

Nò, nor, or. *nó go* ; until. *no gur*, until that. *nò gur oil sì an leanabh*, until she had nursed the child. *nó go scriosfa sé thù*, until he destroy thee.

No, this particle was anciently used instead of *Do*. ex. *no bhuàilis me*, you struck me.

Nò, new ; Lat. *novus*. *nò airm*, new arms, *nova arma*. *nó-mhodh*, new fashion, Lat. *novus modus*.

NOBHAIÐH, time, season.

NOCH, which.

NOCHA, & *nochad*, ninety.

NOCHD, rather *nocht*, night. *a nochd*, to night. Lat. *nocte*.

NOCHDA'IGHIM, to make naked, to uncover, to strip or peel. *do nochd sé*, he peeled. *nà nochduigh bhùr ccinn*, do not uncover your heads. *amhail nochdas sean leabh-air*, as the old books discover. *do nochd sé mé*, he hath stript me. *nochduim díbh*, I explain to you.

NOCHDAIGHE, or *nochdaighthe*, naked.

NOCHTA, open, discovered.

NOÐ, an abbreviation ; a Difficulty. Lat. *nodus*.

NÒD : as *nòd leat*, observe or take notice. Lat. *nota*.

NODAIÐE, an Abbridger.

NODAIÐEACHT, the method of using abbreviations.

NÓDAIM, to understand : also to make a league, or confederacy.

NÓDH, noble, excellent.

NODHLAG, Christmas. Gall. *noél*. derived from *natalitia*.

NOERE, a seaman, a mariner.

NOIBHÌGHIS, ordure or dung.
 NOIBHÌSEACH, & *nòibhiste*, a Novice.

NÓIN, noon, or the ninth hour of the day according to the Roman calculation of the day. *tráth nóna*, noon time.

NÓIN-DORCHA, an eclipse of the sun.

NÓIN-RÉALT, the evening star.

NÓIS, & *nós*, a manner or custom. *nóis agus beachda*, carriage & behaviour. Lat. *mos*.

Nóis, noble, excellent.

NOIT, *anoit*, a church, or Congregation.

NÓITHEACH, noble.

NONN: *a nonn*, beyond, on the other side: *a nonn agus a nall*, to & fro, hither & thither.

NÓS, a fashion, manner or custom. *do nós an chéid modha*, according to the former manner. *do nós sin*, thus, even so, after that fashion. *do nós na nuile Cineadhach*, after the manner of all nations. Lat. *mos*. pl. *nósa*, & *nósaibh*.

NÓS, knowledge.

NOSA, now, at present. *a nosa*, now, at this present time.

NÓSAIGHIM, to enact, or approve.

NOTHA, discovered.

N U

NUA, strong. *do throid sé re Níadh nua*, he encountered a strong champion.

NUA, new, *nua Eàdach*, new cloths.

NUACHOLLA, astonishing.

NUACHOR or *Nódhchur*, a companion, a bride, or bridegroom. *scan agus sonuachur leat*; I wish

you prosperity & a happy companion. (wife or husband).

NUACOINSEACH, a harlot, or prostitute.

NUADH, new. this word is often set before it's substantive, & joined to it. *nuadh-ghaill*, the new English. *nùadh-fhiàghnaise*, the new Testament. *nùadh-ola*, new Oyl. this word is sometimes written, *nuadh*, but always pronounced *nódh*. Lat. *novum* & Gr. *neon*, new. wel. *neuydh*. & cor. *nowydh*.

NUAICTHEACHD, news, tydings.

NUAIDH-FEINÍDHE, a novice.

NUAIDH-MHÍLIDH, an untrained soldier.

NUAIL, a roaring, or howling. *nùail an Leòin*, the roaring of the Lion.

NUAILIM, to howl.

NUAIR: *a nuair*, when. *ó 'nuair*, seeing that.

NUALL, famous, noble.

NUALL, lamentation, mourning.

NUALL, an opinion.

NUALL *gan ghaoi*, a true saying.

NUALLADH, & *ualladh*, howling, or roaring.

NUALLFURTACH, howling, roaring.

NUALLGUBHA, idem.

NUALLSANN, noble, generous.

NUAMHANOIR, Embroidery.

NUATHAIGH, Heaven.

NUIDHÍDHFEACHD, a lone journey.

NUIGE; *go nuige*, until. *go nuige so*, hitherto; *go nuige me bhàs*, until my death.

NUMHIR, number.

NUMHIRIÚGHADH, a numbering.

NUNA, hunger.

NUNN; *a nunn is a nall*, to & again. vid. *Nonn*.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER O.

O Is the twelfth letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the fourth vowel of the denomination of Leathan or broad vowels, & is therefore used indifferently with a or u in old Irish manuscripts, & in some words by the moderns as *deór*, *déar* or *déur*, a *téar*. Lat. *lachryma*. And we find that the Greeks especially the Dorians did change their *au* into *o*, as *troma* for *trauma* a wound; *olax*, for *aulax* a furrow. the Latins anciently wrote *coda* for *cauda*; *plostrum* for *plaustrum*; *lotus* for *lautus*; &c. In the Latin we also find *a* written for *o*, as from *creo*, is formed *creavi*, & *creatum*. & *u* has been sometimes taken for *o*, as *funes* for *fontes*; *frundes* for *frondes*; *fretu* for *freto*; *Acherunte* for *Acheronte*, &c. in *Lucretius*. *Plinius* says that some states of Italy, particularly the *Umbrians* & *Thuscans* did not at all use *o*, but always wrote *u* instead of it. This letter is sometimes short & sometimes long, & therein corresponds with the Greek *omega* & *omicron*. It is the præpositive vowel of the diphthong *oir*, so called from *oir* the spindle tree, vulgo *feòrus*, Lat. *evonymus*. & we find this diphthong in the Hebrew, as Heb. *goi*. Lat. *gens*; as also among the Grecians as, *coilon*, *coine*, Lat. *Cœlum*, *cœna*.

O B

O, from. *ó chathair go cathair*, from city to city. also whence ex. *o nabarthar*, whence is said.

O, an interjection common to the Latins signifying *alas!* woe is me!

O, seeing that: *ó tàim*, seeing that I am. *ó chonnairc mé do ghnúis*, since I have seen your countenance.

O, an Ear. Gr *ous*, *auris*. hence *Odhall* deaf, from *O* or *ógh*, an Ear & *Dall*, dull. it is sometimes abusively written *adall* & often *udhall*,

O B

ex. *ní ósa re hó na Deirbhe*. i. e. *mo chlúasa re clúas na meidre*.

OBHA, & *obhuin*, a River. vid. *cluver: de Germania Antiqua* pag. 638 & 694. hence the celtic name of the Danube, viz. *Dàn-ou*, or *Dàn-obha*, signifying the bold River.

OBADH, a Denial, a refusal. *ní thiubhrainn obadh*, I should not refuse.

OBAIM, to refuse or deny. *d'ob se cath*, he refused battle, or giving battle.

Aaa ij

OBAINNE, swiftness, hastiness.

OBAIR, work, labour. Lat. *opus*, *operis*.

OBAIRÍGHIM, & *obairtughadh*, to work or labour, Lat. *operor*.

OBAIRIGHTHE, & *contraicte obraighthe*, worked up, handled with art.

OBANN, quick, soon, nimble. *go hobann*, quickly, soon, presently: also hasty or rash: *nà bì obann le do bheul*, be not rash in speech.

OBÉLA, open. *do sgoilteadh clocha*, & *do bhadar na haidhnaichthe obéla*; the rocks were rent asunder, & the monuments laid open. L. B.

OBHAN, or *uabhan*, & sometimes written *omhan* fear, dread, terror. Gr. *Phobon*, metus. ex. *ar ghràdh*, *ar obhan*, *na ar fhuath*: *nà beir*, (*bì ad Bhreitheamh neamhluath*;) *Breith nàrchóir*, a *Dhoncha*, *dhuir*: *aír chomhthaibh óir no airgiot*. literally, do not pronounce Sentence for love, for fear, nor for hatred; let your judgment be deliberate i. e. not precipitate; Donogh, pronounce not an unjust Sentence; for presents of gold or silver.

OBO! an Interjection, O Strange? proh!

O C

Oc, a Poet. *innilíbh oc*, a band of Poets.

O'CA'ID, business, an occasion.

Ocas, and; often written for *acus*, or *agus*.

Ocas, interest or an annual rent, the same as *íocus*, payment.

OCH, & *uch*, oh! woe! alas. wel. *och*, & Belg. *ach*.

OCHD, or *uchd*, a bosom, the breast. *bean hochda*, the wife of thy bosom. *làn a hochda*, her lap-

ful; *ochd làidir*, *ochd lag*, a strong breast, a weak breast.

OCHDACH, good delivery of speech: *as fearr a ochdach ná a fhoghlaim*, his delivery surpasses his learning.

OCHDMHACADH, adoption.

OCHRA, shoes.

OCHT, eight. Lat. & Gr. *octo*.

OCHTMHADH, the eighth; lat. *octavus*: *an tochtmhadh caibidíol*, the eighth chapter.

OCHTMHOHAD, eighty.

OCOTH, a shower.

OCRACH, hungry. *óir-ithion an t'ocrach a fhóghmhar súas*, for the hungry eateth up his harvest.

OCRAS, hunger. *Ocrus*, idem. *fear ocruis*, a hungry person.

OCRASA'N, a glutton.

Ocrus, hunger.

O D

O'D, from thy. *ó d' fhordhronnuibh*, from thy loins. i. e. *ó do*.

ODH, & *óidh*; Musick.

O'DH, the point of a spear; the sharp end of any thing.

ODHAR, pale, wan, written also *oghar*.

ODHARA'N, the plant cow-parsnip. lat. *sphondylium*.

ODHARACH MHULLACH, Devil's bit. lat. *succisa*.

ODHMÓS, respect, homage.

ODHMÓSACH, respectful. dutiful.

OFFRAIDEACH, a druidish priest. literally an offerer.

OFFRA'IL, an offering, or oblation.

OFFRA'LAIM, to offer. *do offráladh an iódhbirt iódhain ar a shon*, the pure oblation was offered (to God) for him.

O G

O G

O'G, young. *an t-aos óg*, the children; or youth. *óg is ársa*, young & old. *ár n-aos óg*, our little ones.

O'GACHD, youth.

OGA'IN, & *ogánach*, a youth, a young man.

O'GA'NACHD, youth. *ógántachd*; idem.

OGHBHADH, a territory in the County of Meath, which anciently belonged to the *O Heas*.

O'GH, the ear. vid. O.

O'GH, whole, entire. *go hóg*, entirely.

O'GH, a Virgin. genit: *óighe*, or *hógha*. *an tógh so-mholta*, the Virgin most renowned.

O'GH, & *óghdha*, pure, sincere.

O'GHDHACHD, Virginity.

O'GLA'CH, a servant, a youth, also a soldier.

O'GLA'CHAS, slavery, servitude, also a servile kind of verse used in Irish in imitation of the pure kind of Dáns or verses, but is not confined to their strict Rules, with regard to true correspondance or true union.

O'GLOSGAIN, a tad-pole.

O'GMHART, a heifer; a young beef.

O I

OI, *ai*, or *aoi*, a sheep.

OIBNE, i. e. *obainne*, quickness, suddenness.

OIBID, obedience, submission.

OIBRIGHIM, to work; to cause or effect; to operate.

OIBRIGHTHE, wrought.

OIBRIGHTHEÓIR, a Workman, a Labourer.

O I

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OIBRIÚGHADH, an operation.

OICHT MHÍ, October.

OIDEAN, love, tendernefs.

OIDE, a Teacher; also a foster-father. *oide faoisidin*, a Confessor, *oide altroma*, a foster father.

OIDEADH, slaughter, also Death.

OIDHCHE, the night.

OIDEACHAS, instruction.

OIDEAS, advice; also instruction.

Béol-oideas, oral tradition.

OIDHCH-MÉIRLEACH, a night Robber.

OIDHE, a Guest or traveller. *d'fosguil mise mo dhóirse don oidhe*, I opened my doors to the traveller. *ní bu frí oidhibh aichéar*, she was not uncivil to strangers. Brog: in vit S. Brig.

OIDHEACHT, entertainment, a night's lodging.

OIDHEADH, Death, got by any means. *Oidheadh Clainne Néil*, the Decease of the Children of Nial. *floingsfidh mé ainm is oidheadh gach Rígh*, I will recount the names & Deaths of each King. this word is sometimes written *oighidh*, & then seems to be of a radical Identity with *Éag*, death.

OIDHEAS, *cloch oidheas*, Free-stone.

OIDHIR, & genit: *oidhre*, snow. *leac oidhre*, Ice.

OIDHRE, an Heir, or Heiress. *oidhre ceart na críche*, the rightful Heir of the country. plur. *oidhrigh*. it is pronounced *oire*, the (d) being quiescent. in old french *hoire* plur. *hoires*. lat *hæres*, *hæredis*; where the (d) comes in as in the Irish. *oidhre*, or *eidhre mánla*, an heiress.

OIDHREACHD, an inheritance.

OIFIGE, an office.

OIFIGEACH, an Officer.

OIFRION, vulgarly *aifrion*, the mass, literally the sacrifice offered at mass. Note. it will, I am confident, be allowed a self-evident position, that no language can have words significative of any such things or modes of things, as the people who speak it, never had any sort of knowledge of, by being objects either of their senses or their understanding. whence it follows, that the languages of the heathenish nations, to which the Christian Religion was preached & communicated, could not have had words expressive of its rites, Sacraments, & Mysteries before they had learned them from the Christian preachers & missionaries. but it is to be observed, that as there was scarce any heathenish nation, which had not at all times the practice of offering sacrifices to their false deities, & adoring or worshiping them in their own manner; so the people of such nations must have had words significative both of every act of their religious worship, & of the persons & things that were employed in such acts; wherefore they must necessarily have one word to signify a *Sacrifice*, another for adoration, a particular appellative for the person destined to offer the Sacrifice, another for the thing, upon which the Sacrifice was laid & offered, such as we call an altar. thus, as the British celts, according to the account of Mr. Rowland in his *mona antiqua*. p. 65. called their Sacrificers by the appellative of *Offrydiôn* from *Offryd* a Sacrifice, & an altar by that of *Crom-leach* (a word, whose genuine

& radical meaning, neither Mr. Rowland, who vainly strives to derive it from the hebrew, nor any other welsh-man could understand, without the help of the Irish language) so the Irish celts distinguished their heathenish Priests by the appellative of *Oifrionnach* or *Oifrideach* in the singular, & *Oifrionnaicc* or *Oifrideaicc* in the plural, from *Oifrion* a Sacrifice; & an altar by that of *Crom-leac*, a word which had two significations, the one as being a stone of an inclined position, from *leac* a stone, & *crom*, bent or inclined; & the other, as being a stone, at which the people kneeled or bent themselves to adore their Deities. the Irish had another sort of altars, which they called *Carn*, literally meaning a coped heap of loose stones with a large flat stone at the top, on which the sacrifice was laid: those *carns* are still to be seen on the summits of almost all the hills & high places of Ireland. those who officiated at the *Carns*, were called *Carnaicc* in the plural, & *Carirneach* in the singular, whilst the priest who served on the plains, in the open temples consisting of a circle of tall pillars of unhewed stone with the altar called *crom-leac* at the east side of them, retained the generic name of *Oifrionnach* or *Oifrideach*, a Sacrificer. a third order of religious persons among the heathen Irish, was constituted by those they called *faidh* or *bàid*, Lat. *Vates*, a kind of prophets or soothsayers; whose profession became the object of so great horror after the establishment of the Christian religion in Ireland, that the

Irish words *do bherim do na bàid tú*, proverbially signify the same thing with *Diris devovere*, to give up a body to all the furies of hell. Strabo in his fourth book mentions three orders of people distinguished amongst the Celts, & whose persons were held in the highest veneration, the Vates, to whom he assigns the function of offering sacrifices, & explaining natural causes: the Druids who besides the study of nature, had care of all moral discipline & were professed Judges of all private & public causes, & even of martial affairs, being reputed the justest of men, *omnium opinione justissimi*; & the Bards who were their poets. the Irish Celts had those three different orders of people; but they made a just & necessary distinction between the Sacrificers & the *Bàids*; the latter being only a kind of magicians, & were not charged with the function of offering Sacrifices. now, to finish our remarks on the word *Oifrion*, we have only to observe, that the first preachers of the gospel in Ireland, finding the Irish had at all times that proper word to mean a Sacrifice, thought it reasonable to let them apply it to the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass; contenting themselves with an assurance of their believing it consisted of the body & blood of Christ offered to God the father, for both the living & the dead. and this concession of those first preachers was the more reasonable & just, as the word *Oifrion*, a Sacrifice, was much a more significative name for that Divine Liturgy of the Christian religion,

than the word *Missa*, which is taken from the words *ite, missa est*, said to the people at the end of Mass for a form of dismissing them. the Irish were also left in possession of the word *adhoradh* to mean the adoration of the true God, which was one of the primitive words of their language (vid. *màgh-adhoir*, sup.) and of the word, *bòsadh*, corrupted into *pòsadh*, to mean the Sacrament of Marriage. vid. *pòsadh* infra. thus also the words *creidiomh*, *dóchas*, & *gràdh*, i. e. faith, hope, & charity, are primitive words of the Irish language.

OIG, a champion.

O'IGBHEAN, a young woman.

OICE, a web fit for the loom.

O'IGE, youth. *ann a hòige*, in her youth: also younger.

O'IGFHEAR, a Lad, a youth.

O'IGH, a Virgin, or maid. *mar óigh fhiòr-ghlain*, as a pure Virgin.

OIGHE, fulness, entireness.

OIGHE, a file.

OIGH EANN, a pan, a chaldron.

OIGHEAR, genit. *Oighir*, snow. wel. *Eira*. *leac-Oighir*, Ice.

OIGHEARAMHAIL, Icy, or frosty.

OIGHIDH, a sojourner or guest.

OIGHIDH, Death.

OIGHIM, to behold or look upon.

OIGHRÉIR, a despotic power, also perfect obedience or subjection.

OIGHREATA, frozen.

OIGHREÓG, frost.

OIGHRIM, to freeze or snow.

O'IGTHIARNA, an Heir apparent to a Lordship.

OIL, from *oilim*, or *ailim*, to nourish or nurse. *no gur oil sí é*, until she had nursed him. *do hé*

leadh è, he was educated.

O'IL, from *òlaim* : *chum òil*, to drink.

OIL, a Rock.

OIL, infamy, ignominy, hence *oilbheim*, reproach, a dispraise.

OILBHÉIM, a reproach; also an offence; a stumbling block.

OILBHÉIMIM, to stumble, to take offence.

OILBHRÉO, a funeral fire. Lat. *rogus*.

OILCHEAS, a doubt.

OILCHEASACH, doubtful.

OILE, *ar oille*, & *aroill*, a nother.

OILEAMHNACH, requisite: also nourishing.

OILEAMHNAIM, to educate.

OILEAMHUÍN, nurture, food.

OILEA'N, an Island. *oileànaibh*, Islands.

OILEAR, & *Oilearach*, a pilgrim.

OILEARAIM, to go on pilgrimage.

OILEARCHA, a nursery.

OILEATHAIR, a foster-father.

OILIRTHE, pilgrimage. *Oilithre*, idem.

OIRLIRTHEACH, a pilgrimage. *Oilithreach*, idem.

OILLE, or *uille*, greater.

OILLMHEADH, ballances.

OILLTHÉAD, a cable.

OIN & *on*, a Loan or thing lent.

OINEACH, mercy: also liberality. *nà biodh ann do shìnfèadh oineach chuige*, Let there be none to extend mercy unto him Ps. 109. 12. also respect, deference; *tar cheann oineach na ccleireach*, thro' the deference due to the Clergy.

OINICC, liberal. *bean oinig*, a generous woman.

OINME, with. *oinme Rìgh mòir*, together with the great King.

O'INMHID, a fool, or silly person.

O'INMHIDEACH, foolish, silly.

O'INMHIDEACHT, folly.

O'INSEACH, an abandoned silly person; also a harlot.

O'IR, for, because that. gr. *gar*, & Gall: *car*.

O'IR, golden, of, or belonging to gold, vid: *ór*.

O'IR, the spindle tree: hence the Diphthong *oi* is so called.

O'IR-BHEART, good actions, precious deeds: compounded of *òr*, gold, & *beart*, a Deed.

O'IR-BHEARTACH, great, precious.

O'IRBHIDIN, honour, veneration.

O'IRBHIDINEACH, venerable. *a òigh òirbhidineach*, Virgo veneranda.

OIRC, a Lap-wing.

OIRCEADAL, an instruction: also doctrine.

OIRCEART, a hurt, a wound.

OIRCHEAS, necessary, fit, proper; ex. *gach itche as oircheas diàrradh*, *a tà a hiarradh san Phaidir*, every petition necessary to be demanded, is to be found in the Lord's prayer.

OIRCEASACHD, need, necessity.

O'IRCHEA'RD, a Gold smith.

OIRCHEASACHD, a mess.

OIRCHILL, provision, reserved for the absent.

OIRCHILL, against, in wait or expectation. *an oirchill an chatha*, against the fight. *do bheith am oirchill*, to lie in wait for me.

OIRCHILLIM, to bear, or carry.

O'IRCHÍOMHACH, Gold haired. Lat. *auri-comus*.

O'IR-CHISDE, a treasury or bank of gold. a precious Magazine.

OIRDHEARE,

OIRDHEARC, noble, illustrious
comparat. *oirdearca*, more illustrious.

O'IRDHEARCAIM, to flourish, to be famous.

OIRDHEARCAS, lustre, excellency.

OIRDHEIRC, excellent, illustrious.

OIREACHAS, preeminence, supremacy.

OIREACHDUS, an assembly.

OIREAD, as much, so much: also whilst. as, *oiread bheidis na mbeathaidh*, whilst they lived. vid. annal. Tighern. an. 144.

OIREADH, or *oirim*, to besit or become. *nir oir dho a dheanamh*, it was not fit, or convenient for him to do it.

OIREAGHA, chief, excellent.

OIREAGAIL, a waste house, or habitation.

OIREAMHAIL, meet, proper.

OIREAMH, a plow-man.

OIREAMHNACH, meet, or proper.

OIREAMUHIN, an influence. *oireamhna millse*, sweet influences. Job. 38. 31.

OIREAMHNAIM, to adapt or make fit.

OIREAR, pleasant. *oirear-ghlan*, fine & clear.

OIRFID, & *oirfideadh*, music.

OIRFIDEACH, a Musician.

O'IRGHRÉAS, an ornament, a piece of Embroidery wrought by a needle with figures or devices in Gold. from *òr* gold, & *gréas*, an ornament.

OIRIDH, it is meet, or convenient. *oiridh sé dham*, it is meet for me.

OIRIAD, a quantity, as much

as. *seachd noiread*, seven fold. *oirread is féadfuid do bhreith leó*, as much as they can carry with them.

OIRIM, to serve. *oiridh dho*, serve ye him. *go noirfid*, that they may serve.

OIRIS, or *iris*, a Chronicle.

OIRLE, a piece, or fragment.

OIRLIM, to cut off.

OIRMHID, credit, respect.

O'IRNEA'LTÁ, neat, elegant, ornamental.

O'IR-NEIMHIM, to shine like gold.

OIRNÉIS, *rectiùs àirnéis*, goods, chattels, tackling, or any thing to work with.

O'IRNÉIS, a qualm of stomach, or nauseaousness.

O'IRNIM, to ordain, to put in authority. *do òirneadh é iona Shagart iodhan*, he was ordained a pure Priest. *iar na òirneadh na Rìgh air Thùadhmhùmhain*, after being proclaimed King of Thomond. it is sometimes written *òir-dnim*. Lat. *ordino*.

O'IRIP, *òirp* or *Eòraip*, Europe.

OIRTHEAR, the East, or Eastern parts of the world. *òn oirthir*. vid. *Deas*.

OIRTHEARACH, Eastern.

OIS-BHREA'G, an Hyperbole.

O'ISBHEAS, an Epi-cycle.

O'IS-CHÉIMNIÙGHADH, Eminence, or superiority.

O'IS-CHREIDEAMH, superstition.

O'ISIONA'IR, a taberd; a habit formerly worn over a gown.

O'ISIRE, an Oyster.

O'IS-SGRÍBHINN, superscription.

O'IS-SÌNIM, to lye with the face upward.

OL, said. *ol sé*, said he, or says he, like the common expression *air sé. ol siad*, *ol sí*, say they, says she.

OLA, oyl. *duilleóg chrainn ola*, an olive leaf, Lat. *oleum*, *oleo*.

O'LA, vid. *blam. teach ola*, a tipling house. *teach an óil*, idem.

O'LACH, given to drunkenness, or drinking to excess.

O'LACHA'N, immoderate drinking. *fear ólacháin*, a sot or drunkard.

O'LAIM, to drink. *d'óladar an iomad*, they drank to excess.

OLANN, wool. *d'olainn*, of wool. *olann caórach*, sheep's wool. wel. *Gulan*.

OLART, a hone.

OLARTAR, an ungrateful smell.

OLC, bad, naught: also harm, damage: as, *olc an gníomh*, bad is the action. *go holc dóibh*, their foe. also a substantive, as *olc coitcheann*, a common detriment.

OLCAS, naughtiness, badness.

OLC-LABAIREACH, blober-lip. the last part of this compound shews, that *labair* is a lip, like the Lat. *Labrum*.

OLCHOBHAR, covetousness: also pleasure. also the name of some of the Irish Kings & Nobles.

OLCUS, badness. *ar a n'olcus*, for their badness.

OLEACH, soaking.

OLEASACH, usual, frequent.

OLL, great, grand. Gr. *ólos*, totus. *oll ár*, a vast havock, or great slaughter.

OLLA, woollen.

OLLAMH, ready, prepared.

OLLAMH, a Doctor or teacher; one well experienced in any science. the *Ard-ollamh*, was the Archi-Poeta or Poet Laureat of the King. this word in it's genitive case, forms *Ollamhan*, in the same manner that *Tallamh* forms *talmhan*. *Ollamhuin*, is the nominat. plural.

OLLAMHAIN, the learned. also instruction, gen. *ollamhna*: *lucht ollamhna*, teachers of the sciences. OLLAMHANTA, learned.

OLLAMNUGHADH, to instruct or teach; also to solemnize.

OLLARBHAR, a great army.

OLLATHACH, resentment.

OLDA's, or *oldàs*, than, more than, rather than. ex. *ní fheacaidh Fionn don Droing daona roimpe riamh Bean bu áille olldàs an bhéan sin*: i. e. *Fionn (mac-cúil)* never saw of the human species one more beautiful than that Lady.

OLDRAG, a funeral pile.

OLLEADH, an affront, or indignity.

OLLMHATHAS, great riches. ex. *oll-mhathas an t'saoghail*, the goods of the world.

OLL-MHUCACH, having great herds of swine.

OLL-TUADH, a great ax.

OMAIL, & *omaladh*, the same as *tomaladh*, to eat. *ró omail Críost mil & iásg iár neiseirghe*, Christ eat fish & honey after his Resurrection. L. B.

OMAR, a trough; also a cupboard.

OMH, lonesome, unfrequented.
ex. *nàr ab omh do mhùr*, may not
your house be a Desert. also raw.

OMHAN for *obhan*, dread, ter-
rour.

OMHNEAR, an Embryo.

OMNA, an Oak tree. *Omna nà*
dùargaibh an Sluagh, trees which
a multitude could not clear away.

OMNA, a lance, or spear.

O'MRA, amber.

OMRANN, a division, or share.

ON

ON, & *oin*, advantage, gain.

ON, a stain.

ON, sloath, laziness.

ONA, slow, sluggish, inactive,
lazy.

ONG, clean, clear.

ONG, sorrow, grief. a sigh or
groan.

ONG, healing, curing.

ONG, a fire, a hearth.

ONGADH, or *ungadh*, anointing
or unction.

ONGADH, or *ongaim*, to anoint.
Lat. *ungo*.

ONGBHRÓN, trespass.

ONGTHA, anointed.

ONNAR, there is.

ONN, a stone.

ONN, a horse.

ONN, furze or gorze: hence the
name of the letter O.

ONNCHON, a standard or En-
sign.

ONÒIR, honour, respect. Lat.
honor.

ONÒRACH, honourable. Comp.
onòraigh, more honourable.

ONÓRAIM, to honour, also to
reverence. *d'onóruigh sé Dià*, he

worshiped God.

ONÓRUIGHTHE, honoured, re-
verenced.

OR

O'R, gold. wel: *oyr*. Lat. *aurum*.
this Irish word has an analogy with
the Hebrew *or* lucere, splendere,
quia lucet & splendet aurum. vid.
Henric. Opit. Lex.

O'R, or *óir*, for, because.

O'R, a voice, or sound.

O'R, a border, or coast. *ò òr*
go hór, from coast to coast. Lat.
ora.

ORACUIL, an oracle.

ORAGA'N, the herb organy, Lat.
auriganum. it is vulgarly pronoun-
ced *aragàn*.

ORA'ID, an oration: also a
prayer.

O'RAIM, to pray. *óruidh do*
mhuireadhach O Dubhthaig Seanóir
Eirionn, orate pro Muiredaco O
Dubhthaigh Seniore Hiberniæ.

ORAM, or *orm*, i. e. *air me*, of
or on me. *cúimhnig orm*, remem-
ber me.

ORBHAIRE, mercy, goodness:
tré orbhaire an Tiarna, through
the Lord's mercy.

O'RBHANN, a gold coin.

ORBIT, humble, mild.

O'R-BHUIDHEACH, the yellow
pure. called *or*, or *Topaz*, in the
arms of an Earl, or Lord; or
sol in that of a King or Prince.

ORC, & *orcadh*, & *orcain*, to
kill or destroy, to put to death.
Hispanicè *ahorcar*, to hang. *a dù-*
bhairt gurb éccóir Críost do orcain,
he said it was unjust to put Christ
to death. L. B.

ORC, a hen-egg.

ORC, a Salmon.

ORC, or *arc*, a young pig. *badh lùgha i a ccionn mìosa oldàs orc cránach*. in one month's time she was less than a young pig. L. B.

ORC, a Prince's son.

O'RCHOILÉIR, a golden collar.

ORCHRADH, grief, sorrow.

O'RD, an order. *órd beannaighthe*, holy order.

ORDA, a piece or fragment.

O'RDÁ'IGHIM, to order. also to wish or desire. *d'órdugh dhóibh searmóin do dheanamh don phobal*, he ordered them to preach to the people; also to appoint or ordain. *mar órdóchuid na Breitheamhuin*, as the Arbiters shall determine; it is written also *órdúighim*. Lat. *ordinare*, jubeo.

ORDAN, love, generosity.

O'RDHA, golden; of gold.

O'RDÍN, a mallet.

O'RDILACH, an Inch.

O'RDÓG, a thumb, also the great toe. hence *órdlach* or *órlach*, signifies an inch, or the breadth of the thumb. *órdóg* is only the diminutive: of *órd*.

O'RDÚGHADH, an Order or decree: also arrangement. *órdughadh an Dána*, the arrangement or disposition of the Poem.

O'RDÚIGHIM, to order or ordain, to set in order.

O'RDUGHTHE, ordered.

ORGA'IN, an organ.

ORGAIN, slaughter.

O'RGHRUAGACH, yellow haired.

O'RLASTA, & *òrlastamhail*, shining like gold.

ORM, & *ormsa*, upon me. i. e. *ar me*.

ORMAIDEAN, the morning, the break of day.

O'RMHIANACH, gold oar: a gold mine.

ORN, slaughter, massacre.

O'RNA, barley.

ORNAIGHE, a prayer.

O'RNAIGHIM, to adorn.

ORRA, or *orrtha*, on them; sometimes *forrtha*.

ORT, as *ort*, he slew or killed. also to ravage or plunder.

ORT, on thee, i. e. *ar tú*.

ORTA, begone.

O'RTHA, or *orrtha*, a collect, or short prayer. also a charm, but in this last sense it is always said *arrtha*.

ORUIBH, on you.

ORUMSA, on me; towards me.

O' S

O's, above, over upon, *ós cionn na Cathrach*, above or over the city.

O's, is sometimes used in compound words, as, *óis-creideamh*, superstition.

Os, a Deer.

O's, is often prefixed to adjectives, by which means they become adverbs. ex. *ós ard*, loudly or publicly, *ós íseal*, softly or privately.

OSADH, or *fosadh*, a desisting, a cessation, or giving over. *osadh cómhraic*, an armistice or suspension of arms.

OSAIM, to desist from, to cease.

O'SAR, the younger. vid. *sófar*, or *sóisear*.

O'SCA'CH, Eminent, Superior to others.

OSCAR, the motion of the hands in swimming.

OSCAR, a leap or bound.

O S

OSCAR, a guest, or traveller.
 OSCAR, a combatant, a champion. also the name of one of the Irish champions, named also *Usgur*.
 OSCAR, a ruinous fall.
 OSCARDHA, renowned, famous.
 OSCARLANN, an Hospital.
 OSCARTHA, loud, clamorous.
 OSCHOMASGTHE, a meteor.
 O'S-CHÉIMNÍGHIM, to exceed or excel.
 O'S-CHÉIMNÍUGHADH, Preeminence or superiority.
 OSCUILTE, open, manifest. *le Litr oscuilte iona làimh*, with an open letter in his hand.
 OSCUL, the arm-pit.
 OSDA, or *ósta* a house, Hisp. *ostal*.
 O'SDA, *tigh ósda*, an Inn.
 O'SDOIR, an host, a Land-lord.
m'osdóir, my host.
 OSGARACH, frail, brittle.
 OSGLAIM or *fosglaim*, to open.
d'osguil sé an doras, he opened the door.
 O'S-GRA'IBH, a superscription. from *os*, above, or upon, & *gràibh*, Græcè *graphè*, writing. Lat. *scriptio*.
 O'S-MHARTHACH, surviving.
 OSNADH, a sigh, a groan. *as trime mo bhuilleadh ná m'osnadh*, my stroak is heavier than my groaning.
 OSNADHACH, groaning, sighing.

O S

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OSNAÍDHE, or *osnaigheal*, a groaning.
 OSNAÍGHIM, to sigh, to groan.
 OSSAR, a back burden.
 OSSARAIDHE, a porter or carrier.
 OSSARÓIR, idem.
 O'STOIR, an Hostler.
 OSÚIDHE, or *Offruidhe*, Offery in Leinster, the ancient Principality of the Fitz Patricks, Irish *macgiolla-phàdruig*, & of several other families, Chiefly the O Carols descended from *Tadhg* son of *Oliololum* King of Munster & Leinster: the O *Doncha's* of Goran, the O *Dubhshlaine's*, or O Delanys, & the O *Brenans*.

O T

OTAR, labour, toil. hence *duine otair*, a rustic, a labourer.
 OTHAR, sick, weak, wounded.
ód chualadar na hothair sin, deirgeadar go hobann, when the wounded heard that, they immediately arose. K. *de Brien Borove*.
 OTHAR, wages.
 OTHRACH, vid. *Otrach*.
 OTHRAS, a Disease or disorder.
 OTHRASACH, sick, diseased.
 OTHRASCHA, an Hospital for sick & wounded.
 OTRACH, dung, but particularly horse dung. as *Bualtrach* or *Bualthach*, is peculiar to that of Cows or Oxen.



REMARKS ON THE LETTER P.

P Is the 13th letter of the Irish Alphabet, & ranked among the hard consonants, called in Irish *consoineadha crúadha*. it bears an aspirate, & then pronounces exactly like the Greek phi, & is numbered among the rough consonants, called *consoineadha garbha*. This letter is called in Irish *Peith-bhog*. our Grammarians do not inform us from what tree it borrows this appellative, & O Flaherty is equally silent concerning it. But it seems quite obvious, that it can mean nothing else than *Beith-bhog* or B soft, that is to say, P is only a soft or mollifying way of expressing B; & the reason of it is, because originally they were the same letter, & P was not used in the Irish language before our Knowledge of the Latin since the time of S. Patrick. in our old parchments we find these two letters taken indifferently one for another, as *Prútach*, a Boor or Rustic, for *Brútach*, Lat. *Brutum*. *Péist* or *Piaist*, any beast for *béist*, Lat. *bestia*; *dòip* to them for *dòibh*; *siph*, you, for *sibh*, &c. in like manner B is very often set before any word beginning with P, in which case P is not pronounced, although it seems to be the primary Letter, as *a bpian* their pain, Lat. *pæna*, *a bpriacail* their danger, Lat. *periculum*; *a bpeacadh*, their sin; pronounced *a bian*, *a briacal*, *a beacadh*, &c. by which we may plainly see, how just the remark of Mr. Lhuyd in his *comparat Etymol.* tit. 1. p. 21. col. 1. is, "there are, says he, scarce any words in the Irish, besides what are borrowed from the Latin or some other language, that begin with P, insomuch that in an ancient Alphabetical vocabulary I have by me, that Letter is omitted." Besides we find in the old Norwegian Alphabet, which is the ancient Runic Alphabet, that there is no difference between the figure of the characters B & P. *vid. Olaus worm. lit. Run.* p. 54. the Greeks did write them indifferently one for another, as *Gr. batein* for *patein*, Lat. *ambulare*; *bicron* for *picron*, Lat. *acerbum*. hence it is, that in verbs which terminate in *bo*, they change it into *pso* in the future tense, as *Gr. leibo*, to leave, fut. *leipso*, & not *leibso*. And the Latins have followed their example, as *scribo* to write, perf. *scripsi* & sup. *scriptum*, & not *scribfi*, & *scribtum*. And it is by reason of this identity between B & P, that the Latins say *pasco*, to feed, from *Gr. bosco*; *papæ* from *Gr. babai*; *buxus* from *Gr. puxos*; *pedo* from *Gr. bdeo*, *puteus* from *Gr. buthos*, &c. And the Greeks, to observe it by the bye, have in like manner taken their *purgos*, a tower or castle, from the Phenicians, their first instructors in letters, in whose language it is *Borg*, which is plainly of the same root with our Irish

word Brog or Brug, a strong or fortified place, also a Lord's court or Castle; whence the French Bourg, the German Burgh, & English Borough, do in a larger sense signify a town, just as Castellum properly a fortress, is often used by Caesar in his Commentaries to signify a town or Village, & in the same manner that the Gothic word Gards properly a house or Castle, doth sometimes mean a town, for Afgard & Asburg, are the same. but to indicate the close mutual affinity of B & P, Quintilian assures us, that in pronouncing the word obtinuit, our Ears rather perceive optinuit: in old inscriptions apfens is written for absens, pleps for plebs, poplicus for publicus, &c. And hence we familiarly say suppono for subpono, oppono for obpono. the Dutch pronounce ponum vinum, for bonum vinum. By what has been observed we plainly see, that B & P were originally the same Letter, & that Peith-bhog, can be nothing else than Beith-bhog or B mollified. Mr. Lhuyd remarks in the above cited place, that a considerable number of those words, whose initial Letter is P in the British, begin in the Irish with C. ex. paraid, wherefore Ir. c'réad, wel. Pryv a worm, Ir. Cruimh, wel. Prenn a tree Ir. Crann. wel. pen a head. Ir. Cean. And we find the like affinity in many words between the Greek & Latin, & the Irish language, as Ir. Cailg & Cálga Easter, Gr. & Lat. Pascha & Chaldaice Pascha, which is derived from the Hebrew Pasach or Phase, Lat. transitus, the Passover. & Ir. cos, the leg. Gr. pous & Lat. pes, Ir. clumh a feather, Lat. pluma, Gr. ptilon & ptiluma, wel. pluv, &c. The same observation has been made by Vossius, with respect to the interrogatives & relatives of the Ionic Dialect. Iones, says he, in interrogativis mutant p in C, ita cós dicunt pro pós, hocos pro hopos, pro poios, coios, pro pote, cote; ce pro pe. Mr. Baxter (in glossario antiquæ Britanniae p. 90) remarks that the oldest Brigantes, whom he esteems the first Inhabitants of Britain, never used in their language the sound of the Letter P, which was afterwards introduced by the Belgic Britains. If the old Brigantes were really of the first Inhabitants of Britain, it would follow, that they were a part of the Guidelian or Gaulish colony, which went over to Ireland, & whom Mr. Lhuyd evidently proves to have been the first Inhabitants of all that part of great Britain which now comprehends England and Wales. It hath been observed before, that the lingua prisca, or the primitive latin tongue was chiefly formed upon the Celtic, & the truth of this observation is abundantly confirmed throughout the whole course of this Dictionary. This being premised as a fact, it follows that the following Celtic words, still preserved in the Irish, viz. clumh, cuille (corruptly cuille,) corcur, or cūrcur, cland, coib, obuir, secht, were respectively the originals upon which the Latin words pluma, pulsus, purpura, planta, copix (copiarum) opus, operis, septem, have been formed, as mere derivatives from their respective Celtic Archetypes above written: what indeed plainly appears from their consisting of a greater number of syllables. & hence I presume it may rationally be

conjectured, that the primitive Latin words in the *lingua prisca*, formed upon the above celtic originals, were *cluma*, *cultus*, *curcura*, *clanta*, *cobia*, *arum*, *obus*, *oberis*, *sectem*. & this conjecture is the more rational, as the primitive number of Letters brought first into Greece by Cadmus, & afterwards to the Aborigines of Italy by Evander the Arcadian consisted but of sixteen, as we are assured by Tacitus, *Anal.* II. & by Plinius l. 7. c. 56. which could not be, without excluding the Letter P, as well as the H, which latter makes but an aspirate in several languages.

P A

PA'BHAIL, a pavement. *ar an bpàbhail*, upon the pavement.

PA'GA'NACH, a Heathen.

PA'GA'NACHD, heathenism.

PA'IDEÒG, a kind of torch made of tallow inclosed in a long piece of linen cloth, used by the poor people.

PAIDIR, the Lord's prayer. from the first word of it in Latin *Pater*. it thence signifies any oration or prayer. plur. *Paidreacha*.

PAIDIRÍN, a set of beads, a Rosary.

PAILEIRIS, the Palsy.

PAILLIÙN, a tent.

PAILM, the palm-tree. *cràobha pailme*, palm branches.

PAINÉAL, a pannel.

PAINIDH, strong.

PAINTÉARAIM, to ensnare or trepan.

PAINTÉR, a snare or gin.

PAINTÉURADH, to ensnare.

PA'IRC, a park or field.

PAIRITHIS, the palsy. *pairithis mharbh*, the dead palsy.

PA'IRT, union, confederacy.

PA'IRTEACH, a partner, or partaker. also free hearted, loving.

PAITÉOG, butter.

P A

PAITRISG, a partridge.

PA'IS, suffering or passion. *pàis ar Slànaighthéora*, the passion of our Lord. Lat. *passio*.

PA'ISDE or *pàiste*, a young boy, or girl, like the Gr. accusat. case of *pais*, *puer*, which in the Doric Dialect forms *pàisda*.

PA'ISDÌN, dim. of *pàisde*, a very young child.

PALA'S, a Palace or regal seat. Lat. *Palatium*.

PALMAIRE, a Rudder.

PA'PA, the Pope. Lat. *Papa* & Gr. *Pappa*, Pater.

PA'R, parchment.

PA'RDÙN, pardon.

PARALIS or *paraillis*, the palsy. Gr. *paralysis*. Lat. *paralysis*. wel *parlas*, & arm. *paralizi*.

PA'RALÚS, a parlour, or lower-room for the use of entertaining visitors.

PARRA'ISTE, a Parish.

PARRATHAS, Paradis. *a méodhan Parrathais*, in the midst of Paradise.

PA'RTACH, partaking.

PA'RTA'IDHE, a partner or partaker.

PATA, a vessel.

PATA,

P A

PATA, a hare.

PATA'N, a leveret.

PATANTACH, thickness.

PATRÚN, a patron.

P E

PEÁC, *péuc*, or *piac*, any long sharp pointed thing, the sprouting germ of any vegetable, genit: *péic* & *péice*, also a long tail. hence the *peacock* derives its name.

PEÁCACH, sharp pointed; also beautiful.

PEACACH, sinful. also a sinner. plur. *peacaidh*. *guidh orruinn na peacaidh*, pray for us sinners. Lat. *peccator* & *peccatrix*.

PEACADH, sin. wel. *pechod* ar. *pechet*. Latin. *peccatum*. *peacadh an T'sinsir*, original sin, or that of our First father.

PEACA'IGHIM, to sin. *do pheacu-igheamair uile*, whe have all sinned. Lat. *pecco*.

PEACTHACH, a sinner. Lat. *peccator*.

PEALL, a horse.

PEALL, a couch or pallet.

PEALL, & *pealltóg*, a veil or covering, a pall.

PEANN, a writing pen. Lat. *penna*, a feather.

PEANSÉAL, a pencil.

PEANSÉIR, a Fencer.

PEANSÚIR, a pair of pinchers.

PEARLA, a pearl or precious stone. often used to express a great beauty.

PEARSA, or *pearsan*, a person. plur. *pearsanna*. *tri pearsanna na Tríonóide*, the three persons of the Trinity.

PEARSA, a verb.

PEAS, & *peasán*, a purse.

P E

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PEAS-GHADUIGHE, a pick pocket.

PEAS-LADRON, idem.

PEATRUIC, a halter.

PÉIC, a great tail. gen. *péice*. vid. *péac*.

PÉICIOLLACH, that hath a long tail.

PEILLIC, a hut or booth made up of earth & branches of trees, the whole cover'd at the top with skins of beasts, anciently used in Ireland. in latin it may be called *Domuncula pellicea*. hence *péillice*, is the name of different places in the County of Corke.

PEILIOCA'N, a pelican.

PÉINN, from *pián*, punishment. Lat. *pæna*.

PÉIN-DLIGHE, a penal law.

PEINNEAR, a pen-case, or Ink-horn.

PEINREACHD, idem.

PEIRCIOL, a nook or corner.

PEIRE, a pear-tree, also a pear.

PEIRE, a pair, or couple.

PEIREADH, rage or fury.

PEIRIACUIL, or *priacuil*, urgent occasion, or necessity. also danger, peril. Lat. *peticulum*.

PÉIRSE, a row or rank. *peirsíghe*, idem. also a perch.

PEIRSILLE, parsley.

PEISCHEARBHAIRE, a cut-purse.

PEISGHEARRTHOIR, a cut-purse.

PÉIST, a worm, a monster or beast. Lat. *bestia*. dimin. *péistín*. vid. *béistín*.

PEIT, a Musician.

PEITEARLAICTHE, versed in ancient History, especially in sacred writings. *OSruithibh bheatarlaiçthe*, from ancient Hagiographers.

PEITEADH, Musick.

PEITEARLACH, the old Law or testament (Lat. *vetus*, *veteris* & Ccc

Lex, *Legis*) annsin do còmh-flà-nùigheadh gach faistine idir pheitearlach agus nùaigh-fhiàghnaise dàr tarangach do Chrìosd. then all the prophecies, that regarded Christ in the old or new law, were fulfilled. *Beitearlach*, idem. L. B.

PEREABHIC, a periwig.

PESTEIL, a pestle.

PETHBHOG, the Letter P. Flah. Ogyg. p. 236. ex Codice Lecano. vid. the Remarks on this Letter.

PEURLA & *péarla*, a pearl.

PHARISÍNEACH, a Pharisee.

PHARA, from. *fairighim*, to watch.

P I

PIAGHAM, to hang up.

PIAN, pain, genit. *péinne*. pl. *piana*, pangs. *piana*, idem. Gr. *poine* & Lat. *pana*.

PIANADH, affliction.

PIANAIM, to afflict, punish or torment ex. do *phianadar é*, they tormented him. *phiantar iad*, let them be tormented.

PIASGACH, rough, rugged.

PIAST, a worm, a beast.

PÌB, a pipe. diminut. *pìbàn*, a small pipe.

PÌB, or *pìp*, & *pióbàn*, or *piópán*, a pipe; also the wind pipe wel. *pib*. & cor: *PÌBÀ'N*.

PIC, & *pich*, pitch. *pic talmhàighe*, slime. Lat: *pix*, *picis*. wel: *pyg*.

PÌGHE, a pye. *pìghe febla*, a pastie.

PÌGHIN, a penny. *pìghnin*, id.

PILÉIR, a pillar.

PILLIM, rectius *filleadhaim*, to turn, to roll. *pillim àaidh*, to turn away, or drive back.

P I

PILLÍN, a pannel or pack saddle.

PILLIÚIR, a pillow.

PÌLSÉIR, the fish called pilchard.

PÌN CHRANN, a pine tree. *géaga pínchrainn*, pine branches.

PINCÌN, a Gilliflower.

PINN, is sometimes written for *binn*, the inflexion of *beann*, signifying the peak, point, top or summit of any thing, but is mostly applied to a hill or mountain.

PINTEA'LAIM, to paint.

PINTEA'LTA, painted.

PÌOBADÓIR, a pipe maker.

PÌÓBAIRE, a piper. *Pìobaire màla*, a Bag-piper.

PÌÓBAIREACHD, piping. *àg deànamh pìobaireachd*, piping.

PÌÓBAM, to pipe.

PÌÓBÀ'N, a small pipe.

PÌOBAR, pepper. Lat. *piper*.

PÌOBHAR, a sieve; also a honeycomb.

PÌOCÓID, a mattock or pick-ax.

PÌOLA'ID, & *piolàit*, a Prince's palace.

PÌOLAÍD, Pilate, the Roman Governour, who passed Sentence of Death on our Saviour.

PÌOLÓID, & *piolóir*, a pillory.

PÌON, & *pionn*, a pin or peg.

PÌONÓS, punishment.

PÌONÒSTA, punished.

PÌÓP-UISGE, a conduit-pipe.

PÌORAÍD, a Pyrate.

PÌORÓIDE, a parrot.

PÌORRA, a pear.

PÌOSA, a piece; also a cup.

PÌOSARNACH, whispering.

PÌOSÓGA, pro *piseoga*, witchcraft.

PÌP, & *piopán*, the windpipe. vid. *pìb*.

PÌS, pease. *pis chapal*, & *pis fhiadhain*, vetches.

PL

PISEA'NACH, Lentils; any kind of pulse.

PISÉOG, witchcraft, divination. *luchd Piseóga*, forcerers or wizards.

PISEÓGACH, belonging to witchcraft. also a forcerer.

PIT, a dike or pit.

PL

PLA', a green plat, a meadow.

PLA'CANTACHD, coarseness.

PLA'GAIM, to plague.

PLA'IG, a plague or pestilence, a contagion. genit. *plàgha. bliàgh-hain na plàgha*, the year of the pestilence. Lat. *plaga*.

PLA'INÉUD, a planet.

PLA'ITÌN, the skull. *plàitìn an chinn*, the crown of the head.

PLA'ITÌN, a little plate.

PLA'NA, a plane for smoothing wood. *re na phlànuibh*, with his planes. hence it means metaphorically a fine plausible colour given to an action or story. *do chur sé plàna air*, he gave it a plausible colour.

PLANNDÀ, a plant.

PLANNDÀ'IGHIM, to plant.

PLAOSG, a husk or shell. *Plaoisgin*, is it's diminutive. Cor: *Plysg*, arm: *Plyusken*, hence it signifies the skull. *plàosg an chinn*, the shell of the head, or the skull. *plàosgna nobh*, egg-shells.

PLAOSGADH, a sound or noise.

PLAOSGAM, to sound, or make a noise. to burst.

PLA'STRAIGHIM, to plaister.

PLASTRA'IL, plaistering.

PLA'TA, a plate.

PLÉASG, & *pléasgadh*, a noise.

PLÉASGAIM, to crack or break,

PL

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to burst. also to strike or beat.

PLOB, & *Plodàn*, standing water.

PLUC, a cheek. gen. *pluice* & *pluic*, pl. *pluca*.

PLUCAM, to puff up the cheeks.

PLUCAIRE, that has great cheeks.

PLUCAIREACHT, impertinence.

PLUIC, a cheek. diminut. *pluicín*.

PLUMBA, a plummet. Lat. *plumbum*, lead.

PLÙR, or *pulùr*, powder, flower, meal, Lat. *pulver* or *pulvis*. *plùr na bh'fear*, the flower or the choice of men.

PLÚRACH, full of meal.

PLUTADH, a breaking or tearing down.

PO

POBAL, a people, a tribe, a Congregation. Lat. *populus*. *Pobal Dé*, *populus Dei*. pl. *poibleacha*, or *puibleacha*.

Note. This word *Pobal*, or more properly *pobul*, is prefixed to the names of several particular territories of Ireland, & means not only the land but the people that inhabit it. thus.

POBUL I CHEALLACHA'IN, is the name of a territory in the County of Cork, extending from Mallow westward, on both sides of the River Black-water, the ancient Estate of the Princely family of the *O Callaghan's*. the Chief of this family was transplanted by *Oliver Cromwel* into the County of Clare, where he gave him a landed property, which was very inconsiderable in comparison of the large & noble Estate he had deprived him of. the present Chief of the
Cecij

family, who is *Donogh O Callaghan*, Esq. still enjoys the County of Clare-Estate. a branch of this noble family followed the fate of King James the second; of which branch Baron *Louis Denis O Callaghan*, Grand Veneur to his serene Highness the Reigning Prince Margrave of Baden-Baden, is now the direct representative. his daughter, *Mademoiselle O Callaghan*, a young Lady of great natural endowments, is Lady of honour to her serene Highness the Reigning Margravine. the Princely family of the *O Callaghans* is descended from *Morogh* the first son of *Donogh*, who was the only son of *Ceallachan-Caisil* King of Cashel & Munster from the year 939. to 954. according to the annals of Inisfallen. This descent of the *O Callaghans* from the elder son of *Ceallachan-Caisil*, is warranted by a very authentic & well known manuscript called *Duanaire Phiaruis Feriteur*, formerly in the possession of Mr. Pierse Ferriter of the County of Kerry; in the genealogical part of which manuscript is to be seen the following note in the Irish language. *Ceallachan-Caisil, mac Buadhchain, eun mhac leis, i. e. Doncha. dá mhac le Doncha, i. e. 1º. murcha, a quo O Ceallachain, agus 2º. Saorbhreachach, a quo Clann-Chárthaigh, Riogra Deasmhumhan.* In English. *Callaghan* King of Cashel son of *Buachan* had but one son, by name *Donogh*. *Donogh* had two sons; the first was *Morogh*, whose posterity were called *O Callaghan* from the name of his grand father *Ceallachan-Caisil*; & the second, *Saorbhreachach*, i. e. *Justinus*, from whom

descended the *mac Carty's* Kings of Desmond. I find in *mac-Fearguil's* Topographical & Genealogical account of Munster, that *O Callaghan* was the proprietary Lord of the districts called *Ciaruighe-Chuirche & Cinéal-Cláir-bheairaidh*, between Cork & Kinsale, about the end of the twelfth & beginning of the thirteenth centuries.

POBUL I BHRIAIN, in English *poble-Brien*, now a Barony in the County of Limerick, the ancient Estate of a great & distinguished branch of the *O Briens* of the *Thomond* family, descended from *Conchubhar* or *Conor O'Brien*, second son of *Mahon-Menevy O'Brien* & King of *Thomond* or north-Munster from the year 1406 to 1415. according to the Genealogical accounts of the *mac-Brodines*, & the *OMulconnery's*, the former of whom were Genealogists of the *O Briens* & of all the *Dalcaissian* race. *Brien-Duff*, the eldest son of this *Conor O'Brien*, having not sufficient maturity of age to succeed his father in the Kingdom of *Thomond*, according to the *Thanistic Law*, was obliged to leave the succession to his cousin german *Teig O'Brien* son of *Brian Cath an aonaig*, an elder Brother of *Conor O'Brien*, & ancestor of the Earls of *Thomond*. *Brien-Duff*, in consequence of this revolution, settled in the above district of *Pobul I Bhrien*, so called from him & his posterity, & whose principal town & seat was *Cari-góguinol*. the present direct Chief of this family is *Daniel O'Brien*, who lives at *Glyn* in the County of *Limerick*. a Daughter of *Mahon*

O Brien, grand-son to the above *Brien-Duff O Brien*, was married to John Fitz Thomas Earl of Desmond, who died in the year 1536. vid. the *Leabhar-Irse* of the said *O Mulconnerys*, treating of the Earls of Desmond: her name was *Mór* or *Mora O Brien*. her husband, being the fourth son of Thomas Earl of Desmond, beheaded at Drogheda an. 1476, they both lived in the Barony of Kineatalloon in the County of Cork, which was their only appanage, until John succeeded his three elder brothers in the Earldom. this Lady, as soon as her husband became Earl of Desmond, obtained from him a grant of a considerable Landed property in fee in the above Baronys for her cousin german Turlogh O Brien, who with his father Morogh O Brien removed from Pobul Brien to Kineatalloon, to live on that property, soon after the beginning of the sixteenth century. the present Earl of Lismore is the direct descendant of the above Morogh & Turlogh O Brien, & Chief representative of this branch of the O Briens of *Carigóguiniol*.

POBUL AN STACAIG, is the name of a considerable territory near the River *Féil* in the County of Kerry, which was the ancient Estate of the *Stacks*, a family of good antiquity & distinction in that country. their tradition imports, that they came from Wales & were settled in that district before the arrival of the English & Welsh adventurers, who came over as auxiliaries to the King of *Leinster* in the year 1172. this would seem to make it probable, that the *Stacks*

were a particular family of those warlike Danes, who having conquered England towards the end of the tenth century under their King *Suene*, were, for the far greater part massacred, & partly dispersed by King *Ethelred* in the year 1002; by which sudden revolution, those who providentially escaped, were obliged to take refuge in Wales & Ireland, in which latter country those of their nation were very numerous & powerful since the eighth century, until the ever victorious Monarch *Brien Boroe*, gave the finishing Stroke to their sway in Ireland, at the bloody battle of Clontarf near Dublin in the year 1014. yet several particular families of the Danish blood remained in Ireland after this great event, & subsist there in good note to this day: such as the Copingers, the Goulds, the Cotters, the Dromgoules, the Trants, the Skiddy's, the Terrys, & some others, who would fain pass themselves for *Strongbowians*, not considering that the *Danes* are more respectable in point of antiquity. but if my conjecture concerning the origin of the *Stacks*, be contrary to the tradition of the family, I would not have it esteemed of any sort of weight. the Chiefs of this family, who were always stiled *an Stacach*, i. e. *the Stack*, made Intermarriages with several families of ancient distinction & nobility in different Parts of Munster. *Richard Stack* of Cambray Esq. Knight of the Military Order of *St. Louis*, & Colonel in the French service, well known & distinguished for all sorts of noble sentiments, is now the here-

ditary Chief of this ancient family.

POBUL I EALUIGHTE, is the ancient name of a large Parish in the Barony of Musgry & County of Cork, otherwise called the Parish of *Donagh-mór*, the ancient Estate of the O Healy's, vid. *Domnach-mór*, sup.

Poc & *pocán*, a he-goat. *poc-ruadh*, a Roe-buck. this word was first written *boc*: & all the words of mere genuine Irish that now begin with the letter p, formerly began with b.

Póg, a kiss. genit: *Póige*. plur. *Póga*.

PÓGAIM, to kiss.

POIBLEOG, a poplar tree.

POIBLIÓCH, the common people.

POIBLÍGHE, public: go *poiblí-ghe*, publicly.

PÓIRSE, a porch. plur. *póirsíge*.

PÓIRSIÚN, a portion.

PÓISGHEALLAIM, to betroth

POISIM, to lug or hawl.

PÓIT, excessive drinking.

PÓITEARACHD, hard drinking.

Lat. *potare*, to drink hard.

POITCHRIADH & *poitchriota*, Potter's clay.

POITÍN, a small pot.

POLA, a pole.

POLAIRE, a searcher of holes & corners.

POLL, a hole or pit: *poll-frón*, a nostril. *do theilgeadar a bpoll é*, they threw him into a pit. Gr. *Ptoleos*.

POLLAIRE, a hole. *pollairígh na frón*, the nostrils.

PONC, a point or article. *ponc creidimh*, a dogm of faith.

PÓNEIRE, beans & *pónaire*, idem.

PONT, austere, cruel.

POPA, a master.

PÓRC, a pig. Lat. *porcus*.

PORCA'N, a small pig.

PORRAISDE, a Parish. Lat *parochia*.

PORRAISDEACH, a Parishioner.

PORT, a tune, or jig. ex *port rance*, a dancing jig.

PORT, a fort, or garrison. hence *Port-Láirge*, the town of waterford. hence also, *baille-poirt*, a great seat or noted town.

PORT, properly is the area or plot of ground, on which any building is drawn out: *Ceallphort*, a Cathedral Church. hence it means also a garrison; also a Palace or royal seat.

PORT, a port or haven. a bank.

PORT, a house; ex. *port-biátha*, the house feeding, or stall-feeding of any beast.

PORTA'N, the fish called crab: *portán-glas*: green crab. *portán-capuill*, spider crab.

PORT-TRIA'ITHE, a stall fed hog. from *port*, a house & *triath*, a hog. it is commonly pronounced *Port-tráithe*.

PÓSADH, corrupted from *Bósadh*, or *bosúdh*, the only word in the Irish language to signify marriage or wedlock.

Note. the Romans gave the appellation of *matrimonium* to the conjugal state; because by the solemn conjunction or contract of man & woman, the woman was put in the way of becoming a mother, *mater*, & raising a family. this was plainly giving a name to an act, that is derived from the effect of the same act, which seems an unnatural way of forming a language. the Spaniards have no other word to signify the conjugal contract, but *casamiento*,

which literally means *housing*, or taking a separate house, to raise a family; because the young couple before their marriage were supposed to live with their respective parents, & had no houses of their own property: so that to mean that a woman is married, they say *esta casada*, she is housed, & of a married man, they say, *esta casado*, he is housed, from *casa*, a house. this is likewise borrowing the name of an *act* from one of its consequences. but the Irish word *bósadh*, signifying the conjugal contract, is borrowed in a more natural manner from a material ceremony, which accompanied the marriage of the ancient Irish, as well as that of the Germans, as we are informed by *Tacitus de morib German.* cap. 18. this ceremony consisted in the actual exhibition of the Dowry, or marriage-portion, at the time of the conjugal contract: and as this Dowry, among the Germans as well as the old Irish, consisted of nothing else but cattle, & more especially Cows, *boves & frænatum equum*, as Tacitus says of German marriage-portions; it is from thence that the ancient Irish called the conjugal contract by the appellative of *Bósadh* or *Bósúdh*, which literally means *to be endowed or portioned with cows*, from the Irish word *Bó*, a cow. it is to be noted, that the daughters among the old Irish never shared with the sons in the patrimonial estate in Lands, which were equally divided between the male offspring, as amongst the old Germans; * wherefore such daughters as were portioned at their marriage

had generally no other fortune but cattle, & the Irish language has no other word to signify a woman's marriage-portion but *spré*, or *sbré*, which literally means *cattle*. the men of quality amongst the old Irish never required a marriage-portion with their wives, but rather settled such a dowry upon them, as was a sufficient maintainance for life in case of widowhood. & this was equally the custom of the German nobles, & particularly of the *Franks*.

PÓSDA, married, joyned in wedlock,

POSTA, a post. *ar na Posdaíghibh*, upon the posts.

POTA, a pot.

POTADÓIR, a potter.

PÓTAIM, to drink hard, or to excess: Lat: *poto*, *potare*.

PÓTAIRE, a pot-companion. *pótaire fíona*, a wine-biber.

PÓTAIREACHD, potting or tippling.

POTFOLACH, a pot-lid.

POTH, or *anpoth*, a Batchelor.

P R

PRAB; quick. *go prab*, immediately.

PRA'IDHIN, earnest business.

PRA'IDHINEACH, earnest: *go p'raidhineach*, earnestly.

PRA'IS, brás. gen. of *pràs*.

PRAISEACH, broth, pottage. wel. *Bresych*, Lat: *Brassica*.

PRANN, a wave.

PREAB, a bounce. *do baineadh preab as*, he was roused up.

PREABADH, a stamping or kicking; also palpitation, panting.

PREABAIM, to kick, spurn &c. to stamp. *buidil le laimh agus preab le chois*, smite with thine hand &

* Teutonicis pñcis patrios succellit in agros mascula stirps omnis, ne potens ulla foret.

stamp with thy foot. Ezech. 6. 11.

PREABAIRE, a hearty brave man.

PREABAIREACHT, acting bravely or gallantly.

PREABA'N, a Leather clout, a patch, or piece of cloth &c.

PREABA'N, a court.

PREABÓG, a wenching jade.

PRÉACH, hold! stand! stay! an interjection!

PRÉACHA'N, a crow; any bird of the crow or kite kind: as *préachàn na ccearc*, a Ringtail, *Préachàn ceirteach*, a kite. *préachàn cnàimhigheach*, a Raven. *Préachàn ingneach*, a vulture. *Préachàn ceannan*, an osprey. written also *priàchan*. it is metaphorically said of any noisy nonsensical person.

PREACHOINE, a cryer. Lat: *præco*.

PRÉALA'ID, a Prelate of the church, a Bishop.

PRIA'CAIL, danger. *a b'priacail mhor*, in great danger. *priacail bháis*, the danger of death. Lat. *periculum*.

PRICEADH, a pricking.

PRÍMH, & *príomh*, chief, great, prime. Lat: *primus*. in compound words it is nearly of the same meaning with the gr. *archi*. as, *príomh-athair*, a Patriarch. *príomh-cheanas*, a Primacy or first sway.

PRÍOMHA'DH, a Pimate.

PRÍMHEARCAIL, the main beam.

PRÍMH-GHLÉAS, a beginning or foundation.

PRIMIDIL, a firstling. *Primidil do thortha abuidh*, the first of thy ripe fruits.

PRÍMHLIOS, a principal fortress, or Chief Royal seat.

PRIOBHA'ID, secrecy. *a b'príobhaid*, in private.

PRIOBHA'IDEACH, private.

PRIOCA, a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with.

PRIOCAIM, to prick or sting.

PRÍOMHDHA, wisdom.

PRÍOMH-DHRA'OI, an arch-druid.

PRÍOMH-FHAIDH, an ancient Prophet.

PRÍOMHLAOCH, a prime Soldier.

PRÍOMH-LONGPORT, a Royal seat.

PRÍOMH-SHÉOL, the main sail.

PRÍOMH-THÙS, a foundation; the first beginning.

PHÍOMH-UA'CHDARA'N, the first superior of a house or society.

PRÍOMH-UA'CHDARA'NACH, a chief Ruler.

PRÍOMH-UA'CHDARA'NACHT, chief sway or superiority.

PRIONNSA, a Prince.

PRIONTOIR, a Printer.

PRÍOIR, a Prior.

PRÍOSÚN, a prison.

PRÍOSÚNACHD, imprisonment.

PRÍOTCHADH, a preaching.

PRÍOTCHAIM, to preach or exhort. Lat. *prædico*.

PRÍOTCEACH, & *Pritceatòir*, a preacher.

PROANTAIN, provender.

PROBHAL, a Consul.

PRÒCADÓIR, a Proctor.

PRÒGHAIN, rather *pràghain*. care, anxiety.

PROISDEAL, a bottle.

PROIMPEALLA'N, a drone, a beetle.

PROINN, rather *praind*, a dinner, a meals meat. also voraciousness. *nìr goibh proinn Lughaidh*, non mi-nuit edacitatem Lugadii. *bar ca-thamh mo phroinne*, after taking my meal: lat. *prandium*.

PROINNIUGHADH, to dine, to make a meal.

PROINN-LIOS,

P R

PROINN-LIOS, a refectory or dining room.

PROINN-TEACH, idem. vid. chron. scot.

PROISTREAT, prostrate. *rò bhadar na draoithe & anaighthe fo làr ag proistreat, & ag sléachtain do mhac dé.* the druids lay flat on their faces prostrate & bowing themselves down to the son of God L. B.

PROMHADH, a proof.

PROSDA, strong, able.

PRUCHLAIS, a den: *do líon sé a nimha le creich, agus a Phruchlais le fuadach*, he hath filled his holes with prey, & his dens with Ravin. N. 2. 12.

P U

PUBLÍGH, publick.

PUCA'N, a pouch.

PÚDAR, powder.

PÚDARACH, powdered.

PÚDHAR, hurt, harm, *ró leic saighit indiaigh an tairbh, agus ní dheárna púdhar ris an tarbh*, he flung a dart after the bull, which did not hurt him. old parchm.

PÚDHARACHA, supputation.

PUIBLÍGHE: *go puiblíghe*, publickly.

PUIBLÍGHIM, to publish, or proclaim.

PUIBLIOCA'NACH, a publican.

PUIC, the plur. of *poc*, buck-goats.

PÚICÍN, a veil or cover over the eyes. also imposing on a man by fraud or artifice. *púicínighe dubha*, idem.

PUILPÍD, a pulpit.

P U

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PUINGCNAE, Gold-foil: a thin leaf, or plate of gold or silver. a spangle.

PUIRLEÓGACH, crested, tufted.

PUIRTÍN, a small fort, or turret.

PUISGIM, to beat or whip.

PUISÍN, the diminut: of *pus*. a lip.

PUITRIC, a bottle. diminut. *Pu-itrícín*. Lat. *uter*.

PULLÒG, the fish called Polluck.

PUNC, a point, an article. *aón phunc*, one whit, one jot, one tittle.

PUNAN, a sheaf of corn or a bundle of hay or straw. *ag ceangal punnan*, binding sheaves. gen. *punainne*. *punan féir*, a bundle of hay.

PUPAL, or *pobal*, the people.

PUPAL, & genit: *puiple*, or *puible*, a pavilion or General's tent. *go pupal an Rígh*, to the King's pavilion. *do riocht mac Lùghaidh isin pupail*, Luig's son arrived at the tent. Lat. *papilio*.

PÙR, neat, pure. Lat. *purus*. also the extract or quintessence of a thing.

PURGADÒIR, & *purgadóireacht*, purgatory.

PUTTRALL, a lock of hair. *ad chonarc tríar go bputtrallaibh dubha*, I beheld three black haired persons.

PUS, a lip. *as pusuibh meabhla-cha*, out of feigned lips. *le na bpusuibh*, with their lips.

PUS, a cat.

PUTA'N, a hare.

PUTÒG, a pudding. gen. *putóige*.

RA'IDHMÉISEACH, fabulous; gasconing.

RA'IDHTEACHAS, a saying or report. *ráidhteachas na sean*, the saying of the ancient.

RA'IDTEACHAS, a contest, or a trial of skill for mastery. also a decision. *fággham chum a ráidhteachas é*, let us leave it to his decision.

RA'IDHTIONGA, a comma in writing.

RA'IDHREACH, a prayer or request.

RAIDÍS, a Radish root.

RAIFTINE, a laughing or laughter.

RAIGH, Elliptically corrupted from *Braig* or rather *braich*, an arm. vid. *braich* or *brach*, & *chomhrac*.

RAIGHBHEIRT & *Raigh-éideadh*, a sleeve; wrist band; also a bracelet.

RAIGHE, a Ray.

RAIGHTHEÓIR, a Boor, a country-man.

RAIGHMHEIS, a cubit long.

RAILGE, the genit. of *Reilig*, a Church yard. *claidhe a timpchioll na Railge*, a wall round the Church-yard.

RAIMHDEAS & *Raimhre*, fatness, a being fat.

RA'INIDH, to reach. *ní ràinic sé gus an tríurso*, he attained not to these three.

RAINMILLIM, to abrogate, to abolish.

RAINN, or *rinn*, the point of a sword or spear.

RAINNESIDHE, ranges, ranks.

RAINNÍN, a versicle, or short verse.

RAINSGRIOSAIM, to abolish.

RAITEAN, pleasure.

RAITH, he went.

RAITH, or *do raith*, an account of, for the sake of.

RAITH, or *rath*, the same as *raithneach* fern, or brake.

RAITH, entreaty, intercession.

RAITHNE, or *do raithne*, it shined. ex. *do raithne an ghrian*, the sun shined.

RAITHNEACH, fern.

RALAIM, to happen, also to commit; to make. *go ralsat ar mór ar fhionghallaibh*, that the Danes made great havock on the Norwegians. vid. chron. scot. *do rala tiormach mór*. a great heat happened.

RA'MHA, an oar. Gr. *Rumos* & Lat: *remus*, & *ramus*, a branch of a tree, such as an oar is.

RAMHAD, a way, or road

RA'MHADÓIR, *ramháidhe*, & *ramhaire*, a rower. wel *rhuypur* & cor: *reyadar*.

RA'MHAILLEADH, a raving in a sickness.

RA'MHAIM, to row, or ply with oars.

RAMHAR, fat, gross, thick.

RAMH-DHRAÍGHEAN, Buck-thorn.

RAN, or *rann*, a piece, crumb, or morsel.

RAN, & *rann*, the truth, veracity.

RAN, plain, manifest.

RAN, nimble, active.

RAN, noble, generous.

RANAIGHE, a Romancer, or story teller.

RANAIM, to make manifest.

RANC, a rank, or order.

RANCA, a step. *ranca dréimire*,

the steps of a ladder.

RANDONAIGHIM, to abrogate, to abolish.

RANG, & *rangan*, the bank of a river.

RANG, & *rangan*, a wrinkle.

RANGACH, wrinkled.

RANN, a metre or verse: also an Epigram.

RANN, a part, piece, or division ex: *Ranna an Dómhain*, the parts of the world.

RANNADH, to begin or commence.

RANNAIM, to divide, to separate, to share.

RANNTUARCHORTHACH, fertile, fruitful.

RANPHA'IRTEACH, or *Ranphàir-teamhail*, partaking of.

RAOD, or *red*, a thing.

RAOIMEADH, depredation or plunder. *cath rabimeadh*; a complete victory. *riama*, idem,

RAON, a way, a road, a haunt. *do ghabhadar anraon dìreach*, they took the straight way. *raonna sliabh as inbhfeur dho*, the range of the mountains is his pasture.

RAONA, breaking or tearing.

RAONAM, to turn or change.

RAP, any creature, that digs or roots up the earth for its food, as hogs, Badgers &c.

RAS, a shrub.

RASACH, full of branches, overgrown with shrubs.

RA'SAIDHE, a Rambler, one that will not remain long in a place, said mostly of lewd women.

RASA'IDHID, a blotch, aboil.

RASA'N, an under wood or brush wood; a place full of shrubs.

RASCHRANN, a shrub-tree.

RASCRADH, to part.

RASMHAIDE, a shrub.

RASMHAOL, a sea-calf.

RASTACH, a churl.

RAT, motion.

RATH, prosperity, encrease.

RATH, a surety.

RATH, fern.

RATH, wages.

RA'TH, a fortress, a garrison: also a Village; also an artificial mount or barrow. *Riogh-rath*, a Prince's seat. *Rath* is the name of Charleville in the County of Corke.

RA'TH CUIRC, Cashel, so called from *Corc*, son of *Lùig* King of Munster.

RA'THA, a quarter of a year, or three months. N. B. this word carries all the appearance of being corrupted & changed from its true radical formation, in the same manner that the word *Bliadhain*, a year, hath been corrupted from *Bel-ainn*, i. e. the circle of *Bel* or *Belus*, or of the sun; Lat. *Annus*, vid. remarks on the Letter A. I am therefore inclined to think that this word *Ràtha* is only a corrupt writing of the Ibero-celtic word *Archa* or *Arc*, an arch, lat. *arcus*; because in the space of three calendar months the sun runs over an arch which makes the fourth part of the entire solar circle. we find an affinity between the Irish appellatives of all other parts of time, & the Latin or the Greek, or some other ancient language. thus *dia* or *dé* the Irish for *day*, has a very near affinity with the Latin *dies*; & *la* or *lo*, plur. *laiona*, another Irish word signifying the *day* has a plain affinity with *lion* in the Greek compound *Geneth-lion*, natalis dies, as hath been observed at the

word *la*, sup. to which I shall add here, that the same word *la* or *lo* bears also an analogy with the Latin *lux*, which originally might have been *lox*, possibly changed into *lux* by the Umbrians, who were mixed with the Aborigines, & seldom or never used the Letter *O*, but substituted *U* in the place of it. vid. rem. on the Letter *O*. thus also *seacht-mhain* the only Irish word for a week has a striking affinity with the Latin *septimana*, or *septem mane*; & the word *ainn* in the compound *bel-ainn*, signifying the circle of *Belus*, is the Celtic root or archetype, on which the Latin word *annus* hath been formed. it follows then, that by the rule of Analogy the word *Ratha* should, in its proper writing, find an affinity in the Latin or Greek; which I don't see how it could, without regarding it as a corruption of the Irish word *archa*, an arch, Lat. *arcus*.

RATHA, running, racing. *glú-aiseam chum ratha*, let's betake us to flight. Chaldaice. *Racha*, cucurrit?

RATHACH, a hough. *rathacha mairt*, the houghs of a beef.

RATHADAR, they ran.

RATHAM, to make prosperous or happy. *rathaidh dham*, prosper thou me.

RATHAMHNAS, or *Rathamhnachas*, happiness.

RATHMHUR, prosperous, happy.

R E

RÉ, the Moon. *Ré nùadh*, the new Moon.

RE, with. *re rùn croídh*, with purpose of heart. i. e. with secret

R E

pleasure. *réraidhtear*, who is called.

RE, at, also to, by, also of. *re mo shàlaibh*, at my heels. *laimh re*, *re taoibh*, *re cois*, at hand, by the side, close by; *re cois*, together. *mar a deirid drong re seanchas*, as some of the antiquaries say. *Le*, is now commonly used for this *Re*, or *Ria*.

RÉ, time. *le'm ré*, i. e. *le-mo ré*, in my time. *féar cóimhré*, or *cóimhréthach*, a cotemporary.

RE, or *ad ré*, he arose.

REABAM, to tear. *ag réabadh*, tearing. *do réabadar*, they tore.

REABH, a wile or craft: a trick.

REABHACH, subtil, or crafty.

REABHLANGADH, a skipping or leaping. *do reabhlangadar*, they leaped.

REABHRADH, a skipping, playing or sporting.

REAC (*leam*) sell thou unto me. *is eifion do reac*, 'twas he that sold. *reacfùighear é*, he shall be sold. this word is rather *Reic*.

REACADÓIR, a seller.

REACAM, to sell.

REACHD, a Law, or statute, an Ordinance. Lat. *Reclum*.

REACHDAIRE, a Judge, a Law-giver.

REACHDAIRE, a dairyman.

REACHDAIRM, a court of judicature.

REACHDHAINGNEADH, a Decree.

REACHDMHA'THAIR, a Mother in Law.

REACHD-SHA'OIRSEACH, licensed, authorized.

REACHFAD, I will go. *ní reachfad ar m'aghaidh*, I will not proceed further.

REACT, a man.

REACT, or *riacht*, he came.

R E

REACT, a just Law. Lat. *Rectum*.
 REACT, power, authority.
 REACTAIRE, a Law-giver, a King, a Judge.
 REACTAM, & *riachtam*, to arrive.
 REACTSGOTH, a son in Law.
 READA'N, a pipe, a reed.
 RÉADCHÓRD, the reins of a bridle.
 RÉADHG, rage, fury.
 RÉADHG, a mad bull, or ox.
 RÉADHLABHRACHD, eloquence.
 RÉADHSGAOÍLEADH, a flux or Lax.
 REAG, night.
 REAG-DHALL, purblind.
 RÉAGHLÓRACH, resounding.
 RÉAICHTGHE, Justice.
 REAITH, a Ram.
 REAITHÍN, a diminut. of *Reith*.
 RÉALL, & *Réalt*, a star.
 RÉALTA'N, an Astrolabe.
 RÉALTANGRAIS, idem.
 RÉALTBHUÍDHEAN, a constellation.
 RÉALTCHUÍRT, the Star-Chamber.
 RÉALTCOSGAIRE, an Astronomer.
 RÉALTÓG, a small star; an Asterisk.
 RÉALTOÍR, an Astrologer or Sooth-sayer.
 RÉAMAIN, a beginning.
 RÉAMAIRE, a traveller, or wayfaring man.
 RÉAMHAIN, foretelling or prognostication.
 RÉAMHAIN, pleasure, delight.
 REAMHAR, thick, fat, gross.
éadach reamhar, thick or coarse cloath. *bó reamhar*, a fat cow.

R E

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RÉAMH-CHROICEANN, the foreskin or præpuce.
 REA'MH-LÓN, a Viaticum, or provision for a journey.
 RÉAMH-LÓNAIM, to make a provision for a journey.
 RÉAMHOFEADH, a Rheumatism.
 REAMHRAIGHIM, to fatten, to make fat, &c. *do reamhraigh sé*, he became fat.
 REAMHRUGHADH, grossness, fatness: a a growing fat.
 REANGA, the Reins of the back.
 REANNA, stars.
 REANNAIRE, an Astrologer.
 REANNA'N, a star.
 RÉAR, provision. *réar gaghan*, a small provision.
 RÉARACT, a rising, or rearing up.
 REARAIDH, a Senior or Elder.
 REAREIDHIM, to go, to proceed. *reardadar*, they went.
 RÉASAN, to plead or alledge.
 RÉASCACH, prating, talkative.
 RÉASONTA, reasonable.
 REASORT, preservation.
 REASTRAIM, to bring back, or restore.
 RÉASÚN, reason.
 RÉAT, with thee, i. e. *ré-tú*.
 REATAS, Enmity, hatred.
 REATHA, running, racing. *uisge reatha*, running water.
 REATHAIM, to run. *do reathadar*, they ran, &c.
 REATAIRE, or *Reatoire*, a Clergyman, a Clerk.
 REC, a thing done in haste.
 RECEARNAIM, to recreate or divert; to please or delight.
 RECNE, sudden.
 RED, to thy, with thy. *red dhearbhráthair*, with thy Brother.

REDHEALBHAIM, to reform.

RÉDHÉ, the Fauns, or the Gods of the woods.

REDHIÓL, to be sold.

REDHRÉIM & *redhréimreachd*, a climate.

RÉGH, a cross or gallows. *do béarar é do chum a Réghe*, he was brought to the Gallows.

REIBH, with you. i. e. *re ibh*.

REICHDHEADACH, licensed, authorized.

REICIM, to sell, to vend: *reic agus ceannach*, buying and selling. also to sum up, to reckon or number. also to tell, relate, divulge. *nà reic bréag ré breitheamh ceart.* & , *fear ná reiceadh Rùna cáich*, i. e. tell no lie to a just Judge... & , a man who would not divulge the secrets of others.

RÉIDH, i. e. *Ràe*, a plain, a level piece of ground. *ar ghairt Laithie ainbhèghe coércha for meòdhon Reidhe*, custodiebat Die pluviae oves in media planitie. *Brogán. sna machairibh réidhe*, in the plain fields.

RÉIDH, *Réigh*, ready, prepared. *do rinne sé a charbad réidh*, he prepared his chariot. *do rinneadar na tiodhlaiçthe réidh*, they made ready the presents. *a tàim réidh chum bàs d'faghail ar son mo Thìarna*, I am ready to suffer Death for the sake of my Lord.

RÉIDH, a Rope, or Wythe.

RÉIDHEACHD, ready service, officiousness.

RÉIDHEADH, assent, agreement.

RÉIDHIGHE, an agreement. Mat. 20. 2.

RÉIDHIM, to prepare or provide; to make ready. also to bargain, or agree.

RÉIDHTEACH, & *réighteach*, a plain or level.

RÉIDHTEACH, union, harmony, propitiation; also a covenant.

RÉIGH, vid. *Réidh*, plain, open.

RÉIGHDIM, to Judge. *do réighdis féin*, they judged themselves.

REIGHLEA'N, a plain for amusement or diversion. *Reighleán an Ríngce*, the dancing ring.

REIG-LIOS, a church, or shrine. hence the word *Reilig*, a churchyard, may be deduced.

RÉIL, a star.

RÉIL, clear, or manifest.

RÉIL, lawful, rightful. *Rígh réil*, a Rightful King. *go réil*, truly, verily.

REILEAG, a church, a churchyard. Lat. *Religio*.

REILIG na Ríog, a famous burying place near. *crùachan*, in Connaught, where the Kings of Connaught were usually interred before the establishment of the Christian Religion in Ireland.

RÉILTÍN, an Asterisk.

RÉIM, power & authority, or great sway derived from military actions. as. *caith-réim*, sway or victory in fight; is like the Gr. word *Rhema*, i. e. great feats or military exploits. this Irish word *Réim*, also signifies a series. as, *Réim Ríogra*, the series of Regal succession.

RÉIM, a way.

RÉIM, a calling out.

RÉIM, a troop or band.

RÉIMEAMHAIL, bearing great sway or authority.

RÉIMH-BHRÍATHAR, an adverb.

RÉIMH-CHINIM, to assign or appoint. *do réimh-chin sé*, he predestined.

RÉIMHEACH,

RE

RÉIMHEACH, proud, arrogant.
 RÉIMHEAMHAIL, of or belonging to the high ways.
 RÉIMHEAS, time. pl. *réimhse*. *réimheas Rígh*, a Reign.
 RÉIMH-GHEALLAIM, to preengage, to promise: *noch do réimh-gheall sé*, which he promised.
 RÉIMNÍGHIM, to go, to walk.
 REIMSE, a club, or staff.
 RÉIR, will, desire, or pleasure. *d'om réir*, at my discretion, *réir an Rígh*, the bidding or pleasure of the King, his commands.
 RÉIR; *do réir a acfuinne*, according to his ability.
 RÉIR; *a réir*, last night. here the initial R is pronounced double.
 REISE, a span, i. e. about nine Inches long.
 REISGHIOBHAR, a Harlot, or Prostitute.
 REISIÙ, sooner than, before that. *diùltfaidh tù me fò thrè anocht*, *reisiù goireas an coileach*, before the cock shall crow, thou wilt deny me three times this night. L. B.
 REISIDHE, a Rehearser, or Romancer.
 REISIOT, congealed. *go reisiot aimhne*, so that Rivers were congealed. vid. Chron. Scot. an. 699.
 REISMÉIRDREACH, a Harlot.
 RÉITEACH, harmony, reconciliation. *ag réitheach*, reconciling. vid. *Reidhteach*.
 RÉITECH, a plain.
 REITHE, a Ram. genit. *Reithigh*. *Reithe raobtha*, a battering Ram.
 REITHEADH, ramed. *a nuàir do reitheadh na caoire*, when the sheep conceived.
 REITRICEÓIR, a Rhetorician.
 REM, with my, to my. *re'm*

RE

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ghlór, with my voice.
 REMHAIN, pleasure.
 REMHFHÉACHAIM, to foresee.
 REÓ, frost. Ar. *Reó*, wel. & cor. *Rheu*.
 REÒLEACH, Ice.
 REÒLEACAIM, to freeze, to congeal, &c.
 REÓMHAM, before me. *cuirim reòmham*, I propose, or design.
 REON, a Span; the space from the top of the thumb to that of the middle finger.
 RÉR, with our, i. e. *re ár. do chùalamair rér cclùasaihh*, we heard with our Ears.
 RÉR, unto him that, i. e. *re é ar: ex. rér reac sé iád*, i. e. *re é ar reac sé iád*, to whom he sold them.
 RÉR-CHEARC, a heath-poult, or grouse.
 RE-SEALADACH, by turns, alternate.
 RÉUBAM, to tear.
 RÉULADH, a declaration.
 RÉULT, a star. *Reultan*, stars. *luchd feithmhe na Réultan*, star-gazers.
 RÉUMA, phlegm, or any fluid humour flowing from the mouth or nose; is like the Gr. word *Rheuma*, in letters, sound, & meaning.
 RÉUMAMHAIL, phlegmatick.
 RÉUMH-AITHNÍGHIM, to foreknow. *noch do réumh-aithin sé*, whom he foreknew.
 RÉUMH-CHROICEANN, the præpuce. *feòil bhùr Réumh-chroicinn*, caro præputii.
 RÉUMHRA'IDHIM, to foretel; also to publish, or proclaim.
 RÉUSÚNTA, reasonable.
 Eee

Rí, or *Rígh*, a King or Sovereign Prince.

RIA, running, speed; also chastisement, correction.

RIA, the same as *re. quod. vid.*

RIA, before, in comparison of.

RIA, or *do ria*, he will come.

RIABHACH, whitish, grayish, sky-coloured, *eich riabhacha agus dhonna*, grizzled & bay horses.

RIABHAG, a lark.

RIACH, he came.

RIACHDANACH, needy, necessitous; also necessary, needful.

RIACHDANAS, want distress, necessity. *tré riachdanus*, for poverty, or want.

RIADH, a running, or racing.

RIADH, correction; also taming or subduing.

RIADHLAN, a bridewel, or house of correction.

RIAGH, a cross, a gallows.

RIAGHADH, hanging. *do riaghadh an taoiseach*, the chieftain was hanged.

RIAGHAIM, to hang, or crucify, to gibbet.

RIAGHAL, a rule, also government. Lat. *regula*.

RIAGHALTÓIR, a Ruler, or Director.

RIAGHALÚGHADH, a ruling or directing.

IRAGHAIRE, a hang-man or rogue.

RIAGHALTA, devout, regular religious.

RIAGHALUÍGHIM, to rule.

RIAGHLAIGHTHE, ruled, directed.

RIAGHLAIGHTHEÓIR, a Ruler or Governour.

RIAMA, *cath-riama*, a complete victory.

RIAMH, & *a ríamh*, at any time, ever, always. *a tathadh ríamh a naghaidh*, ye are always opposing him.

RIAMH, before. *an là ríamh*, the day before.

RIAMHACH, vid. *riabhach*.

RIAN, the Road or way, a path. also a footstep. *rian na Sínsear*, the footsteps of the ancients.

RIAN, a Span.

RIAN, the sea.

RIA'N-CRUITHIN-TÚAITH, the country of the Picts.

RIANUIGHE, a wanderer, a traveller.

RIARADH, a pleasing or satisfying; a distributing.

RIARAIDHE or *fear riarà*, an Econome or Dispenser of eating or drinking: also any regulator of affairs.

RIARAM, to please or satisfy. *iarfuid a chlann na boichd do riar*, his Children shall seek to please the poor. to satiate the appetite.

RIARTHA, content; also served.

RIASG, a moor, fen or marsh. *cómhgar coille is riasga*, the advantage of a wood & bog.

RIBE, *Ribeòg* & *Ribín*, a whisker, a single hair, a mustache. *ribe gruaige*, a single hair.

RICHEAD, a Kingdom.

RICHIS, a flame.

RIDIRE, a Knight, Lat. Eques. *Ridearail-bheartach*, an armour-bearer, an Esquire or attendant. this word was introduced into the Irish, upon the coming of the first English Adventurers into Ireland, but our language had in it the origi-

nal of this Anglo-Saxon word, which is *Ruire*, quod vid.

RIG, i. e. *fairgseoir*, a spy.

RIGH, or *Rí*, a King. plur. *Ríghthe*. wel: *Rhi*. cor: *Ruy*. Arm: *Rue*. Gall.: *Roi*. & Lat. *Rex*.

RIGH, the arm from the elbow to the wrist. *mo Righ*, my Arm. *idir a ríghibh*, between his arms.

RIGH-CHISTE, the Royal fiscus, or treasury.

RÍGHE, a Kingdom.

RÍGHE, reproof.

RIGH-FHÉINNIDH, a General, a Generalissimo.

RÍGIM *a leas*, is a particular form of expression in the Irish language, very often used to signify a person's consent or approbation of a thing.

RÍGHIM, to reach, or stretch, also to consent. *mà chí tú gaduighe*, *an ríghsidh tú leis*, if thou seest a thief, wilt thou consent with him.

RÍGHIN, drowsy, sluggish; also stiff or tenacious. flow, delatory, lingring.

RÍGHINEACHUS, Delay.

RÍGH-MHIONN, a Diadem.

RÍGHNEACHT, a gift, a favour, or present.

RÍGHNEAS, or *Ríghnios*, delay. *ríghneas labhartha*, an Impediment of speech.

RÍGHNÍGHIM, to make stiff, also to delay. *do ríghnig sé a mhuinéul*, he stiffened his neck.

RÍGHTHEACHD, an Envoy, or Ambassador.

RÍGHTHÍGHIM, to be wanting.

RÍMH, or *ríomh*, number. wel: *Rhiv*.

RÍMHIADH, pride.

RÍMHIM, to reckon, to number.

RÍNCEADH, dancing, or a dance.

RÍNCEÓIR, a dancer.

RÍNCIM, to dance. *do rínceadar au slúagh*, the army danced round.

RINCNE, or *ringne* a lance or spear.

RÍN-FHEITHIOMH, & *rín-mhachnamh* contemplation.

RINGEADH, hanging.

RÍN-GHÉIBHIONNA & *rín-gheimhliocha*, chains.

RÍNGTHE, torn, parted.

RÍNMHEAS, the scanning of a verse.

RÍNN, the point of a spear, or sword &c. the picked or sharp end of any thing. also a peninsula or neck of Land jeting into the sea, a Promontory or foreland. in the Welsh *Rhin* is a nose, hence *Penrhin* is a Promontory. Gr: *Rhin*, a nose.

RINN *mhúintir* - *Bhàire* a foreland & territory of Carbury in the County of Corke, which anciently belonged to the *O Baires*, an ancient tribe of the Lugadian Race. it would take up more than a whole sheet to mention all the neck-lands of Ireland, whose names begin with this word *Rinn*.

RÌNN, music, melody.

RÌNN, a foot. plur: *rinne*, feet.

RÌNN, the stars.

RINNE, unto us, with us. *do labhair sé rinne*, he spoke to us.

RINNE, the perfect tense of the verb. *Deanaim*, which hath no preterperfect tense of its own, but borrows it hence. *do rinne sé maith*, he hath done good &c.

RINNE, the understanding.

RÌNNEACH, sharp-pointed. *sai-ghhead rìnneach*, a sharp arrow.

Eee ij

ditary Chief of this ancient family.

POBUL IEALUIGHTHE, is the ancient name of a large Parish in the Barony of Musgry & County of Cork, otherwise called the Parish of *Donagh-mór*, the ancient Estate of the O Healy's, vid. *Domnach-mór*, sup.

Poc & *pocán*, a he-goat. *poc-ruadh*, a Roe-buck. this word was first written *boc*: & all the words of mere genuine Irish that now begin with the letter p, formerly began with b.

Póg, a kiss. genit: *Póige*. plur. *Póga*.

PÓGAIM, to kiss.

POIBLEÓG, a poplar tree.

POIBLIÓCH, the common people.

POIBLÍGHE, public: go *poiblí-ghe*, publicly.

PÓIRSE, a porch. plur. *póirsíge*.

PÓIRSIÚN, a portion.

PÓISGHEALLAIM, to betroth

POISIM, to lug or hawl.

PÓIT, excessive drinking.

PÓITEARACHD, hard drinking.

Lat. *potare*, to drink hard.

POITCHRIADH & *poitchriota*, Potter's clay.

POITÍN, a small pot.

POLA, a pole.

POLAIRE, a searcher of holes & corners.

POLL, a hole or pit: *poll-frón*, a nostril. *do theilgeadar a bpoll é*, they threw him into a pit. Gr. *Ploleos*.

POLLAIRE, a hole. *pollairígh na frón*, the nostrils.

PONC, a point or article. *pone creidimh*, a dogm of faith.

PÓNEIRE, beans & *pónaire*, idem.

PONT, austere, cruel.

POPA, a master.

PÓRC, a pig. Lat. *porcus*.

PORCA'N, a small pig.

PORRAISDE, a Parish. Lat *parochia*.

PORRAISDEACH, a Parishioner.

PORT, a tune, or jig. ex *port rance*, a dancing jig.

PORT, a fort, or garrison. hence *Port-Láirge*, the town of waterford. hence also, *baille-poirt*, a great seat or noted town.

PORT, properly is the area or plot of ground, on which any building is drawn out: *Ceallphort*, a Cathedral Church. hence it means also a garrison; also a Palace or royal seat.

PORT, a port or haven. a bank.

PORT, a house; ex. *port-biátha*, the house feeding, or stall-feeding of any beast.

PORTA'N, the fish called crab: *portán-glas*: green crab. *portán-capuill*, spider crab.

PORT-TRIA'ITHE, a stall fed hog. from *port*, a house & *triath*, a hog. it is commonly pronounced *Port-tráithe*.

PÓSADH, corrupted from *Bósadh*, or *bosúdh*, the only word in the Irish language to signify marriage or wedlock.

Note. the Romans gave the appellation of *matrimonium* to the conjugal state; because by the solemn conjunction or contract of man & woman, the woman was put in the way of becoming a mother, *mater*, & raising a family. this was plainly giving a name to an *act*, that is derived from the effect of the same *act*, which seems an unnatural way of forming a language. the Spaniards have no other word to signify the conjugal contract, but *casamiento*,

which literally means *housing*, or taking a separate house, to raise a family; because the young couple before their marriage were supposed to live with their respective parents, & had no houses of their own property: so that to mean that a woman is married, they say *esta casada*, she is housed, & of a married man, they say, *esta casado*, he is housed, from *casa*, a house. this is likewise borrowing the name of an *act* from one of its consequences. but the Irish word *bósadh*, signifying the conjugal contract, is borrowed in a more natural manner from a material ceremony, which accompanied the marriage of the ancient Irish, as well as that of the Germans, as we are informed by *Tacitus de morib German.* cap. 18. this ceremony consisted in the actual exhibition of the Dowry, or marriage-portion, at the time of the conjugal contract: and as this Dowry, among the Germans as well as the old Irish, consisted of nothing else but cattle, & more especially Cows, *boves & frænatum equum*, as Tacitus says of German marriage-portions; it is from thence that the ancient Irish called the conjugal contract by the appellative of *Bósadh* or *Bósúdh*, which literally means *to be endowed or portioned with cows*, from the Irish word *Bó*, a cow. it is to be noted, that the daughters among the old Irish never shared with the sons in the patrimonial estate in Lands, which were equally divided between the male offspring, as amongst the old Germans; *wherefore such daughters as were portioned at their marriage

had generally no other fortune but cattle, & the Irish language has no other word to signify a woman's marriage-portion but *spré*, or *sbré*, which literally means *cattle*. the men of quality amongst the old Irish never required a marriage-portion with their wives, but rather settled such a dowry upon them, as was a sufficient maintainance for life in case of widowhood. & this was equally the custom of the German nobles, & particularly of the *Franks*.

PÓSDA, married, joyned in wedlock,

POSTA, a post. *ar na Posdaighibh*, upon the posts.

POTA, a pot.

POTADÓIR, a potter.

PÓTAIM, to drink hard, or to excess: Lat: *poto*, *potare*.

PÓTAIRE, a pot-companion. *pótaire fíona*, a wine-biber.

PÓTAIREACHD, potting or tippling.

POTFOLACH, a pot-lid.

POTH, or *anpoth*, a Batchelor.

P R

PRAB; quick. *go prab*, immediately.

PRA'IDHIN, earnest business.

PRA'IDHINEACH, earnest: *go p'raidhineach*, earnestly.

PRA'IS, brás. gen. of *pràs*.

PRAISEACH, broth, pottage. wel. *Bresych*, Lat: *Brassica*.

PRANN, a wave.

PREAB, a bounce. *do baineadh preab as*, he was roused up.

PREABADH, a stamping or kicking; also palpitation, panting.

PREABAIM, to kick, spurn &c. to stamp. *buail led laimh agus preab led chois*, smite with thine hand &

* Teutonicis priscis patrios succellit in agros mascula stirps omnis, ne potens ulla foret.

stamp with thy foot. Ezech. 6. 11.

PREABAIRE, a hearty brave man.

PREABAIREACHT, acting bravely or gallantly.

PREABA'N, a Leather clout, a patch, or piece of cloth &c.

PREABA'N, a court.

PREABÓG, a wenching jade.

PRÉACH, hold! stand! stay! an interjection!

PRÉACHA'N, a crow; any bird of the crow or kite kind: as *préachàn na ccearc*, a Ringtail, *Préachàn ceirteach*, a kite. *préachàn cnàimhigheach*, a Raven. *Préachàn ingneach*, a vulture. *Préachàn ceannan*, an osprey. written also *príachàn*. it is metaphorically said of any noisy nonsensical person.

PREACHOINE, a cryer. Lat: *præco*.

PRÉALA'ID, a Prelate of the church, a Bishop.

PRIA'CAIL, danger. *a b'príacail mhor*, in great danger, *príacail bháis*, the danger of death. Lat. *periculum*.

PRICEADH, a pricking.

PRÍMH, & *príomh*, chief, great, prime. Lat: *primus*. in compound words it is nearly of the same meaning with the gr. *archi*. as, *príomh-athair*, a Patriarch. *príomh-cheanas*, a Primacy or first sway.

PRÍOMHA'DH, a Primate.

PRÍMHEARCAIL, the main beam.

PRÍMH-GHLÉAS, a beginning or foundation.

PRIMIDIL, a firstling. *Primidil do thortha abuidh*, the first of thy ripe fruits.

PRÍMHLIOS, a principal fortress, or Chief Royal seat.

PRIOBHA'ID, secrecy. *a b'príobháid*, in private.

PRÍOBHA'IDEACH, private.

PRIOCA, a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with.

PRIOCAIM, to prick or sting.

PRÍOMHDHA, wisdom.

PRÍOMH-DHRA'OI, an arch-druid.

PRÍOMH-FHAIDH, an ancient Prophet.

PRÍOMHLAOCH, a prime Soldier.

PRÍOMH-LONGPORT, a Royal seat.

PRÍOMH-SHÉOL, the main sail.

PRÍOMH-THÙS, a foundation; the first beginning.

PHÍOMH-UA'CHDARA'N, the first superior of a house or society.

PRÍOMH-UA'CHDARA'NACH, a chief Ruler.

PRÍOMH-UA'CHDARA'NACHT, chief sway or superiority.

PRIONNSA, a Prince.

PRIONTÓIR, a Printer.

PRÍOIR, a Prior.

FRÍOSÚN, a prison.

PRÍOSÚNACHD, imprisonment.

PRIOTCHADH, a preaching.

PRIOTCHAIM, to preach or exhort. Lat. *prædico*.

PRIOTCEACH, & *Pritceatòir*, a preacher.

PROANTAIN, provender.

PROBHAL, a Consul.

PRÒCADÓIR, a Proctor.

PRÒGHAIN, rather *pràghain*, care, anxiety.

PROISDEAL, a bottle.

PROIMPEALLA'N, a drone, a beetle.

PROINN, rather *praind*, a dinner, a meals meat. also voraciousness. *nìr goibh proinn Lughaidh*, non mi-nuit edacitatem Lugadii. *bar ca-thamh mo phroinne*, after taking my meal: lat. *prandium*.

PROINNIUGHADH, to dine, to make a meal.

PROINN-LIOS,

P R

PROINN-LIOS, a refectory or dining room.

PROINN-TEACH, idem. vid. chron. scot.

PROISTREAT, prostrate. *rò bhadar na draoithe & anaighte fo làr ag proistreat, & ag sléachtain do mhac dé.* the druids lay flat on their faces prostrate & bowing themselves down to the son of God L. B.

PROMHADH, a proof.

PROSDA, strong, able.

PRUCHLAIS, a den: *do líon sé a nimha le creich, agus a Phruchlais le fuadach*, he hath filled his holes with prey, & his dens with Ravin. N. 2. 12.

P U

PUBLÍGH, publick.

PUCA'N, a pouch.

PÚDAR, powder.

PÚDARACH, powdered.

PÚDHAR, hurt, harm, *ró leic saighit indiaigh an tairbh, agus ní dheárna púdhar ris an tarbh*, he flung a dart after the bull, which did not hurt him. old parchm.

PÚDHARACHA, supputation.

PUIBLÍGHE: *go puiblighe*, publickly.

PUIBLÍGHIM, to publish, or proclaim.

PUIBLIOCA'NACH, a publican.

PUIC, the plur. of *poc*, buck-goats.

PÚICÍN, a veil or cover over the eyes. also imposing on a man by fraud or artifice. *púicínighe dubha*, idem.

PUILPÍD, a pulpit.

P U

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PUINGCNAE, Gold-foil: a thin leaf, or plate of gold or silver. a spangle.

PUIRLEÓGACH, crested, tufted.

PUIRTÍN, a small fort, or turret.

PUISGIM, to beat or whip.

PUISÍN, the diminut: of *pus*. a lip.

PUITRIC, a bottle. diminut. *Pu-itrícín*. Lat. *uter*.

PULLÒG, the fish called Polluck.

PUNC, a point, an article. *aón phunc*, one whit, one jot, one tittle.

PUNAN, a sheaf of corn or a bundle of hay or straw. *ag ceangal punnan*, binding sheaves. gen. *punainne*. *punan féir*, a bundle of hay.

PUPAL, or *pobal*, the people.

PUPAL, & genit: *puiple*, or *puible*, a pavilion or General's tent. *go pupal an Rígh*, to the King's pavilion. *do riocht mac Lùghaidh isin pupail*, Luig's son arrived at the tent. Lat. *papilio*.

PÙR, neat, pure. Lat. *purus*. also the extract or quintessence of a thing.

PURGADÒIR, & *purgadóireacht*, purgatory.

PUTTRALL, a lock of hair. *ad chonarc tríar go bputtrallaibh dubha*, I beheld three black haired persons.

PUS, a lip. *as pusuibh meabhla-cha*, out of feigned lips. *le na bpusuibh*, with their lips.

PUS, a cat.

PUTA'N, a hare.

PUTÒG, a pudding. gen. *putóige*.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER R.

THe Letter R, which is the fourteenth of the Irish Alphabet, is not susceptible of many Remarks. it is called Ruis by our Grammarians, from the old Irish name of the tree, which in the vulgar Irish is called Trom, the elder-tree, Lat. Sambucus, Gr. Αἴθε. this letter is one of the three consonants called consoineadha éadtroma, which do not admit of the aspirate h. in the Remarks on the two others, which are L & N, it hath been observed, that in words or nouns substantive beginning with either of them, & refered to things or persons of the feminine gender, or to any things or persons in the plural number, those initials are pronounced double, though written singly. thus a lucht, her or their milk, is pronounced as if written a Llucht, or like the words Lllamar & lleno in Spanish; & a Neart, her or their strength, is pronounced as if written a Nneart, or like the ng in the French word Seigneur. thus also in substantives beginning with R, & refered to things or persons either of the feminine gender or of the plural number, the initial R is pronounced double, & with a strong utterance, as a réuma, her or their Rheum or flegm, is pronounced as if written, a rréuma, & very nearly as the aspirated R in the Greek word Rheuma. another essential Remark to be made on these three Letters, L, N, R, & which hath not as yet been made, is, that when they are initials of adjectives, they are never pronounced double, of what ever gender or number the things or persons those adjectives are refered to, should happen to be. lastly it is to be remarked, that L, N, R are the only consonants of the Irish language which are written double, and this duplication frequently happens both in the middle & end of words; but never in the beginning, though they are pronounced double, when initials in the cases above explained.

R A

RA' a going, or moving.
RA'BACH, fruitful, plentiful.
RABHADH, to be. rabhabhair, ye were. rabhamair, we were. rabhadar, they were.

RABHADH, a precedent, example, or warning. ex. mairg do bheir rabhadh dhà Chómharsain, woe

R A

to him that stands a warning to others. do thug sé rabhadh dho, he forewarn'd him. this word is pronounced Roghadh, & is commonly written so.

RA'c, a King or Prince.

RAC, a bag or pouch.

RA'ca, a rake.

RACAM, to rake.

RACAM, to rehearse or repeat.
ex. *racfadfeasda Dán le Dia*, I will henceforth repeat an Hymn to God. hence *Racaire*, the Poet's repetitor. also a Romancer.

RACAIRE, a Romancer or Repetitor: a talkative lying person.

RACAIREACHT, repetition, also Romance.

RACHADH, to go. *racha misé*, I will go. *uair rachus sé*, when he shall go. *rachaid siad as cruth*, they shall fade. *rachus sé a n-ochdar*, it shall sink.

RACHDAIM, to arrive at, to come to. *ar rachdhuin dóibh do lathair an Rìgh*, being arrived before the King.

RACHOLL, a winding sheet.

RACHT, or *ad racht*, he arose or got up.

RACHT, a fit: *racht gola*, a fit of crying. *racht gaire*, a fit of laughing.

RACHT, or *reacht*, a Law or Ordinance. Lat. *Rectum*.

RACHTAIRE, a Law-giver, a Judge; also a Dairyman.

RACHTMHAR, giving laws, or legislative. *Feidhlim Rachtmar*, Feilim the Law-maker.

RADAIM, to give up, to deliver. Lat. *trado*.

RADAIREAL, wandering, strolling.

RA'DH, a saying. *ràdh na seàn*, the saying or report of the ancients: also a decision or Award. *fàgbham é chum ràdh Eògain*, let us leave it to the determination of Owen.

RA'DHAM, to say, or relate.

RADHARC, sight, view. *a radharc*, their prospect. *ad radharc*,

in thy sight. *a radharc shoilleir*, in open view.

RADMUILLIM, to dream.

RA'E, a field, or plain.

RA'E, much, plenty.

RA'E, a battle.

RA'E, a Salmon.

RAEGHA, *potius rogha*, choice.

RAFFAN: *cnoc Raffan*, a beautiful hill near the River Shure, the center of the primitive Estate of the O'Sullivans, descended from Finin, elder brother of Failbhe-Flann ancestor of the mac Carty's.

RAG, a wrinkle.

RAGAIM, *meacan Ragaim*, or *Roibhe*, Sneezewort.

RA'GHAI, i. e. *ràngadar*, they reached.

RAI, motion.

RAI, or *ad rai*, he arose.

RA'IB, rape. *Siòl ràibe*, rape-feed.

RAIBE, *meacan Ràibe*, a turnip.

RAIBH, was. this word is compounded of *ro*, for *do*, and *bhì*, was, & is never used in affirming, but in asking or denying, as *an raibh?* was there? *nì raibh*, there was not. but *do raibh*, would be improper. it's persons are *rabhas*, i. e. *ro bhàdhas*, I was. *rabhais*, i. e. *ro bhàdhais*, *raibh*, or *raibhe*, i. e. *ro bhàdh*, or *ro bhì*; he was. *rabhamair*, i. e. *ro bhàdhamair*, we were. *rabhabhair*, i. e. *ro bhabhair*, ye were. *rabhadar*, i. e. *ro-bhadar*, they were.

RAICNEACH, a Queen.

RA'IDHIM, to say, to relate. *do ràidh sé*, he said. *ag ràdh*, saying.

RA'IDHMÉIS, Romance, silly stories, a dream. *féar Ràiméise*, a Radomantadoe.

RA'IDHMÉISEACH, fabulous; gascnading.

RA'IDHTEACHAS, a saying or report. *ráidhteachas na sean*, the saying of the ancient.

RA'IDTEACHAS, a contest, or a trial of skill for mastery. also a decision. *fággham chum a ráidhteachas é*, let us leave it to his decision.

RA'IDHTIONGA, a comma in writing.

RA'IDHREACH, a prayer or request.

RAIDÍS, a Radish root.

RAIFTINE, a laughing or laughter.

RAIGH, Elliptically corrupted from *Braig* or rather *braich*, an arm. vid. *braich* or *brach*, & *chomhrac*.

RAIGHBHEIRT & *Raigh-éideadh*, a sleeve; wrist band; also a bracelet.

RAIGHE, a Ray.

RAIGHTHEÓIR, a Boor, a country-man.

RAIGHMHEIS, a cubit long.

RAILGE, the genit. of *Reilig*, a Church yard. *claidhe a timpchioll na Railge*, a wall round the Church-yard.

RAIMHDEAS & *Raimhre*, fatness, a being fat.

RA'INIDH, to reach. *ní ràinic sé gus an tríúrso*, he attained not to these three.

RAINMILLIM, to abrogate, to abolish.

RAINN, or *rinn*, the point of a sword or spear.

RAINNESIDHE, ranges, ranks.

RAINNÍN, a versicle, or short verse.

RAINSGRIOSAIM, to abolish.

RAITEAN, pleasure.

RAITH, he went.

RAITH, or *do raith*, an account of, for the sake of.

RAITH, or *rath*, the same as *raithneach* fern, or brake.

RAITH, entreaty, intercession.

RAITHNE, or *do raithne*, it shined. ex. *do raithne an ghrían*, the sun shined.

RAITHNEACH, fern.

RALAIM, to happen, also to commit; to make. *go ralsat àr mór ar fhionghallaibh*, that the Danes made great havock on the Norwegians. vid. chron. scot. *do rala tiormach mór*. a great heat happened.

RA'MHA, an oar. Gr. *Rumos* & Lat: *remus*, & *ramus*, a branch of a tree, such as an oar is.

RAMHAD, a way, or road

RA'MHADÓIR, *ramháidhe*, & *ramhaire*, a rower. wel *rhuyvur* & cor: *reyadar*.

RA'MHAILLEADH, a raving in a sickness.

RA'MHAIM, to row, or ply with oars.

RAMHAR, fat, gross, thick.

RAMH-DHRAÍGHEAN, Buck-thorn.

RAN, or *rann*, a piece, crumb, or morsel.

RAN, & *rann*, the truth, veracity.

RAN, plain, manifest.

RAN, nimble, active.

RAN, noble, generous.

RANAIGHE, a Romancer, or story teller.

RANAIM, to make manifest.

RANC, a rank, or order.

RANCA, a step. *ranca dréimire*,

the steps of a ladder.

RANDONAIGHIM, to abrogate, to abolish.

RANG, & *rangan*, the bank of a river.

RANG, & *rangan*, a wrinkle.

RANGACH, wrinkled.

RANN, a metre or verse: also an Epigram.

RANN, a part, piece, or division ex: *Ranna an Dómhain*, the parts of the world.

RANNADH, to begin or commence.

RANNAIM, to divide, to separate, to share.

RANNTUARCHORTHACH, fertile, fruitful.

RANPHA'IRTEACH, or *Ranphàir-teamhail*, partaking of.

RAOD, or *red*, a thing.

RAOIMEADH, depredation or plunder. *cath raóimeadh*; a complete victory. *riama*, idem,

RAON, a way, a road, a haunt. *do ghabhadar an raon díreach*, they took the straight way. *raonna sliabh as inbhféur dho*, the range of the mountains is his pasture.

RAONA, breaking or tearing.

RAONAM, to turn or change.

RAP, any creature, that digs or roots up the earth for it's food, as hogs, Badgers &c.

RAS, a shrub.

RASACH, full of branches, overgrown with shrubs.

RA'SAIDHE, a Rambler, one that will not remain long in a place, said mostly of lewd women.

RASA'IDHID, a blotch, a boil.

RASA'N, an under wood or brush wood; a place full of shrubs.

RASCHRANN, a shrub-tree.

RASCRADH, to part.

RASMHAIDE, a shrub.

RASMHAOL, a sea-calf.

RASTACH, a churl.

RAT, motion.

RATH, prosperity, encrease.

RATH, a surety.

RATH, fern.

RATH, wages.

RA'TH, a fortress, a garrison: also a Village; also an artificial mount or barrow. *Riogh-rath*, a Princes seat. *Rath* is the name of Charleville in the County of Corke.

RA'TH CUIRC, Cashel, so called from *Corc*, son of *Lúig* King of Munster.

RA'THA, a quarter of a year, or three months. N. B. this word carries all the appearance of being corrupted & changed from its true radical formation, in the same manner that the word *Bliadhain*, a year, hath been corrupted from *Bel-ainn*, i. e. the circle of *Bel* or *Belus*, or of the sun; Lat. *Annus*, vid. remarks on the Letter A. I am therefore inclined to think that this word *Ràtha* is only a corrupt writing of the Ibero-celtic word *Archa* or *Arc*, an arch, lat. *arcus*; because in the space of three calendar months the sun runs over an arch which makes the fourth part of the entire solar circle. we find an affinity between the Irish appellatives of all other parts of time, & the Latin or the Greek, or some other ancient language. thus *dia* or *dé* the Irish for *day*, has a very near affinity with the Latin *dies*; & *la* or *lo*, plur. *laiona*, another Irish word signifying the *day* has a plain affinity with *lion* in the Greek compound *Geneth-lion*, natalis dies, as hath been observed at the

word *la*, sup. to which I shall add here, that the same word *la* or *lo* bears also an analogy with the Latin *lux*, which originally might have been *lox*, possibly changed into *lux* by the Umbrians, who were mixed with the Aborigines, & seldom or never used the Letter *O*, but substituted *U* in the place of it. vid. rem. on the Letter *O*. thus also *seacht-mhain* the only Irish word for a week has a striking affinity with the Latin *septimana*, or *septem mane*: & the word *ainn* in the compound *bel-ainn*, signifying the circle of *Belus*, is the Celtic root or archetype, on which the Latin word *annus* hath been formed. it follows then, that by the rule of Analogy the word *Ratha* should, in its proper writing, find an affinity in the Latin or Greek; which I don't see how it could, without regarding it as a corruption of the Irish word *archa*, an arch, Lat. *arcus*.

RATHA, running, racing. *glú-aiseam chum ratha*, let's betake us to flight. Chaldaice. *Racha*, cucurrit?

RATHACH, a hough. *rathacha mairt*, the houghs of a beef.

RATHADAR, they ran.

RATHAM, to make prosperous or happy. *rathaidh dham*, prosper thou me.

RATHAMHNAS, or *Rathamhnachas*, happiness.

RATHMHUR, prosperous, happy.

R E

RÉ, the Moon. *Ré nùadh*, the new Moon.

RE, with. *re rùn croídh*, with purpose of heart. i. e. with secret

R E

pleasure. *réraidhtear*, who is called.

RE, at, also to, by, also of. *re mo shálaibh*, at my heels. *laimh re*, *re taoibh*, *re cois*, at hand, by the side, close by; *re cois*, together. *mar a deirid drong re seanchas*, as some of the antiquaries say. *Le*, is now commonly used for this *Re*, or *Ria*.

RÉ, time. *le'm ré*, i. e. *le-mo ré*, in my time. *féar cóimhré*, or *cóimh réthach*, a cotemporary.

RE, or *ad ré*, he arose.

REABAM, to tear. *ag réabadh*, tearing. *do réabadar*, they tore.

REABH, a wile or craft: a trick.

REABHACH, subtil, or crafty.

REABHLANGADH, a skipping or leaping. *do reabhlangadar*, they leaped.

REABHRADH, a skipping, playing or sporting.

REAC (*leam*) sell thou unto me. *is eifion do reac*, 'twas he that sold. *reacfùighear é*, he shall be sold. this word is rather *Reic*.

REACADÓIR, a seller.

REACAM, to sell.

REACHD, a Law, or statute, an Ordinance. Lat. *Reclum*.

REACHDAIRE, a Judge, a Law-giver.

REACHDAIRE, a dairyman.

REACHDAIRM, a court of judicature.

REACHDHAINGNEADH, a Decree.

REACHDMHA'THAIR, a Mother in Law.

REACHD-SHA'OIRSEACH, licensed, authorized.

REACHFAD, I will go. *ní reachfad ar m'aghaidh*, I will not proceed further.

REACHT, a man.

REACHT, or *riacht*, he came.

REACHT, a just Law. Lat. *Rectum*.

REACHT, power, authority.

REACHTAIRE, a Law-giver, a King, a Judge.

REACHTAM, & *riachtam*, to arrive.

REACHTSGOTH, a son-in Law.

READA'N, a pipe, a reed.

RÉADCHÓRD, the reins of a bridle.

RÉADHG, rage, fury.

RÉADHG, a mad bull, or ox.

RÉADHLABHRACHD, eloquence.

RÉADHSGAOÍLEADH, a flux or Lax.

REAG, night.

REAG-DHALL, purblind.

RÉAGHLÓRACH, resounding.

RÉAICHTGHE, Justice.

REAITH, a Ram.

REAITHÍN, a diminut. of *Reith*.

RÉALL, & *Réalt*, a star.

RÉALTA'N, an Astrolabe.

RÉALTANGRAIS, idem.

RÉALTBHUÍDHEAN, a constellation.

RÉALTCHÚIRT, the Star-Chamber.

RÉALTCOSGAIRE, an Astronomer.

RÉALTÓG, a small star; an Asterisk.

RÉALTOÍR, an Astrologer or Sooth-sayer.

RÉAMAIN, a beginning.

RÉAMAIRE, a traveller, or way-faring man.

REAMHAIN, foretelling or prognostication.

RÉAMHAIN, pleasure, delight.

REAMHAR, thick, fat, gross. *éadach reamhar*, thick or coarse cloath. *bó reamhar*, a fat cow.

RÉAMH-CHROICEANN, the foreskin or præpuce.

REA'MH-LÓN, a Viaticum, or provision for a journey.

RÉAMH-LÓNAIM, to make a provision for a journey.

RÉAMHOFEADH, a Rheumatism.

REAMHRAIGHIM, to fatten, to make fat, &c. *do reamhraigh sé*, he became fat.

REAMHRUGHADH, grossness, fatness: a a growing fat.

REANGA, the Reins of the back.

REANNA, stars.

REANNAIRE, an Astrologer.

REANNA'N, a star.

RÉAR, provision. *réar gaghan*, a small provision.

RÉARACHT, a rising, or rearing up.

REARAIDH, a Senior or Elder.

REAREIDHIM, to go, to proceed. *reardadar*, they went.

RÉASAN, to plead or alledge.

RÉASCACH, prating, talkative.

RÉASONTA, reasonable.

REASORT, preservation.

REASTRAIM, to bring back, or restore.

RÉASÚN, reason.

RÉAT, with thee, i. e. *ré-tù*.

REATAS, Enmity, hatred.

REATHA, running, racing. *uisge reatha*, running water.

REATHAIM, to run. *do reathadar*, they ran, &c.

REATAIRE, or *Reatoire*, a Clergyman, a Clerk.

REC, a thing done in haste.

RECEARNAIM, to recreate or divert; to please or delight.

RECNE, sudden.

RED, to thy, with thy. *red dhearbhràthair*, with thy Brother.

REDHEALBHAIM, to reform.

RÉDHÉ, the Fauns, or the Gods of the woods.

REDHIÓL, to be sold.

REDHRÉIM & redhréimreachd, a climate.

RÉGH, a cross or gallows. *do béarar é do chum a Réghe*, he was brought to the Gallows.

REIBH, with you. i. e. *re ibh*.

REICHDHEADACH, licensed, authorized.

REICIM, to sell, to vend: *reic agus ceannach*, buying and selling. also to sum up, to reckon or number. also to tell, relate, divulge. *nà reic bréag ré breitheamh ceart.* & , *fear ná reiceadh Rùna càich*, i. e. tell no lie to a just Judge... & a man who would not divulge the secrets of others.

RÉIDH, i. e. *Ràe*, a plain, a level piece of ground. *ar ghairt Laithie ainbhèghe coércha for meòdhon Reidhe*, custodiebat Die pluviae oves in media planitie. *Brogán. sna machairibh réidhe*, in the plain fields.

RÉIDH, *Réigh*, ready, prepared. *do rínne sé a charbad réidh*, he prepared his chariot. *do rinneadar na tiodhlaiçthe réidh*, they made ready the presents. *a tàim réidh chum bàs d'faghail ar son mo Thìarna*, I am ready to suffer Death for the sake of my Lord.

RÉIDH, a Rope, or Wythe.

RÉIDHEACHD, ready service, officiousness.

RÉIDHEADH, assent, agreement.

RÉIDHÍGHE, an agreement. *Mat. 20. 2.*

RÉIDHIM, to prepare or provide; to make ready. also to bargain or agree.

RÉIDHTEACH, & *réighteach*, a plain or level.

RÉIDHTEACH, union, harmony, propitiation; also a covenant.

RÉIGH, vid. *Réidh*, plain, open.

RÉIGHDIM, to Judge. *do réighdis féin*, they judged themselves.

REIGHLEA'N, a plain for amusement or diversion. *Reighleán an Ríngce*, the dancing ring.

REIG-LIOS, a church, or shrine. hence the word *Reilig*, a churchyard, may be deduced.

RÉIL, a star.

RÉIL, clear, or manifest.

RÉIL, lawful, rightful. *Rígh réil*, a Rightful King. *go réil*, truly, verily.

REILEAG, a church, a churchyard. Lat. *Religio*.

REILIG na Ríog, a famous burying place near. *Crùachan*, in Connaught, where the Kings of Connaught were usually interred before the establishment of the Christian Religion in Ireland.

RÉILTÍN, an Asterisk.

RÉIM, power & authority, or great sway derived from military actions. as. *caith-réim*, sway or victory in fight; is like the Gr. word *Rhema*, i. e. great feats or military exploits. this Irish word *Réim*, also signifies a series. as, *Réim Ríogra*, the series of Regal succession.

RÉIM, a way.

RÉIM, a calling out.

RÉIM, a troop or band.

RÉIMEAMHAIL, bearing great sway or authority.

RÉIMH-BHRÍATHAR, an adverb.

RÉIMH-CHINIM, to assign or appoint. *do réimh-chin sé*, he predestined.

RÉIMHEACH,

RÉIMHEACH, proud, arrogant.
 RÉIMHEAMHAIL, of or belonging to the high ways.
 RÉIMHEAS, time. pl. *réimhse*. *réimheas Rígh*, a Reign.
 RÉIMH-GHEALLAIM, to preengage, to promise: *noch do réimh-gheall sé*, which he promised.
 RÉIMNÍGHIM, to go, to walk.
 REIMSE, a club, or staff.
 RÉIR, will, desire, or pleasure. *d'om réir*, at my discretion, *réir an Rígh*, the bidding or pleasure of the King, his commands.
 RÉIR; *do réir a acfuinne*, according to his ability.
 RÉIR; *a réir*, last night. here the initial *R* is pronounced double.
 REISE, a span, i. e. about nine Inches long.
 REISGHIOBHAR, a Harlot, or Prostitute.
 REISIÙ, sooner than, before that. *diùltfaidh tù me fò thrì anocht*, *reisiù goireas an coileach*, before the cock shall crow, thou wilt deny me three times this night. L. B.
 REISIDHE, a Rehearser, or Romaner.
 REISIOT, congealed. *go reisiot aimhne*, so that Rivers were congealed. vid. Chron. Scot. an. 699.
 REISMÉIRDREACH, a Harlot.
 RÉITEACH, harmony, reconciliation. *ag réitheach*, reconciling. vid. *Reidhteach*.
 RÉITECH, a plain.
 REITHE, a Ram. genit. *Reithigh*. *Reithe raobtha*, a battering Ram.
 REITHEADH, ramed. *a nuair do reitheadh na caoire*, when the sheep conceived.
 REITRICEÓIR, a Rhetorician.
 REM, with my, to my. *re'm*

ghlór, with my voice.
 REMHAIN, pleasure.
 REMHFHÉACHAIM, to foresee.
 REÓ, frost. Ar. *Reó*, wel. & cor. *Rheu*.
 REÒLEACH, Ice.
 REÒLEACAIM, to freeze, to congeal, &c.
 REÓMHAM, before me. *cuirim reómham*, I propose, or design.
 REON, a Span; the space from the top of the thumb to that of the middle finger.
 RÉR, with our, i. e. *re ár. do chùalamair réir cclùasaihh*, we heard with our Ears.
 RÉR, unto him that, i. e. *re é ar: ex. réir reac sé iad*, i. e. *re é ar reac sé iad*, to whom he sold them.
 RÉR-CHEARC, a heath-poult, or grouse.
 RE-SEALADACH, by turns, alternate.
 RÉUBAM, to tear.
 RÉULADH, a declaration.
 RÉULT, a star. *Réultan*, stars. *luchd feithmhe na Réultan*, stargazers.
 RÉUMA, phlegm, or any fluid humour flowing from the mouth or nose; is like the Gr. word *Rheuma*, in letters, sound, & meaning.
 RÉUMAMHAIL, phlegmatick.
 RÉUMH-AITHNÍGHIM, to foreknow. *noch do réumh-aithin sé*, whom he foreknew.
 RÉUMH-CHROICEANN, the præpuce. *feòil bhùr Réumh-chroicinn*, caro præputii.
 RÉUMHRA'IDHIM, to foretel; also to publish, or proclaim.
 RÉUSÚNTA, reasonable.
 Eee

Rí, or *Rígh*, a King or Sovereign Prince.

RIA, running, speed; also chastisement, correction.

RIA, the same as *re. quod. vid.*

RIA, before, in comparison of.

RIA, or *do ria*, he will come.

RIABHACH, whitish, grayish, sky-coloured; *eich riabhacha agus dhonna*, grizzled & bay horses.

RIABHAG, a lark.

RIACH, he came.

RIACHDANACH, needy, necessitous; also necessary, needful.

RIACHDANAS, want distress, necessity. *tré riachdanus*, for poverty, or want.

RIADH, a running, or racing.

RIADH, correction; also taming or subduing.

RIADHLAN, a bridewel, or house of correction.

RIAGH, a cross, a gallows.

RIAGHADH, hanging. *do riaghadh an taoiseach*, the chieftain was hanged.

RIAGHAIM, to hang, or crucify, to gibbet.

RIAGHAL, a rule, also government. Lat. *regula*.

RIAGHALTÓIR, a Ruler, or Director.

RIAGHALÚGHADH, a ruling or directing.

IRAGHAIRE, a hang-man or rogue.

RIAGHALTA, devout, regular religious.

RIAGHALUÍGHIM, to rule.

RIAGHLAIGHTHE, ruled, directed.

RIAGHLAIGHTHEÓIR, a Ruler or Governour.

RIAMA, *cath-riama*, a complete victory.

RIAMH, & *a ríamh*, at any time, ever, always. *a tathadh ríamh a naghaidh*, ye are always opposing him.

RIAMH, before. *an là ríamh*, the day before.

RIAMHACH, vid. *riabhach*.

RIAN, the Road or way, a path. also a footstep. *rian na Síneár*, the footsteps of the ancients.

RIAN, a Span.

RIAN, the sea.

RIA'N-CRUITHIN-TÚAITH, the country of the Picts.

RIANUIGHE, a wanderer, a traveller.

RIARADH, a pleasing or satisfying; a distributing.

RIARAIDHE or *fear riarà*, an Econome or Dispenser of eating or drinking: also any regulator of affairs.

RIARAM, to please or satisfy. *iarfuid a chlann na boichd do riar*, his Children shall seek to please the poor. to satiate the appetite.

RIARTHA, content; also served.

RIASG, a moor, fen or marsh. *cómhgar coille is riasga*, the advantage of a wood & bog.

RIBE, *Ribeòg* & *Ribín*, a whisker, a single hair, a mustache. *ribe gruaige*, a single hair.

RICHEAD, a Kingdom.

RICHIS, a flame.

RIDIRE, a Knight, Lat. *Eques*. *Ridearail-bheartach*, an armour-bearer, an Esquire or attendant. this word was introduced into the Irish, upon the coming of the first English Adventurers into Ireland, but our language had in it the origi-

nal of this Anglo-Saxon word, which is *Ruire*, quod vid.

RIG, i. e. *fairgseoir*, a spy.

RIGH, or *Rí*, a King. plur. *Ríghthe*. wel: *Rhi*. cor: *Ruy*. Arm: *Rue*. Gall.: *Roi*. & Lat. *Rex*.

RIGH, the arm from the elbow to the wrist. *mo Righ*, my Arm. *idir a ríghibh*, between his arms.

RIGH-CHISTE, the Royal fiscus, or treasury.

RÍGHE, a Kingdom.

RÍGHE, reproof.

RIGH-FHEINNIDH, a General, a Generalissimo.

RÍGIM *a leas*, is a particular form of expression in the Irish language, very often used to signify a person's consent or approbation of a thing.

RÍGHIM, to reach, or stretch, also to consent. *mà chí tú gaduighe*, *an ríghsidh tú leis*, if thou seeest a thief, wilt thou consent with him.

RÍGHIN, drowsy, sluggish; also stiff or tenacious. slow, delatory, lingring.

RÍGHINEACHUS, Delay.

RÍGH-MHIONN, a Diadem.

RÍGHNEACHT, a gift, a favour, or present.

RÍGHNEAS, or *Ríghnios*, delay. *ríghneas labhartha*, an Impediment of speech.

RÍGHNÍGHIM, to make stiff, also to delay. *do ríghnig sé a mhuinéul*, he stiffened his neck.

RÍGHTHEACHD, an Envoy, or Ambassador.

RÍGHTHÍGHIM, to be wanting.

RÍMH, or *ríomh*, number. wel: *Rhiv*.

RÍMHIADH, pride.

RÍMHIM, to reckon, to number.

RÍNCEADH, dancing, or a dance.

RÍNCEÓIR, a dancer.

RÍNCIM, to dance. *do rínceadar au slúagh*, the army danced round.

RINCNE, or *ringne* a lance or spear.

RÍN-FHEITHIOMH, & *rín-mhachnamh* contemplation.

RINGEADH, hanging.

RÍN-GHEIBHIONNA & *rin-gheimhliocha*, chains.

RÍNGTHE, torn, parted.

RÍNMHEAS, the scanning of a verse.

RÍNN, the point of a spear, or sword &c. the picked or sharp end of any thing. also a peninsula or neck of Land jeting into the sea, a Promontory or foreland. in the Welsh *Rhin* is a nose, hence *Penrhin* is a Promontory. Gr: *Rhin*, a nose.

RINN *mhúintir* - *Bhàire* a foreland & territory of Carbury in the County of Corke, which anciently belonged to the *O Baires*, an ancient tribe of the Lugadian Race. it would take up more than a whole sheet to mention all the neck lands of Ireland, whose names begin with this word *Rinn*.

RINN, music, melody.

RINN, a foot. plur: *rinne*, feet.

RINN, the stars.

RINNE, unto us, with us. *do labhair sé rinne*, he spoke to us.

RINNE, the perfect tense of the verb. *Deanaim*, which hath no preterperfect tense of it's own, but borrows it hence. *do rinne sé maith*, he hath done good &c.

RINNE, the understanding.

RINNEACH, sharp-pointed. *sai-ghead rinneach*, a sharp arrow.

Eee ij

RINNFEATHAM, to design or intend; to forecast.

RINNIMH, the heavenly constellations.

RINNREIM, a constellation.

RIOBHAR, a sieve. *riobhar meala*, a honey comb. Lat. *cribrum*.

RIOBHLACH, a rival.

RIOBÓID, a spendthrift.

RIOBÓIDEACHD, prodigality.

RIOBÓIDIM, to riot, or revel.

RIOCHD, or *ruchd*, the shape or likeness. *a riochd-mairbh*, as dead. *da mbeinn ad riochd*, if I was in your stead or place.

RIOCHUAIDH, a plague, contagion or pestilence.

RIODH, a ray.

RIODHNACHT, a gift.

RIOGH, or *righ*, a king.

RIOGHA, & *rioghamhail*, kingly, Princely.

RIOGHACHD, a kingdom.

RIOGHAMHAIL, Royal, Princely.

RIOGHAN, a Queen. Lat. *Régina*. alias *righ-bhean*.

RIOGH-CHOLBH, a sceptre.

RIOGH-CHORÓIN, a crown.

RIOGHDHACHD, a kingdom.

RIOGH-DHA'C, a Palace or court.

RIOGH-DHA'IL, a Royal convocation.

RIOGH-DAMHNA, a king *in fieri*, or future king; a Prince designed; or fit to be king.

RIOGH-LAOCH, a Prince, also a respectable old man.

RIOGH-LANN, a Palace, or king's court.

RIOGH-NATHAIR, a cockatrice.

RIOG-THUPAIL, or *riog-phabhail-leun*, & *riogh bhoth*, a king's tent.

RIOGH-SHLAT, a sceptre.

RIOM, with me. i. e. *re me*.

RIOMH, a reckoning or counting: also a number.

RIOMHAIM, to reckon, to number or count.

RIOMHAIREACT, Arithmetic.

RIOMHAIRIM, to reckon or number.

RION, rather *Rian*, a way or road.

RIONAIÐHE, an engraver.

RIONAIÐHEAS, sculpture.

RIONAIGHIM, to carve or engrave.

RIONGHACH, a strong fellow.

RIONNADH, redness.

RIOSAITHRIS, mimicking.

RIOSALAIGHEADH, mimicking.

RIOTH, running, racing.

RICTHADH, & *riothaim*, or *reathaim*, to run, to race.

RIOTSA, with thee. *móide riotsa ná riúsan*, rather with thee than with them.

RIREADH, *dó ríreadh*, seriously; verily; in good earnest.

RIS, unto, to, *ris an sailmcheatlaidh*, with the Psalmist. also unto him, with him, at him &c. i. e. *re sé*.

RIS, a king.

RIS, intelligence, knowledge.

RIS, *arís*, a gain, a second time.

RISEACH, a Romancer.

RISGINEACH, a brave soldier, or warrior. ex. *tug gléic na mílidh risgineach*, he fought the battle of a warlike soldier.

RISION, or *rifean*, with him, along with him.

RITH, a course, a flight. *táimh re rith na nuisgeadh*, by the water courses.

RITH, an arm.

RO

RITHEADH, a running.

RITHIM, to run. *do rith sé*, he ran.
rithid, they run.

RITHLEARG, a kind of extempore verses or expressions suddenly put together in a poetic dress, or manner.

RÍÚ, unto them, with them.

RÍÚNE, with us.

R O

Ró, much, too much, very. *ró luath*, very soon. *ró mhaith*, exceeding good. *ró onóireach*, very honourable. it is a sign of the superlative degree.

Ró, first, before, Pl.

Ró, the same as *do*, which has no English, & is a sign of the Pretense; as *ro raidh*, he said.

Rò, to go to a place, *no gur ró Eamhan ard*, till I reached to stately Emania.

RÓBA, a robe.

RÓBHAIÐHEACH, very thankful.

RÓBHAIRÍÐHE, a monument.

ROBHAM, & *rabham*, to warn or admonish.

BÓBHAR, a sieve.

RÓBHEAG, very small.

RÓBHRÓ, ancient, very old.

ROBUIST, Custody.

ROCA'N, a plait or fold; a wrinkle.

ROCA'N, a cottage or hut.

ROCA'N, a hood or mantle, a surtout.

RÓCHA'IDHEAMHAIL, very proper, decent, becoming: also civil, hospitable.

RÓCHA'IRDEAMHAIL, very courteous, & obliging. also very powerfully befriended.

RO

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ROCHAR, a killing, or slaughtering.

ROCHDAIM, to reach or arrive at a place, *do rochdadar go Caísiol*, they arrived at Cashel.

ROCHDUIN; *le rochduin suas*, by the mounting or ascent. *nach feidir a rochduin*, which cannot be approached unto. an arriving or reaching to any place.

ROCHUILLEACH, terrible, very dangerous.

RÓCHÓRAÍ, the chiefest or best.

ROCHTAIRE, a common guest or customer, one that haunts a place much.

ROCHÚAID, a lamprey.

RÓCHÚRAM, exceeding diligence, anxiousness.

RÓCHÚRAMACH, vigilant, over-careful.

RÓD, the way or road. *ród an Rígh*, the high way.

ROD, and *red*, a thing. Lat. *res*.

RODACHT, a covering, a fence.

RODADH, & *rodhail*, a lancing or scarrifying.

RODAMHAIL, prosperous.

RODHBADH, was lost or undone, failed.

RÓDHBADH, breaking.

RÓDHOINEANTA, very stormy or tempestuous. *as aimsir ró dhoineanta*, it is a time of much rain; from *ró*, very, & *do-shon-shíon* bad weather: so that *ródhoineanta* is a contracted compound of four simple words: *ró*, very *do* is a negative, *son* signifies good or happy, & *shíon* is weather: thus, this compound word signifies literally, *very unhappy weather*.

RÓDHUIL, jealousy.

RÓDHUIN, a noble man, a peer.

RODHÚTHRACHDACH, earnest, careful, very diligent.

RODMUINN, a fox. *fainche*, & *feònda*, the same.

RÓDRUORAIM, to bring to pass, to effect.

ROE, a field, or plain. *réidh*, idem.

RO-FHIAL, very hospitable.

RO-FHOGHARTHACH, very gracious.

RÓ-FHONN, an earnest longing.

RÓ FHONNMHAR, very willing, well pleased.

RÒ-FHÚACHD, a great cold.

ROGH, an order, or custom.

ROGH, choice. *rogha fear*, the choice of men. *rogham*, & *roghain*, idem.

ROGHAIM, to chuse, or make choice of.

ROGHAINIOCADH, chosen or elected.

RO-GHÉAR, very sharp, very fierce.

ROGHLACH, an Election of soldiers.

ROGHLACH, very angry, enraged.

ROGHMHAL, the election of a Prince.

RÓGHMHAR, digging. *ní feidir leam róghmhar do dheunamh*, agus *as nàr leam dèirc diàrradh*, I cannot dig, & am ashamed to beg.

RÓGHMHAR, very dangerous, also fighting, valiant.

RÒGHNA'ITHAIGHEACH, very customary, much used, or frequented.

RÓIBÍN, a small rope, or cord; a whisker or mustache.

RÓIBHRÉADHA, excellent.

ROIBNE, a lance or dart.

ROICHIDH; *go roichidh sin*, inso-much, so that.

ROICHIM, to come to, to arrive at; also to appertain, or belong to.

ní roichion mo maith chughadfa, my good doth not belong to you.

ROICHTADH, a great cry.

ROÍDHEAS, very handrome, or pretty.

ROIGHIM, to arrive at, or attain to.

ROÍGHLIC, very prudent or wise.

ROIGHNE, chief, or choice.

ROIGHNEAGHADH, Election. *roighnigh*, idem.

ROIGHHIM, to elect, or chuse.

ROILBHE, mountains.

ROILIG, a church. *a roilig Iò-dhail*, in a church of Idols.

ROILLE, together. *re roille*, together. Lat. *simul*.

ROILLÉ, darnel. Zizania. rather *railéth*.

RÒIMH, the City of Rome. gen. *na Rómha*.

RÒIMH, earth or soil. hence *Róimh adhlaice*, a burying place; hence also *Rómhar*, digging.

ROIMH, or *roimhe*, before, before that, in comparison of &c. *san àm siroimhe*, formerly, of old, heretofore, *an té chuirios roimhe*, whoever designs or intends.

ROIMHSE, sin, iniquity.

ROIMSE, a pole, or stake.

RÒIN, or *Rón*, a Seal.

RÓIN, the genit. of *Ròn*, the crest or tail-hair of any beast. *éadach róin* hair-cloath.

RÓINIGH, hairy, or full of bristles.

ROINN, a share or portion.

ROINNE, horse hair.

ROINNEADH, a division.

ROINNIM, or *Ruinnim*, to divide, or share. *do roinn sé*, he divided.

ROINNPHA'IRTEACH, sharing or or partaking.

R O

RÓIPÉIR, a tuck or rapier.

ROISCEALL, a Sentence, verdict, or decree.

ROISEAL, the lowest, or most base.

ROISMHÉIRLEACH, a Tory; a Burglar.

ROISIM, & *roichim*, to reach or come to, to arrive at. *go roisir ar neamh* may you reach heaven; *dá roicheadh Domhnall Ceann-córadh*, if Donal arrives at Ceann-córa.

RÓISIN, rosin.

ROISIR, angry, vexed.

ROISIRE, anger, choler.

ROISTEACH, the fish called roche.

ROISTIM, to arrive, to attain to. *roithchim*, the same. *roithcheócha sé*, he will reach, *go roithidh*, until.

RÓISTÍN, a Gridiron.

ROITH, a wheel.

ROITHLEÓIR, a wheelwright.

ROITHNIM, to please.

ROITHRE, or *roithire*, a babbler, a silly prating person.

ROITHREACHT, loquacity, silly speeching: also Rhetorick.

ROITHREABHAR, most prudent.

RUITHRÉM, a rushing, & *c le roithrém a charbad*, & *le toirbhleas-gadh a roithlean*. Jer. 47. 3. a commotione quadrigarum ejus, & multitudine rotarum. ejus.

ROITHRICH, Rhetorick,

ROLADH, a roll.

ROLAIM, to roll.

RÓMHAD, before thee. *abair ró-mhad*, speak on: *imthigh ró-mhad*, go forward, go on or away, i. e. *róimh*, before, & *tú*, you.

RÓMHAIRE, a Rower.

RÓMHAITH, excellent.

RÓMHAM, before me. *do chúaidh mé ró-mham*, I went on.

R O

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ROMHAN, Brank, or french wheat.

RÓMHA'NACH, a Roman.

RÓMHAR, digging vid. *Róimh*. *fear rómhair*, a Digger.

RÓMHARAIM, to dig. *noch rò-marthar le Láighe*, that is dug with mattocks.

RÓMHIANGHUS, an earnest desire.

RÓMHÓIDE, greatness, excess.

ROMHRA, the fight.

RÓMHUIBH, & *rómhuibhse*, before you.

RÓMHUIN, before us. *má chuirimid rómhui*, if we purpose or intend.

RÓMPA, before them. *ní bhíaidh eagla oruibh rómpa*, ye shall not be afraid of them. *rómpasán*, before them.

RÓN, a sea calf. pl. *róinte*.

RÓN, the hair of the mane or tail of a horse, cow, or other beast. *Roinne*, & *Ruáinne*, is a single hair of the same. wel: *Rhaun*, horse hair.

RONADH, a club or stake.

RÓNADÚRTHA, very natural.

RÓNFAITH, hair cloth.

RÓNGALAR, a rheumatism.

RONN, a chain, a tie, or bond.

RONNADH, a club or staff.

RONNSAGHADH, or *ronnsúghadh*, search, enquiry.

RONT, fierce, cruel.

RÓPA, a rope.

ROPAIRE, a rapier. also a treacherous violent person.

RORDAIM, to run, or to race.

RORTAIM, to pour out.

Rós, & *rósa*, a rose.

Ros, science, knowledge.

Ros, pleasant, agreeable. hence the name of several places & towns

in Ireland; as *Ros-ailithre*, the town of Ros, a Bishops see in the County of cork: *Ros mac Criumhthain*, the town of Ros in the County of Wexford, a harbour.

ROSAL, judgment.

RÓSAM, & *rostan*, to roast. *ni rósan an duine aimhleasg*, the slothful man roasteth not &c. Prov: 12.

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ROSBHÁN, the apple of the eye.

ROSG, an eye. *rosg áluin*, a charming fine eye. plur. *rosgaibh* & *ruisg*.

ROSG, the understanding.

ROSG, a kind of verification used by the Bards of an army to animate the troops to battle, otherwise called *rosga catha*.

ROSGDHALLADH, an error, or mistake.

RÓSTA, roasted, also a roasting. *do ní sé rósta*, he roasteth. *feóil rósta*, roast meat.

RÓTH, a hoary white frost. vid. *Reó*.

ROTHEREDHA, a bodkin.

R U

RÚ, a secret. id. qd. *rún*. V. *rún*.

RUADH, reddish. wel. *Rhydh*, lat. *rufus*.

RUADH, strong, valiant.

RUADHBHÚIDH, of a reddish yellow.

RUADHCHRIOT, rudle, or red radle.

RUADHLAITH, & *rúadhlaithineas*, choler; also the disorder called *cholera*.

RUAGAIRE, any thing or instrument, that drives another thing out of its place, *ruagaire glais*, is the

key of a lock, because it forces the bolt out of its place.

RUAGADH, a banishing, or driving away.

RUAGAIM, to put to flight.

RUAICHILLIM, to buy, or purchase.

RUAICHILTE, bought, or purchased.

RUAIDH, from *ruadh*, *san mhuir ruaidh*, in the red sea.

RUAIDHNEACH, hair: *éadach do ruaidhneach Camail*, cloth of camels hair.

RUAIG, a flight. hence *ruaig-dheire*: *do rinneadar ruaig-dheire*, they wheeled about from the rear.

RUAIM, a fishing line.

RUAINNE, a hair.

RUAMH, a spade.

RUAMNADH, reproof, or reprehension.

RUANAIDH, red, reddish.

RUANAIDH, strong, able.

RUANAIGH, anger.

RUARACH, lying, a lyer.

RUATHAR, a skirmish.

RUBHA, patience, longanimity.

RUBHA, a hurt or wound.

RÚBÍN, a ruby.

RUCHAIL, a tearing, or cutting

RUCHD, stead, room. *a ruchd Éamoinn*, in Edmond's room: also almost: *a ruchd bháis*, almost dead.

RUCHD, sudden; also vehement, earnest.

RUCHT, a Swine.

RUCHT, a great cry, a clamour.

RUDHBLUAITHRE, saw-dust.

RUDHRACH, very straight.

RÚDHRACH, a darkning.

RÚDHRACHAS, & *Rúdrachas*, length.

RUG, the perfect tense of the verb

verb, *Beirim*, signifying to take, to catch; also to bear children or young. *do rug sà mac*, she bore a son. *do rugador*, they caught, *do rug sé orra*, he overtook them &c. vid. *béarad*, *suprà*.

RUGADH; *do rugadh air*, he was taken. *do rugadh ingean do*, a Daughter was born unto him.

RUGADH, was hurt, or wounded.

RUGAIRE, a bar or bolt of a door, a latch.

RÚGHADH, hanging.

RUGMHODH, a Bondslave.

RUIBE, a hair. *fé leithead ruibe*, at a hair's breadth.

RUIBH, Brimstone.

RUIBHEACHTAIN, a prop or support.

RUIBHNE, a lance.

RUIBHNEACH, armed with a lance, a spearman.

RUIBHNEACH, strongly guarded, having a numerous band.

RUIBHNEADHA, great bands.

RUIBIN, a ribband.

RUICE, a rebuke, or reproach.

RUICEACH, exaltation, or lifting up.

RUICEAD, a collection.

RUICEAT, an exalting, or lifting up, elevating.

RUICEALT, was hid, or private.

RUIDHEADH, a reproof, or censure.

RUIDHLEAS, very true, or faithful. a corrupt contraction of *ró-dhileas*.

RUIGH, an arm. *bris ruigh an Chionntaigh*, break thou the arm of the wicked. *air do ruigh*, upon thine arm. *a ruigh*, his arms.

RUIMNEADH, casting, or throwing.

RÚIN-CHLÉIREACH, a Secretary.

RÚIN-DIA'MHAIR, is properly & literally a dark secret; which may be properly called a Divine Mystery. pl. *Rúin-diamhra*.

RÚIN-DIA'MHRACH, Mystical, mysterious.

RUINE, & *Roinne*, horse hair, a bristle, &c.

RUINE, a streak.

RUINN, & *Runadh*, a division.

RUINNECC, or *Rinnecc*, grass.

RUINTE, divided.

RÚINREATHÓIR, a Secretary.

RUIRE, a champion, a knight. the Root of the Anglo-Saxon. *Rider*, & of our modern word *Ridire*. plur. *Ruirigh*, & *Ruireacha*, as. *adhbhadh Ruireach is ro Tríath*, an habitation of Lords & Princes.

RUIREACH, famous, renowned, celebrated.

RUIREACH, idem quod. *Ruire*. ex. *máthair mo - Ruireach nimhe*, Mater mei Domini Cœlorum. Brogan in vit. S. Brigid.

RUIREACHAS, Lordship, Dominion.

RUISG, & *Rusgan*, a vessel made of bark of trees.

RUIS, a way or road.

RUIS, an Elder tree: hence it is the name of the letter R. Flah.

RUISEANTA; hasty. *go ruiseanta*, hastily, by Snatches. Lat. *raptim*.

RUISG, a skirmish.

RÚISGIM, to smite or strike, to pelt at. *rúsgadh*, idem.

RUISIM, to tear in pieces.

RUITH, an army; a troop.

RUITHEACH, going or moving; upon the march.

RUITHEAN, red hot or blazing.

RUITHEAN, delight, pleasure.

RUITHEANAIM, to shine, or glitter.

RUITHEANAS, glittering, brightnes.

RUITHNEADH, a flame.

RUITIN, the ankle bone.

RULADH, a slaughtering, or massacre.

RULADH, he went.

RUM, a floor; also a Room. *rùmnà Ràtha*, the floor of the fortress.

RUMHAR, a mine.

RUN, a secret; secrecy, mystery. N.B. if Olaus Wormius had known that *Rùn* is the common & only word in the old Celtic or Irish, to express the word secret or mystery, it would have spared him the labour of the long dissertation in the beginning of his Book *de Litteraturâ Runicâ*, to account for the origin of the word *Runæ*, which was a mysterious or Hieroglyphic manner of writing used by the Gothic Pagan Priests, as he himself observes in another place. Tacitus observing that the Germans knew no literature, uses the terms of *secreta* literarum; & in the same manner the Germans having afterwards learned the use of letters, called their alphabet by the appellation of *Runæ*, from the Cimbric & Gothic word *Runa*, a secret. plur. *rùnuibh*. ex. *rò bhì sè i rùnuibh an Rìgh*, he was one of the King's privy Council. *innisim rùn duit*, I tell you a secret. *an bhil rùn agad air?* have you any secret knowledge of the matter? *rùn agus faisnéis*, a private & a manifested knowledge of a thing. wel. *rhin*, a secret, or mystery; Sax. *girunu*, mysteries; Sicamb: *reunen*, obscure murmuring; Anglo-Sax: *geryne*, mysteries; Cimbr. *Runa*, arcana carmina vel

*notæ secretiore*s; & Gothicè, *Runa*, mysterium, item consilium. vid. Glossarium Goth. ad vocem. *Runa*.

RUN, a purpose or design. *rùn dì-ongmhailta*, a firm purpose. Gothicè, *Runa*, consilium.

RÚNAIGH, dark, obscure, mystical.

RÚNAIGHE, a discreet person, to whom a secret may be safely told, also any person that knows a secret.

RÚNAIRM, a Council chamber. RÚNBHOCAN, a disguise or pretence.

RÚN-GHRAIBHTHEOIR, a secretary.

RUNNADH, a division. *Runntail*, idem.

RÚNPHA'IRTEACH, partaker of a secret.

RÚN-PHA'RTAIM, to communicate, to advise with, or consult.

RURGOID, rubarb.

RUS, knowledge, skill.

RUS, a wood.

RUSG, the bark of a tree. wel. *Rhysk*, & *Dirisgo*, to take off bark.

RUSGAIM, or *Ruisgim*, to make bare, to take the bark off a tree.

RÚSGAIM, to strike vehemently, to pound, to pelt at.

RUSTACA, rude, rustic. Lat. *rusticus*.

RUSTACACHT, rudeness, rusticity.

RUSTACH, a boor, clown, or churl.

RÚSTA'N, a tump, or hillock.

RÚTA, a herd, a rout.

RÚTA, a tribe of people. *Rúta Bùrcach*, the tribe of the Burks. this expression carries an honourable sense.

RUTH, wages.

RUTHA, the fish called Thornback.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER S.

S Is the fifteenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is not ranked by our Grammarians in any particular order of the consonants, but is absolutely called sometimes Aimrid or barren, & sometimes, Bain-rìogh-an na cconsoineadha, or the Queen of the consonants, because in the composition of Irish verse it will admit no other consonant to correspond with it: and our Irish Prosodians are as nice & punctual in the observance of the Uaim & Cómhordùghad, or Union and Correspondence, as the Greeks & Latins are in the collocation of their Dactyles, & Spondees. so that if an Irish Poet should have transgressed against the established Rule & acceptation of the consonants, he would be exposed to severe reprehension. we find in the Greek division of the consonants into several classes, as mutes, liquides, &c, that the Letter Sigma or S is not ranked among any particular class, but like our Irish S, is stiled *suæ potestatis littera*, or an absolute & independant Letter. in Irish it is called Suil or Sail, from Sail, the willow tree, Lat. Salix. it is to be noted, that all Irish words beginning with the letter S, & which are of the feminine gender, must necessarily admit of an adventitious T before the initial S, when the Irish particle an (which in signification Answers to the English a, an & the) is prefixed before such words: in which case the T eclipses the S, so that the word is pronounced as if it had not belonged to it, though S is always written to shew it is the initial radical letter. thus the words Súil, an eye, or the eye; Sròn, a nose or the nose, when the Irish particle an, signifying a, an or the in English, is prefixed to them, are necessarily to be written an tsúil, an tsròn, & pronounced an túil, an tròn. but words beginning with S, which are of the masculine gender, admit of no adventitious letter as a prefix. thus we say & write an slinneán, a shoulder; an solus the light; and this, by the bye, is one method to find out the gender of words beginning with S. it is also to be noted, that when S is aspirated by subjoining h to it, which cannot happen but when it is an initial letter, it is thereby made quiescent, so that, it's sound is not distinguishable from that of a T aspirated at the beginning of a word: for the words a shúil, his eye, a theanga, his tongue, are pronounced as if written a húil, a heanga.

S A

SA, in. *sa chath*, in the fight.
san tigh, in the house.

SA, or *bhus*, are signs of the comparative degree, & have *ní*, always before them. ex. *ní sa mhó*, or *ní bhus mó*, more or greater. *ní sa threise*, or *ní bhus treise*, stronger, or more strong. this *sa*, is sometimes contracted, when the word following it begins with a vowel. as, *ataim níos óige ná é*, I am younger than him. i. e. *ní bhus óige ná é. nís*, pro *ní sa*, or for *ní bhus*. vid. *bhus*.

SA, or *isa*, whose, or whereof. *Criost sa fhuil d'fuasguil sinn*, Christ whose blood redeemed us.

SA, i. e. *is a*, & his or her's.

SAB, strong, able. *ba sabagion-arbadh clóen*, strenuus erat in exterminandis erroribus. *Sab ar thréan tacarait Dáoine: agus ong air Éaccaoine*. vid. *foras feasa*.

SAB, Death.

SABBALL, i. e. *gráinseach*; a barn or granary. ex. *Sabball Phàdruicc*, the barn of St. Patrick. it should properly be written *Saball*. vid. *vita secunda S. Pat. apud Colgan*. not. 48.

SABH, or *samh*, a bolt or bar of a door, or gate.

SABH, spittle.

SABHA, Sorrel.

SABHA'N, *Sabhairle*, or *Sabhairleán*, a cub, or young Mastiff dog.

SA'BHA'IL, saving, sparing, protecting.

SABHA'LACH, careful, sparing, not lavish, &c.

S A

SA'BHA'LAIM, to save or preserve. *do sàbhàladh mo bheatha*, my life was preserved.

SABHSA, sauce.

SA'BÒIDE, the Sabbath. *lá na Sabóide*, the day of the Sabbath.

SAC, a sack or bag. this Irish word *sac*, is nearly the same in almost all the European languages. ex. Gr. *saccos*. Lat. *saccus*. wel. *sach*. Ital. *sacco*. Ar. *sach*. Cor. *zah*. vulg. Greek *face*. Ger. Belg. & Ang. *sack*. Ang-Sax. *face*. Dan. *sack*. Suec. *sack*. Slav. *shakel*. Carn: *shakel*. & Hungar: *saak*. it's diminut. is *sacàn*, or *saicín*.

SACADH, & *sacàil*, a pressing or straining.

SACA'N & *saicín*, diminut. of *sac*. a small bag.

SACA'N, an unmannerly trifling person.

SACARBHUIG, confession. *agus ró ghabh comaoín agus Sacarbhaic ón Eascep*, and he received communion & Confession from the Bishop. L. B.

SACHAM, to attack, or set upon.

SACCRAIGE, baggage or loading.

SACSRATHAIR, a pack saddle.

SADHALL, a saddle. *go frianaibh agus go sadhailibh airgiot*, with bridles & saddles adorned with silver.

SADHAILE, neglect. *an deaghnós so do leig dhe, tré leisge no sadhaille*, he omitted that pious custom thro' sloth or neglect.

SADHE, a good house or habitation.

SADHBH, the proper name of a woman very common among the old Irish.

SAÉGHLAN, a King or Prince; also a Judge; also a Senior or Elder; also a Pillar. as may be seen by this verse. SAÉGHLAN *Breitheamh*, *buán a bhláidh*; SAÉGHLAN *Seanoir*, *fiór Saoghlach*: SAÉGHLAN *gach Rígh fíor a dhù*; agus SAÉGHLAN *Columnn*.

SAGART, a Priest. Lat. *Sacerdos*.

SAGARTACHD, & *Sagartóireacht*, Priesthood.

SAGARTAMHAIL, Priestly, holy, pious, becoming a Priest.

SAGH, a Bitch.

SAGHAIDH, an attacking.

SAGHAL, nice, tender.

SAGHAM, to drink, or suck.

SAGHARLACHD, delight, content.

SAGHÍN, a little bitch.

SAGMHAIRE, a kennel or Sink.

SAGSONA, or more properly, *Sagsoniath*, England; from *Sagson*, Saxon, and *iath*, land.

SAGS, & *Sagsonach*, an Englishman. *le Sagsaibh*, by the English.

SAGSBHEA'RLA, the English tongue; from *Sax* and *parler*; both of a German origin.

SAGSBHEARLAMHAIL, according to the English tongue.

SAIBHSÉIR, a faucer.

SAICDHIA'LLAIT, a pack-saddle.

SAICÉADACH, Sack-cloath.

SAICHSIOT, they came, or arrived.

SAIDE, a fear.

SAIDHBHIR, rich, opulent. *Sa-ídhbhir agus Daidhbhir*, i. e. *do-shaidhbhir*, rich and poor.

SAIDHBHIRIM, to make rich, or wealthy.

SAIDHBHREAS, & *faidhbhrios*, riches.

SAIDHEADH, a sitting; a session or assize.

SAIDH, & *saith breas*, a treasury.

SAIDHISTE, a seat. *suídhiste*, idem.

SAIFEAR, a sapphire stone.

SAIGHEAD or *saighiot*, a dart. Lat. *sagitta*. *Saighit nimhe*, a poisonous dart.

SAIGHEADÓIR, or *Saighidiur*; & sometimes written, *Saighittéoir*, a Soldier, but literally an Archer, like the Latin *sagittarius*, from *saighiot*, *sagitta*. because our standing army & soldiers anciently used Bows & Arrows for their offensive weapons.

SAIGHEADÓIREACHT, or *saigh-diúireacht*, brave warlike actions.

SAIGHEAS, oldness, antiquity.

SAIGHNÉN, lightning: a hurricane. *torann*, *acus saighnén*, thunder & lightning.

SAIL, a beam. pl. *sailteacha*.

SAIL, or *saileog*, a willow tree; hence the name of the Letter S.

SA'IL, an inflection of *sál*, a heel. *a shál san*, his heel. *re na shálaibh*, at his heels, or close by.

SAIL, guard or custody.

SAILBHREAGHADH, a rejoicing or making merry.

SA'ILE, the sea. *uisge na fáile*, sea or salt water. Lat. *Sal. as*, in *sale rubro*, in the red sea.

SA'ILE, & *saillleadh*, pickle.

SAILÉAR, a salt-seller.

SAILEÓG, Willow. well. *Helig*.

SA'ILGHIOLLA, from *sála*, the heels, & *giolla*, a servant. a waiting man, a Page. i. e. *Pedissequus*.

SA'ILIM, to salute or hail: ex. *do shàileadar na Rìgh é*, they hailed him King.

SA'ILIN, an arm of the sea which resembles a lake or great pond. hence it is the name of some places in Ireland. from *fál*, the sea, & *linn*, a pond, or lake.

SAILL, pickle. also Bacon, fatness, &c.

SAILLIM, to salt, to season, or pickle. *niór shailleadh é*, it was not salted.

SAILLTE, salted, or seasoned.

SAILSPIORAID, a guardian Spirit.

SAILTEART, treading. *failteóra tu*, thou shalt tread. *failteòruidh bonn do chos*, the sole of your foot shall tread.

SAIM, rich.

SAIMH, sweet. Lat. *suavis*.

SAIMH, a pair, or couple.

SAIMHBHEARTHACH, bearing twins.

SA'IMHBHRIATHRA'IGHIM, to flatter, to speak fair.

SA'IMHBHRIOCHDAM, to allure or entice.

SA'IMHCHEALGADH, hypocrisy.

SAIMHDILLE, a beetle or mallet.

SA'IMHE, delight, pleasure. *lu-chd ghràdhùigheas fáimhe*, men that love pleasure & ease. *faimheachd*, idem.

SA'IMHGHRÌOSAIM, to allure or entice.

SA'IMHGHRÌOSADH, enticement.

SAIMHNÌGHEADH, a yoking or coupling.

SAIMHNÌGHIM, to yoke, or couple.

SA'IMHRÌGHE & *fàimhrìgheacht*, ease, quiet. satisfaction. *fàimhas*, idem. also a rapture.

SA'IMHRÌGHEACH, easy, satisfied.

SAIN, unequal, unlike.

SAINCHREACH, healed.

SAINDREAN, a sect, or society. heb. *sanhedrim*.

SAINE, & *saineas*, variety.

SAINE, sound, Lat. *sanus*.

SAINEADH, variation.

SAINFHIOS, & *fainfhiosàn*, etymology.

SAINIM, to vary or alter.

SAINRE, a Reddish purple, or a sanguine colour.

SAINSHEASAIM, to differ; to be unlike.

SAINT, covetousness.

SAINTREABH, an old family-house.

SA'IR, or *fàr*, is an augmentative particle often used in compound words, & signifies very, exceeding, &c.

SA'IR - BHRÌGH, an attribute. *is aon do shàirbhrìoghaibh na Dìadachta bheith uil-eòlach*, omniscience is one of the attributes of the Divinity.

SAISDE, sage, *faisde cnoic*, mountain sage.

SA'ITH, satiety, sufficiency. *bhùr fáith*, your fill. Lat. *sat*, & *satis*.

SAITH, a joint of the back or neck.

SAITH, or *faithe*, a swarm. *faithe beach*, a swarm of bees.

SAITH, vulgar, vile, *nì go maith nà go faith*, neither well nor ill, neither good nor bad.

SA'ITH, a thrust or piercing. *cosmhuiltre fàitibh cloidhimh*, like the piercings of a sword.

SA'ITH, a Treasure, a store of Money. ex. *céadadìn luidh Judàs tar órd: a lorg deamhan, dioghal gàrg*;

céadabín, ro ghabh Saint im saith: *céadaoin ró bhraith Iosa árd*, i. e. on wednesday Judas went from the society of the Apostles by the direction of satan, & coveruous of the treasure proferred him by the Jews, betrayed Jesus our Lord.

SAITHE, a swarm. vid. *saith*. also a multitude.

SAITGE, a space.

SA'ITHEACH, or *sáthach*, satiated, glutted.

SAITHEAMHAIN, a swarm of Bees.

SAITHEAS, vileness, cheapness.

SA'L, dim. *sáilín*, & *salóg*, a heel.

SAL, dross: *re sal airgid*, with dross of silver.

SALACH, unclean, dirty.

SALAIGHIM, to defile or pollute.

SA'LAIM, to wait on, to follow.

SALANN, or *Salar*, salt. Lat. *sal*. Gr. *Hals*. wel. *Halen*. ar *Halon*. & cor: *Holan*.

SALANNA'N, a salt-pit.

SALA'RAIM, to procure, to provide.

SALA'RTHA, procured, or provided.

SALCHADH, dirt, pollution.

SALCHADH, & *salchaim*, to defile. ar *na salchadh*, defiled, polluted.

SALCHAR, uncleanness, filth.

SALCHUACH, a violet.

SALL, bitterness, satire.

SALLANN, a singing or harmony. Gr. *Psallein*, canere.

SALMAIRE, a Psalmist, or choirister.

SALMAIREACHD, a singing the Psalms.

SALM-CHEATLACH, a Psalmist, rectius *Psalm-cheatlach*.

SALM-CHEATLADH, a singing the Psalms.

SA'LMHAR, salty, an *mhuir sál-mhar*, the salt sea.

SALT, colour.

SALTACHA, beams. vid: *sail*.

SALTAIR, a Psalter. it is the title of several Irish chronicles. as, *Saltair na Teamhrach*, *saltair chaisil*, &c.

SALTÓIR, a salt monger.

SALTRAIM, to tread or trample; *do shaltair mé*, I trod.

SALTUIRT, a treading or trampling.

SA'MH, easy, happy.

SAMH, the Sun: also the summer.

SA'MHACH, pleasant.

SA'MHADH, a congregation, or assembled body of people. *amhra samhadh Sanct Brithde*, i. e. the community of S. Bridgit was happy & famous. *Samhadh Chiarain*, the religious house of Kieran.

SAMHAIL, like, alike, equal. *dom mhacasamla*, to my equals. Lat. *similis*.

SAMHAIN, all Saints-Tyde. gen. *Samhna*. *oidhche Shamhna*, all Saints Eve.

SA'MHAS, delight, pleasure.

SA'MHASACH, pleasant, agreeable.

SA'MHASTDHEANTA, factitious.

SAMHGHUBHA, sea-Nymphs.

SAMHLACHAS, a sample or pattern.

SAMHLAIM, to resemble.

SAMHLUT, brisk, active.

SAMHLUGHADH, a similitude, or Image.

SAMHNA, vid. *samhuin*.

SAMHRA, i. e. *samh-ratha*, summer. from *samh* the sun, & *ratha* a quarter of a year.

SAMHSHEASAMH, a distance.

SA'MHTHACH, a helve or handle. *samhthach ràinne*, the handle of a spade.

SAN, in the, i. e. *is an*, *san mha-chaire*, in the field.

SAN, pro *Sanct*, holy.

SA'N CA'N, the same as *a nonn agus a nall*, hither & thither, to & fro.

SANADH, a releasing.

SANARC, red ornament. Lat: *Sandaraca*.

SANAS, knowledge; also a secret.

SANAS, a whisperer.

SANAS, a greeting or salutation. hence *feile muire an tsanais*, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary. also a farewell, an adieu, or congee.

SANASA'N, etymology, also a glossary.

SANASA'NÚIDHE, an etymologist.

SANCT, holy. *Sanct Bríghit*, Saint Bridget. Lat: *Sanctus*.

SANCTÓIR, a Sanctuary, or place of refuge.

SANDRONG, a sect.

SANNADH, looseness.

SANTACH, greedy, covetous.

SANTACHD, greediness, covetousness.

SANTAIGHIM, to covet or desire, to lust. *ní Santeócha tú bean ná maoin duine eile*, thou shalt not covet the wife or goods of another man.

SAÓBH, filly, foolish, *ar saobhcheil*, bereft of reason. *Saobh chreidiomh*, heterodox faith. *Saobh-chràbhadh*. Hypocrisy.

SAÓBHCHÉILLE, of nonsense. the genit of *saobhchial*, which also means the occult or parabolical sense of a thing.

SAÓBHCHOIR, a whirl pool.

SAOBHCHRA'BHADH, hypocrisy.

SAOBHCHREIDEAMH, heterodoxy.

SAOBHDHOLBHA, enchantment.

SAOBHNÓS, anger, indignation.

also bad manners.

SAOBHNÓSACH, morose, foolish.

SAOD, a track; also a journey.

SAOGHAL, the world; also a man's life; also an age or generation. Lat. *saeculum*.

SAOGHALTA, secular, worldly.

SAOGHALTACHT, a being worldly inclined.

SAOI, a worthy generous man; also a man of Letters. plur. *Saoithe*.

SAOILIM, rather *slim*, to mean, to seem, to suppose, or think *an saoiléann tusa*, dost thou imagine or think. *mar do shaoil seifion*, as he thought.

SAOIR, the plur. of *saor*, a carpenter. also a mason; also the inflexion of *Saor*, an adjective, which signifies free.

SAOIRSE, & *saoirseachd*, freedom, liberty, a release; also baseness or cheapness.

SAOIRSE, of or belonging to a carpenter. *túadh saoirse*, a carpenter's ax.

SAOIRSEACH, free; go *saoirseach*, licentiously, too freely.

SAOIRSEACHD, the trade of a carpenter, joiner or wheel-wright; also Masonry.

SAOIRSEAMHAIL, free.

SAOIRSI, any art. also freedom.

SAOITHCHEAP, a pillory.

SAOITHE, a Tutor, or Guardian.

SAOITHEAMHAIL, expert, skillful, also generous.

SAOITHEAMHLACHT, generosity.

SAOR, Lat: *faber*. *saor-crainn*, a carpenter. *saor-cloiche*, a Mason.

SAOR; *fà saor*, woe unto.

SAOR, free. go *saor*, freely, safely. *duine saor*, a freeman, a Burgefs.

gels. *là saoire*, a holyday. also noble.

SAORADH, an exemption or freeing; also a deliverance.

SAORAIM, to free, to acquit, or rescue. *O Cheatgaibh an diabhuil saor sinn a Thiarra*, from the deceits of the Devil deliver us, O Lord. *saorfuighear iad*, they shall be justified.

SAORDHA'IL, a freedom or privilege, a cheapness.

SAORDHA'LACH, cheap, free.

SAORSA'NACH, or *seirfeanach*, an unhired workman, a free labourer, or helper at a work.

SAORTHRAIGHIM, for *saotharaim*, to labour or work.

SAORTHEÓCHADH, tillage.

SAOTH, labour, tribulation, punishment, pl. *saothaibh*. ex: *ró dhamhattar saothuibh*, they endured punishment. *síth iar saoth*, rest after tribulation. Brogan; in old books tis commonly written *saéth*.

SAOTH, a disorder or disease. *saoth drúise*, lues venerea.

SAOTHAR, labour, toil, drudgery, *luchd saothair*, workmen. *saothar docamlach*, hard labour.

SAOTH-DHAMH, a labouring ox.

SAOTHMHAR, toilsome, laborious.

SAOTHÓIR, a torturer, or wrecker.

SAOTHPHURT, an imposthume.

SAOTHRACH, servile; also hard or difficult.

SAOTHRAIDHE, a working man.

SAOTHRAIGHTHEÓIR, a labourer, a Husbandman.

SAOTHRUGHADH, tillage.

SA'R, very. Lat. *valde*. Germ: *Sehr*. *sar-mhaith*, exceeding good. *go sar*, greatly.

SAR, & *saróg*, a louse.

SA'RAGHADH, conquest, victory.

ag sàrughadh, exceeding, surpassing.

SA'RAIGHIM, to wrong or injure, to force away. vid. *sarùighim*. to exceed, to get the better of in any exercise. *do shàruigh se iad uile*, he exceeded them all.

SA'RAIGHTHE, forced, or taken by force, rescued.

SA'RAIGHTHEÓIR, a rescuer. one that takes away by force the goods or cattle of a person from the power of a distrainer who has them in his possession by law. also a conqueror. also an infringer, *sàraigh-theoir an dlùghe*, an infringer of the law.

SA'RMHAITH, excellent.

SARNIGH, an endeavour.

SARTULADH, strong.

SARUGHADH, a rescuing or taking away a person by force of arms from a lawful power. also excelling, surpassing. also an injuring, or ravishing a lady.

SA'RUIGHIM, to exceed or overcome; to injure or oppress. *ní shairéocha tu è*, thou shalt not oppress him. *bean do sharughadh*, to ravish a woman. *sarùigheas gliocas an leimhe*, wisdom exceedeth folly.

SA'RUIGHTHEACH, an oppressor, or extortioner.

SA's, an instrument or means, also arms or engines at any work.

SA's, capable, ex: *ní sas mhat-hasa è*. he is not capable of doing good.

SASA (the first & second A being short) standing, ex: *d'eirigh-se sasa*; as it is in old writings; but vulgarly, *deirigh na shasamh*; he got up or stood up.

SA'SACHD, sufficiency.

SA'SADH, satisfaction, comfort.

SA'SA'IGHIM, to satiate or satisfy.
sàis-ocha mé, I will satiate, *sàs-fùighear m'anntoil*, my desire shall be satisfied. Lat: *satio*. *sàthàighim*, idem.

SA'SAIGTHE, satisfied, satiated.

SA'SAT, sufficient, is capable. ex
Dia nod ghuidheadh fri gach treas,
nach modh sasat mo bheol. in all ad-
versities I pray God as well as I
can.

SA'TH, meat, victuals, also a
sufficiency. Lat. *sat*.

SA'THACH, satisfied.

SATHACH, a vessel, of any kind.

SA'THADH, a thrust. *mà bheir sé*
sàthadh air, if he thrust him.

SATHAIRN, or *sathurn*, of saturn.
Dia Sathuirn, saturday.

SA'THAIM, to push or thrust. *do*
sháith sé thríotha aràon, he thrust
them both through.

SATHARN, the Sabbath.

SA'THBHACH, a helve or handle.

SATHRACH, or *saotrach*, diligent.

SBAIRN, a quarrel or contest.

SBARNAMHAIL, given to quarrels.

SBROGAILLE, or *sprogaille*, the
dew lap of a beast, a double chin,
the Gill of a cock. &c.

Sc, & Sg are used indifferently,
& are exactly of the same power
& pronunciation; wherefore the
Reader is not to expect that the
words wich begin with Sc, shall
be repeated below with the ini-
tials Sg.

SCABADH, a scattering, or dis-
persing.

SCABAL, a helmet, also a hood;
also a scapular.

SCABAM, to spread or disperse.

SCABHAL, i. e. *scalàn tighe*, a

booth, or hut, a shop or scaffold.
also a skreen sheltering the door of
a house from wind.

SCABHAL, a chaldron, or kettle.

SCABHAS, good.

SCABHA'ISTE, advantage, gain.

SCAFA, a skiff or cock-boat. Lat.

Scapha, & Gr. *Scaphe*. *fodhailfiod*
scafa, they separated their ships.

SCAFAL, a scaffold.

SCAGADH, a straining or filtering.

SCAGAIM, to strain, to cleanse.

SCAGAITHE, strained, also purged
or cleansed.

SCAICH, to finish or bring to an
end.

SCA'IL, a shadow.

SCA'ILEACH, shady.

SCA'ILEACHD, darkness.

SCA'ILIM, to cast, a shade.

SCAILP, a cave or den.

SCAINNEAR, a sudden irruption,
or unexpected attack. vid. *Caithreim*
Thoirdealbhaig, passim.

SCAIR, any place where a thing is
laid to dry.

SCAIRT, the caul of a beast. vid.
sganán. plur. *scartacha*.

SCAIRT, a thick tuft of shrubs or
bushes.

SCA'LA, a great bowl. plur: *scà-
laidhe*.

SCAL, a man, also a champion.

SCALÓG, an old man. vid. *sculóg*,
infra. dim: of *scula*.

SCA'LUIDHE, balances.

SCAMHGLONN, a prank, or villai-
nous deed. *facinus*. *scamhbhan*, idem.

SCANLÚGHADH, a reproaching or
scandalising.

SCANNAIL, a slander, a scandal,
or public bad example.

SCANNALACH, scandalous.

SCANRADH, a surprise, a fright

or confusion.

SCANRADH, a scattering or dispersing.

SCANRA'IGHIM, to scatter, or disperse; also to confound, to affright *scannrùigheadh iad*, they were affrighted.

SCAOILE, a looseness.

SCAOILEADH, a loosing, or untying.

SCAOILIM, to loose or untye; to reveal; also to scatter or disperse; also to set a drying, to unfold.

SCAOILTE, loosed or loosened.

SCAOILTEACHD, a looseness or Lax.

SCARADH, a separation.

SCARAIM, *sgàoilim*; & *sreathnaighim*, to unfurl, to unfold, to lay open for drying; to set a drying. ex. *sgaras iàram a forbhrat I taigh fòr dhesleann gréine*, she expanded her cloak in her house upon a sun-beam.

SCARAIM, to part, to separate; also to depart or quit. *deagla go scarfaidis*, lest they depart.

SCARAMHAIN, parting.

SCARLOID, scarlet.

SCARTHA, separated, parted.

SCAROID, potius *scòraid*, a table cloth.

SCA'TH, a shadow, a shade, a veil, a covert of any thing; also a colour or pretence; also bashfulness. also protection; *ar scàth do scèithe*, under the protection of your shield.

SCA'THACH, shady, also bashful.

SCA'THA'N, a looking glass. it is the diminut. of *scàth*, a shadow. also a gazing stock.

SCA'THMHAR, timorous, fearful, bashful.

Scé, the white thorn, or hawthorn.

Scé, a casting or pouring out, a spilling.

SCEACH, a bush or bramble, a briar. genit: *sceiche*, pl. *sceacha*.

SCEACHÓG, & *sceachrad*, a hawthorn berry, a haw.

Scéal, genit. *scéil*, a relation, a tale or story, *na droich scéalasó*, these evil tydings.

SCEALLA'N, a kernel; *on sceallàn go nuige an mhoguill*, from the kernel to the husk.

SCEALP, a cliff. *fà scealpaibh na ccarac*, under the cliffs of the Rocks. If. 57. 5.

Scéalúidhe, & *sgéalúidhe*, a tale-bearer, a Romancer, also a Historian.

SCEATHACH, bushy, full of bushes or brambles.

SCEATHRACH, a vomit; also vomiting.

SCEATHRA'IGHIM, to vomit.

SCEILE, misery, pity.

Scéimh, a scheme, or draught.

Scéimh, beauty, bloom.

Scéimh-A'RD, corrupte *scumhàrd*, high-bloom, or good plight, good habit of body in man or beast. *duine scumhàrdmhuil*, rectius *scéimhàrdach*, a fat vigorous man.

Scéimheach, *scéimhéamhuil*, handsome, bloomy.

SCEINMNEACH, quick, swift, nimble. *go sceinmneach*, swiftly, quickly.

SCEINNEADH, an eruption or gushing forth: also a bouncing. also sliding.

SCEITE, scattered. dispersed.

Scéithim, to vomit, or spue out. *scéithfidh an talamh sibhse amach*, the earth shall spue you out; also to

spawn. *do scéith an tiasgso*, this fish hath spawned, also to tell or confess any thing,

SCENG, a bed. also a small bedroom.

SCEÓ, and. in old books it is frequently used for *agus*.

SCEÓ, much, plenty, abundance.

SCEUL, tidings, news. *tugadar scéula chucafan*, they brought word unto them.

SCI, & *scíamh*, beauty.

SCIACH, *scíathach*, & *scióg*, a haw-thorn.

SCIAMH, beauty; gen. *scéimhe*.

SCIAMHACH, fair, beautiful, comp. *sciamhaidhe*.

SCIAMHAM, to beautify, or adorn.

SIAN, a knife, genit. *sceine*, plur. *sceana*.

SCIATH, a shield or buckler, gen. *scéithe*. *lámh-sciath*, a target. lat. *scutum*.

SCIATH, a basket made up of interwoven twigs, gen. *scéithe*; *lán-scéithe*, a basket-ful.

SCIATH, *sciathán*, a wing.

SCIATHACH, wearing shields.

SCIATHA'N, a wing, or fin.

SCIATHA'NACH, winged; also barded.

SCIB, a hand or fist.

SCIB, a ship, or sciff. pl. *scibeadha*.

SCIBERNEÓG, a hare. wel. *sky-narnog*.

SCIBEADH, the course or order of a thing. ex. *scibeadh beatha*: the course of life.

SCÍLE, & *sgíle*, affright, consternation upon any approaching great danger. *scíle agus sganradh*, terror & consternation. this word seems to be the true Celtic original

of the name of the famous terrifying gulf SCYLLA.

SCINBHÉARTHA, a razour.

SCINNIM, to spring, to gush out, to rush on a sudden. *gur scinn an fhuil amach*, that the blood gushed out. *d'eagla go scinnfedis ort*, lest they run upon thee. *ag scinneadh amach*, springing, breaking out, budding.

SCIOBADH, a ships crew.

SCIOBÓL, a barn or granary. or any repository for corn. wel. *schybor*; in the Hebrew *schibbol* means an ear of corn, & *schibbolim*, ears of corn, Lat. *spica* vid. Gen. 41. v. 5. because the ears of corn & unthreshed sheaves are laid up in Barns or granaries to be therein threshed & preserved.

SCIÓG, a haw thorn.

SCIORRAM, to slide.

SCIOT, a dart, or arrow: *do chuir Sciota iona shùil*, he threw a dart in his eye. this Celto-Schythian word seems to be the root of the national name of *Schythæ*, the Schythians, quasi *Scittæ*, archers. hence the Germans express the *Schythæ* as well as the *Scoti*, by the word *Scutten* i. e. *Sagittarii*, Shooters, Archers, Darters.

SCITENA, schythia.

SCITH, weariness, fatigue, also rest. *scithas*, idem.

SCIULANG, a deserter or a fugitive. *sciurlang*, idem.

SCIURAM, to purge, or scour.

SCIURIN, a scouring.

SCIURLANG, a fugitive.

SCIURSA, a scourge, also affliction, woe.

SCIURSAIM, to whip or scourge.

SCLA'BHACHT, or *sglabhuidheachd*, slavery, servitude.

SCLA'BHADH, a slave or bondsman. *bean-sglàbhadh*, ancilla.

SCLA'BHA'IDHE, a bondman, a slave.

SCLÉO, pity, compassion.

SCOIL, or *scol*, a school. *scolaire*, a scholar.

SCOLA'RDHA, Scholastic.

SCOLA'RDHACHT, Scholarship.

SCOILTEADH, a cleaving or cleft, *sgoilteadh don Charraig*, the cleft, or crevice of a Rock.

SCOILTIM, to rend, or tear, to burst.

SCOLB, a battle or skirmish; a conflict. *scolb na scian*, a skirmish, or scuffle fought with knives.

SCOLB, a spray or wattle used in thatching. Gr. *scolops*. wel: *yskolp*.

SCOLB, a splinter, either of wood, or of bone.

SCOR, much, many, plenty: hence the English *score*, as three score.

SCOR, a champion: hence *uscor*, one of the ancient famous militia, also a band of heroes.

SCOR, a notch, or long stroke made by a knife, or sword on any surface.

SCÓRAID, a table cloth.

SCÓRN, & *scórnach*, the throat.

SCOT-BHEA'RLA, the scottish tongue.

SCOTH, a disease.

SCOTH, the choice or best part of any thing *scoth na bhfear*, the best part of the army.

SCOTH, a flower.

SCRAISTE, a sluggard, a slothful, indolent person. as *crionna an scraiste iona bharamhail fein*, the sluggard is a wise man in his own conceit. prov. 26. 16.

SCRAISTEACHD, laziness, sloth.

SCRAISTEAMHAIL, slothful, lazy.

SCRAISTEAMHLACHT, a being slothful, or lazy.

SCRANTHA, divided, scattered.

SCRÉACHADH, a squealing.

SCRÉACHAIM, to squall, or cry out.

SCREADAM, to cry out, to bawl. *do sgreadabhair ormfa*, ye cried out unto me.

SCREAPAL, a scruple, in weight.

SCRÍN, a shrie. ex. *scrín na nàomh*, the shrine of Saints, Lat. *scrinium*.

SCRÍOB, a scratch, or scrape, also a furrow. *scríobadh*, a scratching or scraping.

SCRÍOBAIM, to scrape or scratch; also to curry a horse &c.

SCRÍOBAN, a curry comb.

SCRÍOBHAM, & *sgríobhuim*, to write or make an inscription, from the Celtic *scriob*. Lat. *scribo*.

SCRÍOBHUIN, a bill, an evidence. *na scríbhneisi*, these evidences.

SPRÍOBHNÉOIR, a scribe or writer, a scrivener.

SCRÍOBHNÉOIREACHT, writing.

SCRÍOS, ruin, destruction. *scríos na muintire*, the ruin of the family.

SCRÍOSAM, to destroy, annul, ruin &c. *nà scríostar amach a bpeacadh*, let not their sin be blotted out.

SCRÍOSTA, cleared out, also ruined.

SCRÍOSTÓIR, a destroyer, a pillager.

SCROBA'N, the crop, or claw of a bird.

SCRÚDADH, a search, an examination. *scrúdadh coinsias*, an exa-

mination or scrutiny of conscience.

Lat. *scrutor*.

SCRÚDAIM, to examine, to search.

SCRÚDUIGHTHE, examined, tried.

SCUAB, a sweeping broom or brush. Lat: *scopa*. & *scuab*, *Vasconum lingua*.

SCUABADH, a sweeping,

SCUABAIM, to sweep, or brush.

SCUABTHA, swept, or sweeping. *cosmhuil re fearthuinn scuabtha*, like a sweeping rain. proverb. 28. 3.

SCUABLION, a drag, or sweep-net.

SCUCHSAM, to pass, to proceed, to go.

SCÚD, a ship.

SCUIRID, a ceasing, or desisting, *scuirid airneàn*, a giving over watching or sitting up late. also a collation at watching.

SCUIRIM, to cease or desist. *do scuir sé*, he left off. *scuirfidh an Tóirneach*, the thunder shall cease.

SCULÓG, an old man. Gr: *scello*, *arefacio*. also a generous & hospitable man, who keeps a plentiful house, & an open table in the farming way.

SDADADH, a stopping or standing.

SDADAIM, to stand, to stay or remain. Lat: *sto*.

SDAIR, a history.

SDÉIG, a beef stake, a slice of meat.

SDÉIG; *sdéig bhràghad*, the gullet.

SDÍALL, a plank, or board; also a chop or piece taken from any thing.

SDÍALL, a stroke, or stripe.

SDÍOBHART, a steward.

SDOIRM, a storm, or tempest.

SDOIRMEAMHUIL, tempestuous, stormy.

SDÒL, a seat or stool.

SDUIC, the genit & plur. of *sdoc*, a trumpet. *guth an sduic*, the sound of the trumpet.

SDUIPEALL: wandering, roving.

SDÚIR, a rudder. *ré sdúir ró bhig*, with a very small helm.

SDÚIRIM, to steer or direct.

SDÚIRIUGHADH, a direction, or steering. *rectius, sdúir, stiurugh*.

SÉ, he, him. literally, tis he, i. e. *is è, as & is e, sé ta ann*, tis he that is there. *sé mo bhráthair*, he is my Brother.

N. B. tis to be remarked that the Irish pronoun *sé*, which signifies *he, him*, is the same radically, with the Hebrew pronoun *sé*, which means *he, him*. Lat. *hic, ille*, as the Ir. pronoun *so*, which means *this, that*, is like the Hebrew *so*, which signifies *hoc, illud*, *this, that*; & as the Irish *sùd*, meaning *that*, is not unlike the Hebrew pronoun *su, hoc, illud*. vid. Buxtorf. Lexic. & it may be also here observed, that the Irish pronoun relative *isi*, always expressed to signify a female, is analogous to the Hebrew *Isa*, which means a woman. Lat: *mulier, fœmina*, vid. Gen. 3: 22. & 10: 11.

SÉ, six.

SEABHAC, a hawk, or falcon, wel. *hebog*.

SEABHACÓIR, a falconer, or fowler.

SEABHAG, the spleen.

SEABHACAMHUIL, hawk-like, fierce.

SEABHOIDEACH, straying, or wandering.

SEABHRACH, certain, sure, true. *beart is i go seabhrach*, an action that was certain.

SEACA, the genit. of *sioc*, frost,

ag deùnamh seaca, freezing.

SEACAIM, to freeze, or be cold; also to grow hard. *do sheacadar a neùdaighe*, their cloaths grew stiff.

SEACANTA, hard.

SEACH, a turn. *fà seach*, by turns, alternatively.

SEACH, rather. *seach càch*, rather than others. also else, otherwise.

SEACH, on the out side. *go seich*, still, as yet. *seach pàna*; free from, or out of the way of pain..

SEACHA, & *seachadh*, by, aside, out of the way. *seacha dhe*, just by it. *tug sùil seacha*, he looked aside. *chuaidh se seachad*, it is passed. *reidh chum dul a seachadh*, ready to perish, or decay.

SEACHADADH, tradition.

SEACHADAIM, to deliver, *seachòduigh me iad*, I will deliver them.

SEACHADTHA, delivered or surrendered.

SEACHUIGHE, further.

SEACHUIMSE, beyond or before me. ex. *do thogh tu i seachaimse*, you preferred her to me. i. e. *seacha mise*.

SEACHAIN, & *seachuin*, shun thou, or avoid. *seachain sgéala fabhuil neamhdhiadha cailleachula*, avoid profane old wives tales.

SEACHAINTEACH, allegorical.

SEACHAM, beyond me.

SEACHAM, to pass by, to pass over.

SEACHAMHAIL, further.

SEACHANTA, separating. *mar nàch raibh aonbhal seachanta*, where there was no way to turn. also unlucky, to be shunned. *là seachanta*, an unlucky day.

SEACHANTACH, straying, wandering.

SEACHANTACHD, a shuning, or avoiding.

SEACHCANG, the space of seven years.

SEACHDÙAN, & *seachdhrud*, a fold.

SEACHDHÚBALA, sevenfold.

SEACHDMHADH, the seventh. *an seachdmhadh roinn*, the seventh division,

SEACHDMHAIN, a Week. Lat. *septem-mane*, vulg. *septimana*.

SEACHDMODH, & *seachdmodhad*, seventy.

SEACH GAIRIM, to call aside or apart.

SEACHLABHRACH, allegorical.

SEACHLABHRADH, an allegory.

SEACH - LUÍDHIM, rather *seachluighim*, to lie a part.

SEACH LOC, a park or field. i. e. a secluded place.

SEACHMAILLIM, to forget.

SEACHMAL, forgetfulness, oblivion.

SEACHMALL, digression, also partiality.

SEACHMALTA; forgetful.

SEACHNADH, an avoiding, or shuning.

SEACHNAIM, to separate, to avoid, to escape. *noch sheachnas olc*, who avoideth evil.

SEACHNAIN, by or through. *seachnain an machaire*, through the plain.

SEACHOILEABHAR, for another cause. thereabouts.

SEACHRAITH, filth, dirt.

SEACHRA'N, an error, a straying. *ag dul ar seachrán*, going astray.

SEACHRA'NACH, straying, erroneous.

SEACHRÓD, a bye-way.

SEACHT, rather *secht*, seven. Lat. *septem*.

SEACHTAIR, without, on the outside. also before, beyond, or surpassing. Lat. *præ. seachtair Riógaibh Eireann*, *præ regibus Hiberniæ*, *seachtair ionnadaibh na talmhan*, *præ omnibus locis terræ*.

SEACHTAR, the number seven. *seachtar fear*, seven men; aliter, *morsheisior fear*.

SEACHT-DÉAG, seventeen.

SEACHT-MHAIN, corruptè, *seachtain*. a week, or seven days, literally seven mornings. N. B. this shews that the latin word *mane* is form'd upon the monosyllable *main* of the Celtic.

SÉAD, & *seod*, a jewel, a precious stone, hence it signifies, a present or favour, or any worldly substance. ex. *dí bhu fôr seáda san-tach*, non erat cupida rerum temporalium. Brogan in vit. Brigid.

SÉAD, a way or road. also a feat.

SÉAD, the like, or likeness of a thing. *cath cródha go ná raibh a shéad ná a shamhail annsna haim-siribh sin*. vid. Chron. scot. concerning the battle of Clontarf. hence *leith-shéid*, the counterpart of any thing.

SEADAL, a short time or space; a while. the same as *sealad*, by a transposition of Letters only. *seal*. idem.

SEADAR, the Cedar tree.

SÉADCHOIMÉUDA'IDHE, he that keeps jewels, or other precious things. Lat. *Cimeliarcha*.

SÉADCÓMHARTHA, an attribute. pl. *seadchomharthaidhe*.

SEADH, yes, yea, truly. *a seadh a seadh*, *agus ní sheadh ní sheadh*,

yea yea, & nay nay.

SEADH, a discourse, a Dialogue.

SEADH, *ar seadh*, by turns, alternately.

SEADH, strong, able, stout.

SEADHA, a law.

SEADHAM, to esteem, or value.

SEADHAM, to saw, to smooth or plane.

SEADHBHAIL, sawing.

SEADH, the crop, or craw of a bird.

SEAFÁID, a heifer, hence *sean-sheafuid*, an old heifer, or a three-year-old heiffer.

SEAFNADH, a blowing, or breathing.

SEAFNAIM, to breath, or blow.

SEAGH, esteem, respect: *gan seagh*, *gan suim a saoghaltacht*, without esteem or regard to worldly affairs.

SEAGHACH, courteous, gentle.

SEA'GHACH, & *seagha*, a goat.

SEAGHDHA, curious, ingenious.

SEAL, & *sealad*, a while, a small space or distance. also course, or turn. Lat. *vicis: ar ccóimhlíonadh a sheala D'Eóin*, as John fulfilled his course or turn. *do reir seala*, according to course.

SÉALA, a seal, or signet.

SEALAD, a little while. *sealad ró bheag go foill*, yet a little while,

SEALADACH, *go sealadach*, by turns, or alternately.

SÉALADH, a sealing. *ar na shé-aladh*, sealed.

SEALÁIDH, a cutting or hewing.

SEALÁIDHEACHD, a vicissitude, or change.

SEALANTA, rigid.

SEALBH, a herd or drove. *gach aon tsealbh*, every drove.

SEALBH,

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SEALBH, possession, *ann mo she-
ilbh*, in my possession.

SEALBH, a field.

SEALBH, a pretence, or colour.

SEALBHAGHADH, or *sealbhugh-
adh*, a taking possession.

SEALBHAIGHIM, to possess, or
enjoy.

SEALBHÙIGHE, & *Sealbhadóir*,
a Proprietor, or Owner.

SEALG, hunting, a chase.

SEALG, the milt of Swine; the
spleen of man, or any animal.

SEALGAIRE, any sportsman; but
particularly a Falconer, or fowler.

SEALGAIREACHD, hunting, or
hawking.

SEALGAM, to hunt, fowl, or
hawk.

SEALGBHATA, a hunting-pole.

SÉALTA, sealed.

SEAMAN, & *Semeann*, a small
nail rivetted.

SEAMAR, the herb trefoil. dimin.
Seamróg; *seamair chapail*, horse
trefoil.

SÉAMH, or *féimh*, mild, mo-
dest, keen. also small, tender.

SEAMHSGANACH, quick, soon.

SEAMRÓG, clover, trefoil, worn
by Irish men in their hats, by way
of a cross on Patrick's day in me-
mory of that great Saint.

SEAMSA, a nail, a peg. diminut.:
seamsóg, id.

SÉAN, prosperity, happiness.

SEAN, old, ancient. wel. *Hen*,
Lat. *senex*, it is often used in com-
pound words, & goes before the
substantive, ex. *sean-duine*, an
old man. *sean-aimsir*, old times.

SEANACH, crafty, cunning,
wily; hence the fox is called *sean-
nach*, or *sfionach*.

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SÉANADH, a denial, or refusal.

SÉANADH, a blessing or bene-
diction. vid. *Séanaim*.

SEANAID, a Senate. wel. *Senedh*.
Lat. *Senatus*. a Parliament of El-
ders.

SEANAIDH, to sow corn or other
grain, to drop or pour down.

SEANAIDHE, a Senator or me-
mber of Parliament; also an anti-
quary.

SEANAILTIRIS, a decree.

SÉANAIM, to bless, Lat. *Bene-
dico*. *Séunais an Cailligh comhail*,
Benedixit quendam Sanctimoniam.
Seunais an nèn luàmhnach,
Benedixit avem volatilem. vid. Bro-
gan. in vit. S. Brigid.

SÉANAIM, to refuse or decline,
to deny. *do shéun sé*, he refused.
gibe shéunfas mise, whoever shall
deny me.

SÉANAMHAIL, or *seanmhar*, ha-
ppy, prosperous.

SEANAOIS, old age.

SEANARASG, a proverb, or old
saying.

SEANATHAIR, a Grand-father.

SEAN-BHALADH, a musty or
stinking smell, from *sean*, old,
& *baladh*, or *boladh*, smell.

SEANBHEAN, an old woman.

SEANCHAS, antiquity.

SEANCHA, *seanacha*, or *seanchù-
idhe*, an Antiquary, or Genealo-
gist.

SEANCHÓMHARTHA, an old to-
ken, a monument.

SEANCHUIDHE, an antiquary.

SEANCHUIMHNE, tradition.

SEANCHUS, antiquity; a Chro-
nicle or Register; also a genealogy
or pedigree.

SEANDA, ancient, antique, of
Hhh

an old date. *Cineadh seanda*, an ancient nation.

SEANDACHT, a being ancient.

SEAN-FHOCAL, an old saying; a Proverb.

SEAN-FHÓIRNE, old Inhabitants, the plur. of *fuireann*. *ro dhiòthchur siad na sean-fhóirne*, they dispossessed the old Inhabitants.

SEANG, slender, small, slender-waisted.

SEANGAIM, to make thin or slender; to diminish. also to grow slender.

SEANGAL, wife, prudent.

SEANGA'N, an ant or pismire. *eirigh a ccionn an t'seangain*, go to the ant.

SEANGARMHA'THAIR, the great Grand-father's or great Grand-Mother's mother.

SEANGHAID, a grand Mother.

SEANGHAIN, a conception or child near it's time of being born.

SÉANLITH, happiness.

SEANMA, musical, of Musick: *Luchd seanma*, musicians. *fear seanma*, or *seinime*, a Minstrel.

SEAN-MHA'THAIR, a Grand Mother.

SÉANMHUIRE & *seanmhuireacht*, happiness, prosperity.

SÉANMHUR, happy, prosperous.

SEANMÓIR, rather *sermóin*: a sermon, Lat. *sermo sermonis*, this Cristian-Irish word *seanmóir*, hath been formed upon the Lat. *sermo, monis*, by admitting a Metathesis or a transposition of the Letters N, R, commutably one in the Room of the other, i. e. *seanmóir*, or *searmóin*. this word is vulgarly *láid seanmóin*.

SEANMÓIRÍGHE, rather, *sermóntaidhe*, a preacher, or sermonist,

vulgarly, *seanmóntaidhe*.

SEANMÓIRIM, to preach or exhort. also to proclaim. *tusa sheanmóireas*, thou who preacheest.

SEANMÓR, very great, huge.

SEANNACH, a fox.

SEANNACHAÍGHIM, to play the fox.

SEANÓIR, an Elder, or Senator. *nà himdhearg seanóir*, rebuke not an Elder. also an old Bard or Druid. Lat. *Senior*.

SEANÓIREACHT, or *seanórdhacht*, seniority, old age.

SEANRA'DH, a proverb. *seanraidhte Sholaimh*, the proverbs of Solomon.

SÉANTA, blessed. *féanta impe*, blessed by her. vid. *seanaim*.

SEAPAIM, to flinch back, or sneak off. also to pursue close. *cé gur seapnathair an sluaigh*, quamvis eum persequabantur turmæ.

SEARB, & *searbaidh*, theft, felony.

SEARBAID, the Rowers sett in a boat.

SEARBH, bitter, sour. Lat. *acerbus*.

SEARBHAS, or *searbhadh*, bitterness, sourness. Lat. *acerbitas*.

SEARBHAN, oats.

SEARBHGHAL, blew, azure.

SEARBOS, a Deer, a stag.

SEARC, love, affection wel. *serch*.

SEARCAIM, to love, or be in love

SEARCAIRMINNIM, to reverence.

SEARCAMHAIL, affectionate, loving.

SEARCÓG, a sweetheart.

SEARCALL, any flesh, delicate meat, the best of flesh meat. as *Dermot O Duibhin*, says to his

wife *Gràinne. as maith do chuid a Ghrainne: Càrna tuirc la taóbh tíre: searcoll na ccailleach feàdha: la banna meadha míne*, literally, my wife *Gràinne*, your portion is excellent: the flesh of hogs that had their pasture on an entire country: the delicate flesh of pheasants: with horns of delicious methglin. note the affinity between the word *searcoll* & the Greek word *sarca*, Lat. *carnem*, from *sarx*, *sarcos*, caro; as also between the Lat. *carne* from *caro*, & the Irish *càrna*, in the above verse: all which words signify flesh, or meat.

SEARCTHÓIR, a gallant, a wooer.

SEARG, dry, withered.

SEARGAIM, to wither, to pine away, to consume. *do shearg sé*, it withered. *do shearg an tíormach me*, the drought consumed me. *searguidh an bhláth*, the flower fadeth. *seargaid*, they pine. *atáid ag seargadh*; they mourn.

SEARGANACH, dried up, withered.

SEARGSAMH, a consumption, or wasting away.

SEARGTHA, withered, dried up; also consumed.

SEARMÓIN, a Sermon. vid. *searmóir*.

SEARN, a youth, or stripling.

SEARNADH, extension: also yawning, or stretching.

SEARNAIM, to loose, or unty.

SEARPA'N, an Order, or custom.

SEARPA'N, a swan.

SEARR, or *searb*, theft, thievery.

SEARR, a colt.

SEARR, a sythe, or sickle.

SEARRACH, a colt.

SEARRAIGH, or *Comán searra-*

igh, the herb pilewort.

SEARRAIM, to yawn, to stretch the limbs, as man & beast doth.

SEARRAIM, to reap; also to mow down, to slaughter, kill, or make havock.

SEARRDHA, an Edge or point: also having sharp edges. *Carbad searrdha*, a chariot used by the old Irish armed at every side of the wheels with hooks or sythes, like the *currus falcatus*, of the Britons.

SEARTHON, a Chief Poet or Bard. plur. *searthonna*.

SEARTHONNA, art, skill, knowledge.

SEAS, the board thrown out upon land for passengers to come in & go out of a boat.

SEASADH, standing.

SEASADH, & *seasaim*, to rise up, to stand. *seasaim dho*, I maintain, or uphold: *seasaim an ag-haidh*, I oppose.

SEASAL, a fan.

SEASAMH, standing up. *fanuidh bhùr seasamh*, stand ye still.

SEASG, dry, barren, as a cow; that hath no milk. hence *seasgaídhe*, a barren cow. or as a well or brook, when the water is drained. *ciócha seasga*, dry paps.

SEASGA, or *seasgad*, sixty.

SEASGACH, seven battles.

SEASGACHD, a herd of barren cattle.

SEASGAÍDHE, a barren cow.

SEASGAIR, at ease, well fixed or settled. *duine seasgair*, a warm cozy man.

SEASGAIRE, & *seasgaireacht*, coziness, being in a good easy way.

SEASGA'N, a shock or handful of gleaned corn.

- SEASGANACH, a Batchelorr.
 SEASGAR, soft, effeminate.
 SEASGBHÓ, a barren cow; a heifer.
 SEASMHACH, stiff; steadfast, also valid. *pósadh seasmach*, a valid marriage. *neamh-sheasmach*, invalid.
 SEASMHACHD, steadiness, constancy.
 SEASRACH, a lad or youth.
 SEASUNTA, prosperous.
 SEATHAR, a study, or Library.
 SEATHAR, strong, able.
 SEATHAR, a name of God, so called from *seathar*, strong, in the same manner that *El* among the Hebrews is an appellative of God, from the same word *El*, which signifies strong, powerful.
 SEATHARDHA, divine.
 SEACNACH, a body.
 SÉD, a cow with calf.
 SÉD GABHA'LA, an increase.
 SEGH, milk.
 SEGH, an ox, or Buffelo; a hind of the moose kind.
 SEIC, a bone.
 SEICH, a combat.
 SEICH, an adventurer.
 SEICHIM, to follow or pursue. *ro sheichdis*, they followed. *L. sequor*.
 SEICHTMHÍ; September.
 SEICIBTAN, whensoever.
 SEICIN, the scull, or rather the pellicle of the brain.
 SEICNE, rather *seicin*, gen. *seicne*, a skull. *gur bhúail iona bhaitios e, agus gur bhriseadh a sheicin don bhéim sin*, so that he smote him on the head, & with that blow broke his skull. *K.* it properly means the membran wrapping the Brain.
 SEICIN, the film, pellicle, or thin skin that covers the guts.

- hence *madhm seicne*, a rupture, or hernia.
 SEIDE, delight, pleasure: also nice or delicate.
 SÉIDEADH, a blast.
 SÉIDEAN; *gainimh shéidein*, quick-sand.
 SÉIDIM, to blow or breath upon. *anuair shéidfeas sé an fdoc go sár-teach*, when he found the trumpet long, or with a continued blast.
 SÉIDTHE, blown, blasted.
 SÉIGH, a hawk. hence a champion is sometimes called *seighion*.
 SÉIGHEOIR, a Falconer.
 SÉIGHION, a warrior or champion.
 SEIGHNEA'N, or *saighneán gaoithe*, a hurricane, a tempest, *saighneán*, is also lightning.
 SEILBH, possession.
 SEILCHIDE, a snail.
 SEILE, a spittle. *Gr: salos. Lat: saliva; ní choiglid gabháil do sheilidhibh am éudán*, they forbear not spitting in my face.
 SEILEACH, a willow.
 SEIL-ÉADACH, a Handkerchief.
 SEILG, hunting; also venison.
 SEILIGHIDE, a snail.
 SEILIGHIM, to spit.
 SEIET, dropping. *seilt críathar na meala*, the dropping of the honey-comb.
 SÉIMH, & *seimhidh*, single, simple, of one sort.
 SÉIMH, small, mean.
 SEIMHDREAN, a duel.
 SEIMILEA'R, a chimney.
 SEINE, elder *ba seine mé ná i*, I was elder than her.
 SEINE, & *seineachd*, old age.
 SEINISTIR, corrupted from *seinisir*, a window. *Lat. fenestra*.
 SEINIM, to sing, or singing. *ag*

feinim agus ag damhsa, singing & dancing; also playing on an instrument. *eòlach a feinm*, skilled in playing.

SEINSIREACHT, Eldership, seniority, *feinsireas*, idem.

SEINSIREAS, antiquity.

SEIPÉAL, a Chappel.

SEIRE, a meal of victuals. *dò ràidh Isaac fìr Esaus an sliabh do sheilg, go ttugadh feire do, & go ttugadh san a bheanachtain do air an feire sin*, Isaac commanded Esau to hunt in the mountain & bring him a meal, & that he would also give him his benediction for said repast. L. B.

SEIR, a heel.

SEIRBHE, & *seirbheachd*, bitterness.

SEIRBHISEACH, a servant.

SEIRCIN, a coat, or Jerkin.

SEIRDIN, the fish called pilchard.

SEIRG, clover or trefoil.

SEIRG, & *seirgli*, a consumption, or decay.

SEIRIC, silk, superfine silk. Lat. *serica*.

SEIRIC, strong, able.

SEIRICEAN, a silkworm.

SEIRSEANACH, an auxiliary or helper. vid. *saorsanach*.

SEIRSIN, a girdle.

SEIRT, strength, power.

SEIS, pleasure, delight.

SEIS, skill, knowledge.

SEIS, a troop, a band, or company.

SEIS, he sat.

SEISE, a tumult, noise or bustle. *is fada ó sheisibh daóine, ná ó fhorchongair an-phopuill é*, he is remote from the tumults of men & the murmurs of the people. L. B.

SEISEACH, chearful, pleasant, agreeable.

SEISEACHT, pleasure, sensuality.

SEISEADH, the sixth.

S'EISEAN, he, he also. i. e. *fé & sin*, or rather *is é sin*, it is he; as *eision* is an other writing of *é sin*.

SEISEILBH, talk, discourse.

SEISG, gen. *seisge*, sedge, or bog-reed. wel. *hesk*.

SEISIM, or *seisear*, six.

SEISIM, to sit.

SEISIÚN, or *siosón* a session, or assizes.

SEISKEACH, a plow of six horses. i. e. *seisear-each*, hence *seisreach fear-ruinn*, a Plow-land.

SEITCHE, a wife.

SEITEACH, a wife. *tug abram seitig do thúismeadh cloinne Abram* gave wives to the first born. L. B.

SEITH, & *seithe*, a skin or hide.

SEITREACH, the neighing of a horse, or the braying of an ass. also sneezing, or neefing. *le na sheitriugh foillsighidh solus*, by his neefings a light doth shine. Job. 41. 18.

SELIDE, *seilide*, or *seilmide*, a snail.

SEMEANN, or *seamanna*, small nails.

SEN, a birding net.

SENE, a supper. Lat. *cæna*.

SENGILBHROTH, venison. rather wild-boar-meat. Gall. *sanglier*.

SEOD, or *seud*, a Jewel. plur. *seoid*, & *seud*.

SEODCHA, a treasury.

SEODCHOMHRA, a tomb or grand monument.

SEÓL, a bed.

SEÓL, a sail. *crann seoil*, a mast.

SEÒL, a Weaver's loom.

SEÒLADH, a steering, or directing, a sailing.

SEÒLADH, the first semimetre, or *leathrann* of a verse, consisting of two quartans.

SEÒLAIM, to teach or direct. *ag seòladh na nìlbheùrladh*, teaching the various tongues, or languages. also to steer, *ag seòladh a loing*, steering his ship. also to lead, or drive, *do shéol a ghabhair*, he drove his goats.

SEÓLBHATA, a goad; a staff or club for driving cattle

SEÓLTA, digested, or set in order.

SEÒMRA, a chamber, or closet: *seòmradh na cculaidh*, a vestry.

SEÒMRADÓIR, a Chamberlain.

SEÒNA SAOBHA, augury, sorcery, or druidism.

SEPEAL, a chappel.

SERBOS, a hart or stag.

SEUCH: *fà seuch*, distinctly, separately. *a sé Bríán thug slointe fà seuch ar shearaibh Eireann*, Brian Borove introduced distinct surnames amongst the Irish families.

SEÚD, a way or path. *seúd fríde*, the path of a flesh-worm.

SEÚDCHA, a Jewel house; a cabinet or repository of rareties.

SEUNTAS, a stench.

SFORRACH, a pearch.

S'G & *sc* are, as I have already remarked, always indifferent.

SGABA'ISTE, robbery, rapine.

SGABHRACH, *sgabhròg*, & *sgabhruidhe*, club-footed.

SGADA'N, a herring. hence the English shad.

SGADA'N-GARBH, the fish called alewife.

SGAFAIRE, a bold hearty man.

SGAFA'NTA, well spirited, hearty.

SGAGHAM, to sort, to digest.

SGAIFIR, the stern of a ship.

SGAIGNEA'N, a Winnowing fan.

SGA'IL, a flame; also brightness.

SGA'ILÍN & *sgaileóg*, an umbel, a little dish or plate.

SGAILTEANN, a billet, or cleft-wood.

SGAINIM, to chink or cleave.

SGAIPÉADH, dispersing.

SGAIPIM, to disperse, to scatter.

SGAIPITHEACH, profuse, or lavish.

SGAIRD, a smock.

SGAIRP, a scorpion.

SGAIRT, *ar sgairteadh*, a bawling, a bursting. *ag sgairteadh a chroidhe le gairidhe*, bursting his sides with laughing.

SGAIRTEOIR, a cryer, or bawler.

SGAIRTIM, to shriek, or cry out.

SGA'L, a shrieking, or loud noise, a squawl.

SGAL, a scorching. *sgal gréine*, sun scorching.

SGALAIN, huts, or cottages.

SGALAM, to ring, or tingle.

SGALDACH, stubble.

SGALDRUTH, a fornicator.

SGALLAM, to trouble or disturb.

SGALLADH, a burning or singeing.

SGALLAIM, to burn or singe.

SGALLTA, burned or singed.

SGALLTA, bare or bald.

SGAMAIL, scales.

SGAMAL, a cloud. pl. *sgamail*.

SGAMH, the Lungs, whose diminut: are.

SGAMHA'N, the Lungs, & *sgamhóg*, idem.

SGAMHCHNAOI, a Phthisick or

Consumption of the Lungs. *sgamhghalar*, & *sgamhsaoth*, idem.

SGANA'N, the caul or kell, which covers the bowels.

SGANN, a membran.

SGANNAIRBHUA'RTHA, confused, confounded.

SGAÓIGH, a rout, a herd, or drove.

SGARBH, *sgarbhán* & *sgairbhín*, a ford, a shelf or shallow place. Lat. *vadum*.

SGARBHAIM, to wade.

SGARDADH, a pouring, or sprinkling.

SGARDAIRE, a Water-gun.

SGARDAM, to sprinkle.

SGARDADH, a separation, a digression, or excursion.

SGATA, a drove, or multitude.

SGA'THACHA'N BÓ, a cow's tail.

SGA'THACHA'N, the secret parts of the body.

SGATHADH, a segment, a shred

SGATHADH, a bickering or skirmish.

SGATHAIRE, or *scafaire*, a spruce fellow.

SGA'THAIM, to shade.

SGATHAM, to cut, or lop off; also to shade.

SGATHAMH, a while, a short space. *siubhail sgathamh*, walk a while.

SGATHLA'N, a booth, or shop.

SGATHMHAR, sharp.

SGATHÓG, the flower of horse trefoil.

SGEADACH, speckled, also sky-coloured.

SGEALLAGACH, wild mustard.

SGEALLA'N, a slice, also a kernel.

SGEALPAM, to pluck or snatch, to pinch. N.B. the American word *scalp* is of the same.

SGEALPÓG, a pinch.

SGEALPHTA, snatched, taken away.

SGEAMH CHRAINN, the herb Polypody.

SGEAMHAIM, to reproach.

SGÉIL BHEARTACH, a tale-bearer.

SGÉIL-THEACHTAIRE, a tale-bearer.

SGEIMHLE, a skirmish.

SGEIMHLÍGHIM, to bicker or skirmish.

SGEIMHIM, to skim or schum.

SGEIMHIOLTA, a scout.

SGEIN, flight.

SGEINIM, to bounce or leap up, to start. *do sgeinn sí ùainn*, she flew away from us.

SGEINMEACH, & *sgeinmneach*, quick, swift, nimble.

SGEITH, rectius *scoth* the choice, or better part of a thing.

SGEITHIN, a little bush.

SGEITINNSÉIS, the disorder called the quinsey.

SGEÓG, i. e. *sceithóg*, the Hawthorn-bush.

SGÉUN, astonishment, affright.

SGIBERNEÓG, a hare. wel. *sky-varnog*.

SGIGE, a Jeering, or derision.

SGIGEAMHAIL, scornful.

SGIGIM, to jeer, or deride.

SGIGTHE, ridiculous.

SGILGHRE, gravel.

SGILLE, quick, or soon.

SGILLEÓG, a small pebble.

SGILLIN, a shilling.

SGIMHIOLACH, a scout.

SGIMHLEAGHADH, an excursion.

SGINEADH, & *sgineal*, a leap or skip.

SGINEADHACH, apt to start, skittish.

SGINÉOG, a flight.
 SGIOTH, snatched away.
 SGIOPTAIDH, active, busy.
 SGIORRAIM, to slip, or stumble.
 SGIORRTHA, slipt, or fallen.
 SGIORRTHA'N, & *sgiornbhróg*, a slipper.
 SGIOTHAL, ridiculous.
 SGISTHIRE, talkative, jesting.
 SGITE, the fish called maiden-ray.
 SGÍTH, rest, weariness; also fear.
do leigeadar a sgíth, they refreshed themselves. *gan sgíth*, without rest or intermission; *Laithe sgíthe*, holy days.
 SGÍTHEACH, weary, tired, fatigued. *as maith tagaid, is iad neamh-sgítheach ce clán tagaid*, they advance well & are not fatigued, although, they come from afar. L. B.
 SGÍTHIM, to rest or pause.
 SGLAIGÍN, a draught tree, or beam of a wain.
 SGLAMHAM, to scold or wrangle.
 SGLAMHOIDE, a Glutton.
 SGLATA, a flat or tyle.
 SGLIGEA'NACH, speckled.
 SGOBALLACH, a piece, or morsel.
 SGOIGNA'N, a fan.
 SCOILT, a cleft, or slit.
 SCOILTÉADH, cleaved or split.
 SGOILTIM, to cleave or split.
 SGOITHIN, the prime or best.
 SGOL, *sgolghaire*, a loud laughter.
 SGOL, a scull or great quantity of fish.
 SGOLBANACH, a stripling, a youth.
 SGOLBA'NTA, thin, slender.
 SGOLÓG, an olive tree.
 SCOL-OIDE, a school-master.
 SGONAIRE, a triffler, a whiffler.
 SGONASACH, the same as *sgonaire*.

SGONLABHRAIM, to blab out foolishly.
 SGONO'G, a hasty word.
 SGOR, a stud of horses or mares.
 SGORADH, a lancing.
 SGORAM, to cut in pieces.
 SGÓRN, & *sgórnach*, the throat, or wind-pipe.
 SGORN SRATHRACH, the pin or peg of a straddle, or carr-saddle.
 SGORCHAILBHE, the Epiglottis or flap of the weasand, or gullet.
 DGORTHANACH, a stripling.
 SGOT, a shot, or reckoning.
 SGOth, a son.
 SGRA'BACH, & *sgrabanach*, rough, rugged: also scarce, rare.
 SGRA'BAM, to wipe off.
 SGRAGALL, gold foil, a thin leaf, or ray of gold, silver &c. a spangle.
 SGRAIBHSEADH, a hand-saw.
 SGRAITH, & *sgraitheóg*; a turf or green sod.
 SGREABHA BHATHAIS, the fees for baptism.
 SGREABHAL, an annual tribute consisting of three pence enjoined on every inhabitant of Munster by their King *Aongus* son of *Nadfrý*, to be paid to Saint Patrick: also a favour or present given by new married people.
 SGRÉACH, a moan, or screeching.
 SGRÉACHAM, to make a noise, to screech, or whoop.
 SGRÉACHTADH, a jocular bantering.
 SGREAD, a noise, or bawling out suddenly.
 SGREADAIM, to make a noise, to squeal.
 SGREADAIRE, a cryer, a bawler.
 SGREAGA'N, rocky ground.
sgreig, idem.
 SGREAGMHAR,

SGREAMGHAR, & *sgreagamhail*; rocky.

SGREASDA, destruction.

SGRÍBHIN, writing. wel. *yf-griveny*.

SGRÍBHISG, notes, comments.

SGRÍN, a shrine, or repository of holy reliques. Lat. *scrinium*. *do rinn sgrín órdha um an cceann sin Eòin baiste*, & *do chuir glas air*. he made a golden shrine or repository for the head of John the Baptist, & then locked it up. L. B.

SGRÌOBAIRE, a graving tool.

SGRÍOBAM, & *sgràbam*, to scrape, to scratch; also to write, to engrave. Lat. *scribo*.

SGRÌOBTÚIR, the scripture.

SGRUBAL, a scruple.

SGRUIBLEACH, rubbish.

SGRUTA, an old man.

SGRUTACH, & *galar scrutach*, the itch.

SCRUTACH, lean, meagre.

SGUAIBLÍN, a drag or sweep net.

SGUAINE, a swarm or croud of any sort of animals. when spoken of men, 'tis a word of contempt.

SGUIBHÉR, an esquire.

SGÚILLE, a scullion.

SGUIRD, a shirt or smock.

SGUIRIM, to cease, or desist from acting or working.

SGULA, whose diminutives are *sgulóg*, & *sgulín*, a withered old man, has an affinity with the Gr. verb *scello*, arefacio, to wither or dry up.

SCUMHA'RD, fat, good plight in man or beast. vid: *scéimhàrd*.

SGUTHAIGH, a stepping.

Sì, her, she. i. e. *is í*, or *í so*. wel. *hi*.

SIA, far off, the utmost or remotest from you. *ait bhus sia in*

Éirinn, the farthest off place in Ireland.

SIABHRA, a fairy, Hobgoblin, or imaginary being.

SÌACHT, he came. *siachtadar*, they came.

SÌAD, they, 'tis they, themselves: i. e. *is iad*.

SIADHAIL, sloth, sluggishness.

SIADHAN, confused, topsy turvy, without order.

SIAN, a voice or sound.

SIANAIDHE, one that cries out; a bawler.

SIANAIDHEACHT, a yelling.

SIANMHEDH, an accent.

SIANSA, harmony, mournful melody; also pleasure.

SIANSACH, doleful; also melodious.

SÌAR, backwards, bechind. vid. DEAS.

SÌAR, the west: *leath shiàr* westward; America is called *an leath shiàr*, because it comprehends the one half of the globe & lies westward of the meridian of Ireland.

SIASAIR, he sat: *siasair sùidhe eòin an ailt*: Lat. *sedebat sessionem alitis in alto*. vid. vit. S. Brigid.

SIAT, a tumour or swelling.

SIATAIM, to puff or swell up.

SIBH, ye, you. i. e. *ibh-se. eastrumfa agus sibhse*, between me & you.

SÌBHÉALTA, civil.

Sic, dry. Lat: *siccus*. *sic-fheàr*; Hay. i. e. dry grass.

SIDHEADH, & *sighe*, a blast. *sighe-gaoithe*, or *sighe-ghaoth*, a blasting wind.

SÌDHEA'N GA'OITHE, a whirl wind.

SIDEANG, infamy.

SIDHIGHIM, to prove.

SIDHIUCCA'N, a reed, or cane.

S'IGHE, a fairy or hobgoblin.

Leannàn sighe, a familiar spirit.

figh gaoithe, a whirl-wind, so called because supposed to be raised by the fairies.

SIGH-BHROG, a fairy house, or the habitation of the fairies.

SIGHIN, a sign or token. pl. *sihne*: lat. *signum*.

SIGHINIGHIM, to mark, or sign. lat. *signo*.

SIGIR, silk.

SIGIREÚN, a silk-worm.

SIGLE, a seal. Lat: *sigillum*.

SIGNÉAD, a signet.

SIGNEADH, a signing, or marking.

SIGHNEIGHTHE, signed or marked.

SILEADH, a dropping; also a spittle or any corrupt matter. also a looking down, or seeing. *sileadh na súl*, the twinkling of an Eye.

SILIM, to think, to suppose, or conjecture.

SILIM, & *siolaim*, to sow. *ag síl a bhfearainn*, sowing their Lands.

SILIM, to drop or distill. *do shileadar na neamha*, the heavens dropt. *sílfidh mo ghlòr mar dhrùcht*, my voice shall distil as dew. Cant. Moys.

SILSIGHIM, to shine.

SILT, a spittle; also an Issue. *créachdar silt*, a running issue. also a drop.

SIMILÉAR, a chimney. *simné*, idem. *as an simné*, out of the chimney.

SIMONTACHD, Simony.

SIMPLIDHE, simple, mean, plain.

SIMPLIDHEACHT, simplicity.

SIN, that, there. *mar sin*, so,

thus. *an sin*, then, there, in that place. *an tan sin*, then, at that time. wel. *Hyn*.

SIN, & *sion*, the weather: sometimes put for snow.

SIN, round.

SINE, weather, generally understood for bad weather.

SINE, a woman's breast; a dug or teat.

SINE, the Elder, eldest. from *sean*, old.

SINEACH, a wen.

SINEADH, a stretching or extending.

SINEADH, from *seinim*, to sound. *do shineadh a sdoc trì huàire*, he sounded his trumpet thrice.

SINEAMH FEADHA, an yew-tree.

SINGIL, single.

SINIM, to stretch, *do shín sé*, he stretched.

SINM, a song or tune.

SINIOLACH, a Nightingale.

SINÍN, the diminut. of *sine*, a nipple.

SINN, us, we, i. e. *so-inn*.

SINNEACH, & *sionnach*, a fox, Hebraicè *shinné*.

SINSIOR, an Elder. *òn sinsior gus an sóisior*, from the Eldest to the youngest. this seems to be a compound of *sine* & *fear*, or *sir*. *na sinsir*, the Elders. also a Chief or head of a family. it likewise signifies the stock of any lineage. ex. *sinsior chlainne Míleadh*, the eldest or the stock of the Milesian race.

SINSIOR, an yew tree.

SINSIR, the presbytery.

SINSIREACHT, eldership, or Seniority. also Chieftainship, superiority, or supremacy. ex. *sinsireacht-féasóige*, supremacy of power & Command in Regal or Princely

succession by right of the eldest beard; i. e. by right of Seniority, according to the Thanistic Law. *nì bfuil sìnfireacht agut orumfa*, you have no superiority over me.

SINTE, stretched; *le làimh sìnthe*, with a stretched out hand.

SIOBAL, & *siobaid*, a scaillion, an onion.

SIOBHAL, a thorn, a pin.

SIOBHAS, rage, madness.

SIOBHASACH, furious, frantic.

SIOC, & *siocàn*, frost. *sioc liath*, a hoar frost. genit. *seaca*.

SIOCAIGHTHE, dried up, frozen: also obdurate.

SIOCAIM, to dry up, to grow hard, to freeze. Lat *sicco*, to dry. Gr. *pseco*, arefacio.

SIOCAN, hoar-frost.

SIOCAIR, a motive or reason for doing a thing; also a natural cause, an occasion.

SIODA, silk.

SIODAMHAIL, of silk or fatten.

SIODHCHAN, an attonement.

SIODLAMNAIM, to leap or bound.

SIÖG, a long-squared Reek of Corn, diminut. *siögög*.

SIÖG, a streak. *siöga bàna is de-arga*, white & red streaks.

SIÖGACH, & *siögamhail*, streaked.

SIÖGHSURNADH, a hissing whisper. rectius *siöfurnach*.

SIÖL, seed; an issue; a tribe or clann.

SIÖLAIM, to sow seed.

SIÖLARNACH, snoring, or snoring.

SIÖLASTAR & *siölastrach*, a flag or sedge, wild flower de Luce.

SIÖLBHRUISNEACH, a nursery.

SIÖLBHUR, or *siölmhar*, bearing seed.

SIÖLCHUR, sowing. *do shiöolchuir sé i le salann*, he sowed it with Salt. *aimfior an tsiöolchuir*, seed or sowing time.

SIÖLCHURTHA, sown or planted.

SIÖL FLAGSA, the running of the Reins.

SIÖLGAM, to pick & chuse.

SIÖLLA, a syllable.

SIÖLLA'IREAMH, the scanning of a verse, which in Irish partly consists in the due proportion of syllables.

SIÖLLAM, to strike, or smite.

SIÖLLRUIN, a Diæresis.

SIÖLMHAR, fruitful, compar. *Siölmhaire*.

SIÖLRADH, a stock or breed. an Offspring. *a shiölradh*, his Offspring. *reitheadh do shiölradh Bäsän*, a Ram of the breed of Bäsän.

SIÖLTAGHA'N, a strainer.

SIÖLTREABH, a family.

SIÖLTSHÜILEAS, the running of the Eyes.

SIÖM, them; the same as *iadsän*.

SIÖMBAIL, a cymbal.

SIÖN, i. e. *idh*, a chain, a tie or bond.

SIÖN, mount Sion: or the Heavenly Sion.

SIÖN, any weather either good or bad. hence *soinion*, or *soinean*, i. e. *soin-shiön*, good or happy weather: from *son* happy or good & *sion*, weather: as also *doinean*, or *doinion*, bad or unfavourable weather; a compound of three simple words, i. e. of the negative *do*, which answers to the English negative *un*, of *son*, happy or good, & *sion* weather; so that *Doinion* is a corrupt contraction of *do-shon-shiön*. thus also

donus, misfortune or unhappiness, is a contraction of *do-shonus*.

SIONA, delay.

SIONAN, genit. *fionna*, the Shannon, which is the principal River of Ireland, as long & as large as any in England, and as large as any in France.

SIONRA'DHACH, single.

SIONNADH, a reproof.

SIONSA, a censor.

SÌOR, continual: go *sìor*, continually, always. hence *sìorruidhe*, eternal.

SÌORAITHEARRACH, variable, inconstant.

SIORBHAI, thievery, theft.

SIORBHLOSGADH, a rustling or rattling noise.

SIORBHRAOILEADH, the same.

SIORCALL, a circle.

SÌORCHAINTEACH, a babbler: *amadàn sìorchainteach*, a prating fool.

SÌORCHASAIM, to turn to & again.

SIORDA, a great favour, or present.

SÌORDHA, or *sìorraidhe*, everlasting. go *sìorraidhe*, for ever.

SÌORDHAIDHE, perpetual.

SÌORDHAIDHEAHT, & *sìorraidheacht*, perpetuity, eternity. quære if this word may not be written *sìor-rìgheacht*, with more propriety? i. e. a constant or perpetual Reign. for we say, *beatha shiòr* or *sìorbheatha*, to mean life everlasting. but both writings may be proper. for *sìor* & *sìordha*, signify constant or perpetual, & from thence *sìor-dhadhacht*, signifies perpetuity.

SÌORDHAIDHIM, to eternize.

SÌORFHUÌGHLIM, to condole.

SIORGLACAIM, to gripe, or rough handle.

SÌORGHNA'THAÌGHIM, to use often or much.

SÌORLA'MHACH, long handed; also one that hath his hands always employed.

SÌORÒB, sparing, frugal.

SÌOROSDAIM, to gape or yawn frequently.

SIORR, & *Siorralach*, Broomrape.

SÌORSA'N, good news or happy tydings, as, *Diorsan*, i. e. *do-shiorshàn*, is bad news. these words are more commonly written. *Dursàn* & *Sursàn*.

SÌORSA'NACH, slow, or tedious.

SÌORSUÍDHIM, to linger or loiter.

SIORTAIRE, an executioner.

SIORTAM, to smite.

SIORTHA, begged, entreated, requested.

SIORTHÓIR, a Begger, a Petitioner.

SIORTHÓIR, a slut.

SIORTHÒIREAS, a Request.

SÌOS, down, below. *sìos suas*, topsy turvy; up & down.

SÌOSA, a Court or Parliament.

SÌOSMA, a schism or division; also a private Conference, or whispering.

SÌOSMAIRE, a schismatick: or private whisperer.

SIOTA, a pet, or ill-bred child.

SIOTAIDHE, a trifle, a jot.

SÌOTH, or *sìh*, quietness.

SIOTHBHALLRAIDH, having long limbs.

SIOTHBHOLSAIRE, a Herald proclaiming peace.

SIOTHBHUA'N, perpetual.

SIOTHCHA'IN, peace.

SIÓTHCHA'NTA, peaceable, pacific. go *síothchanta*, in peace, peaceably.

S I

SÌOTHCHÓMHAIDHE, a constable.
SÌOTH LAITHE, peaceable days.
SÌOTHLAN, a strainer or filter;
a cullander; also a sack.

SÌOTHLÒDH, peace; or the making a peace.

SÌOTHLÒGHAM, to strain or filter.

SÌR or *sìor*, in compound words signifies continual. as *sìor-uifge*, constant rain. *sìr fìlt*, continual dropping.

SÌRCHLEACHDAIM, to exercise; to use much or often.

SÌRDÌOLAIM, to sell much, or frequently.

SIRBIODAIRE, a vain tattler.

SIREAMH, a Disease.

SÌREDIM, to be always handling.

SIRIM, to seek or enquire after.

do shireadar é, they sought him out.
noch do shir do bhàs, who sought thy death. also to pray, beg or beseech; as, *sìrim air Iosa Crìost do crochadh air cruais*, I beseech Jesus Christ who suffered on the cross.
gibé le sìorthar aisce, whoever begs grace or mercy. also to search; ex. *do shirigh siad sacraighe Bhenjamin*, they searched the bags of Benjamin. L. B.

SÌRIOMCHRAIM, to bear often.

SIRREACT, poor, lean.

SIRT, a little. paululum.

SÌST, a time, a while. *tàinig dà iaradh & do bhí aige sìst fada*, i. e. he came in search of him, & remained at his house for a considerable time.

SISTEAL, a cistern; also a flaxcomb.

SIT-SIT, whist!

SITBHEACH, civil, of the city.

SITEIRNÍN, a small cistern.

SITEÒG, nice, effeminate.

SÌTH, peace, reconciliation, rest.

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SITHBHE, continual, perpetual.

SITHBHE, a rod.

SITHBHE, a General.

SITHBHE, a city.

SITHBHEIN, a fort, a turret.

SITHBHEÓ, lasting, perennial.

síothbhuan, the same.

SITHGHLIOCAS, policy, cunning.

SITHBHRISTEACH, a Rebel, Rebellious.

SÌTH-BHROG, the same as *sìgh-bhrog*, from *sìgh*, a fairy, & *brog* a house: hence *bean-sìghe*, plur. *mná-sìghe*, she-fairies or women-fairies, credulously supposed by the common people to be so affected to certain families, that they are heard to sing mournful lamentations about their houses by night, whenever any of the family labours under a sickness which is to end by death. but no families which are not of an ancient & noble Stock, are believed to be honoured with this fairy privilege: pertinent to which notion a very humorous quatan is set down in an Irish Elegy on the death of one of the Knights of Kerry, importing that when the fairy-woman of the family was heard to lament his death at Dingle, (a sea-port town, the property of those Knights) every one of the merchants was alarmed lest the mournful cry should be a fore-warning of his own death: but the Poet assures them in a very humorous manner, that they may make themselves very easy on that occasion. the Irish words will explain the rest. *an sa Daingion nuair nearta-idh an brón-ghol: do ghlac eagla ceannuidhthe an chnósaicc: na dtaobh fèin nìr bhaoghal dóibhsin: nì cha-*

oinid mnà-sighe an fórt san.

SITHCHEANGLAIM, to confederate.

SITHDRUIM, an old name of Cashel.

SITHEAL, a cup, or drinking bowl.

SITHEAL, a body. *fóir fíothlaibh*, upon bodies.

SITHGHNÌDHIM, to reconcile.

SITHFHIR, strong men.

SITHSHEARC, constant affection.

SITHIM, a sequel or consequence.

SITHIM, to pacify or appease.

SITREACH, the neighing of a horse or braying of an ass. *Seitreach*, idem.

SITRÌGHIM, to bray or neigh.

SIU, before that, before. *sguir don fhoirceadal sin, ol sé, & déin iobhbairt dàr ndèithibh, siu ró pi-àntar tù*, forsake that (Christian) Doctrine, & offer incense to our Gods, before you are punished. L. B.

SIU, here. *siù & tall*, here & there, to & fro.

SIÚBHAL, a going or walking.

SIÚLBHALBHACH, or *fear siúbhail*, a stroler or way-faring man.

SIÚBHLAIM, to walk.

SIUC, dry, parched up. Gr. *Pseco*, *sicco*, also frost, Cantabrice *Sicu*, dry.

SIUCRA, sugar.

SIÙIR, the River Sure, in the County of Tipperary.

SIULBHRE, i. e. *Soilbhre*, cheerfulness.

SIUNSA, sense.

SIÚR, a Sister. Gall: *Sæur*; it is commonly used to mean a Kinswoman. Cor. *Huyr*, & Montanicè, *sywr*, Lat. *soror*.

SIÚRDA'NADH, a rattling, or making a noise.

SIUSARNADH, a whispering.

SIÙTHARRAS, a wandering or strolling.

SLABHRA, & *slabhradh*, a chain, a cord: *d'obair slabhradh*, of Chain work.

SLAD, theft.

SLADADH, thievery, robbery.

SLADAIGHE, a Robber, or Knave.

SLADAM, to rob or steal, to spoil.

SLADMHARBHAM, to murder & rob on the high way.

SLADMHARBHTHÓIR, a murdering Robber.

SLADMHÓIR, a thief, or Robber.

SLADMHÓIREACHD, Robbery.

SLADTHE, robbed, stript.

SLADTHÓIR, a thief, a Robber.

SLADÚIGHEACHT, or *sladmhóireacht*, Robbery.

SLAIB, mire on the sea strand, or River's bank.

SLAIBHRE, a purchase.

SLAID, theft.

SLAIGHE, slaughter,

SLAIGHDEA'N, a cough or cold.

SLAIGHIM, to slay or kill. ex. *ag slaighe na slúagh*, slaying or slaughtering the army. all of the german Celtic.

SLAIGHRE, a sword or cymetar.

SLA'INTE, health; also salvation.

SLA'INTEAMHAIL, healthy.

SLAIT, & *slatra*, strong, robust.

SLA'M, a lock, or flock. *slama olla*, locks of wool.

SLA'MAIM, to draw & card wool.

SLAMHAN, & *sléamhan*, an Elm-tree.

SLA'N, healthy, sound of body, safe. *slàn leat*, & *slàn libh*, fare you well.

SLA'N, a defiance or challenge. *tabhair mo shlàn fà Israel*, defy me Israel. nu. 23. 7. *beirimse dubhshlàn slóigh Israel fúm a niugh*. I defy the host of Israel this day. 1. Sam. 17. 10.

SLA'NAIDHEACHD, a pass port.

SLA'NAIGHIM, to heal, to cure, to save. *slàineóchaidh sé a phobal bna bpeacàidhibh*, he shall save his people from their sins.

SLA'NAIGHTHEÒIR, a Saviour; also a healer, peculiarly applied to our savior Jesus, because he healed the wounds of our sins, & purchased us eternal salvation.

SLA'NLUS, the herb Ribwort.

SLA'NUGHADH, a curing or healing; also salvation. *slànughadh an chine daonda*, the salvation of mankind.

SLAOD, a Raft or float. *na slao-duibh*, in floats.

SLAOD, Laughter.

SLAODAIM, to draw after, to slide.

SLAODA'N, or *slaighdeàn*, a cough or cold.

SLA'ODRACH, a hinge.

SLAPAR, a skirt; or the trail of a King or Nobleman's Robe. hence the nick name of a King of Munster of the O'Brien Race in the beginning of the 12th century, called *Conchúr Slapar-salach*, from his Regal Robes being often spattered with mortar by mounting on the scaffolds of masons in building his Churches.

SLAPARACH, having long skirts.

SLAPAIRE, a sloven.

SLAPOG, a slut, or dirty woman.

SLAS, killing or slaughtering.

SLASAIDHEACHD, private grudge.

SLAT, a rod, a yard. *slat riogha*, a sceptre.

SLATBHROID, a goad.

SLEACHD, a tribe or generation. *sleachda Eògain*, the tribe descended from Owen. otherwise *sliocht*, a race or progeny. *gen sleachda*, or *sleachta*, an heir of one's own issue.

SLEACHD-COIMHNE, a monument.

SLEACHADDH, a lancing, cutting or scarrifying.

SLÉACHDADH, a bowing down; or worshipping.

SLÉACHDAM, to kneel down, to bow down, to fall down or worship. *O Nàr sléachd do Bhàal*, that bowed not unto Baal. *do shléachd fá na chosuibh*, he fell at his feet. *má shléachdan tú dhamh*, if thou wilt fall down to me, or adore me.

SLÉACHDAN, a kneeling.

SLÉACHTAIN, adoration.

SLÉACHTAM, to cut or dissect.

SLÉAGH, a spear or lance.

SLÉAGHAN, an iron instrument used to dig up turf, resembling a spade.

SLEAMHAIN, smooth, slippery.

SLEAMHA'N, or *leamhàn*, an Elm tree.

SLEAMHNA'N, smoothness, slipperiness. *carra sleamhnàin*, a sled.

SLEAMHNÌGHIM, to slip or slide. *sleimhneócha sé*, he shall slide. *sleamhnùigheàdar à chosa*, his feet slipped.

SLEAMHNUGHADH, a sliding or slipping. *sleamhnùghadh tar ais*, Apostacy.

SLEAMHUIN, plain, smooth, slippery. *slighte sleamhna*, slippery ways.

SLEANTACH, a flake. *sleantach a fhéola*, the flakes of his flesh.

SLEAS, a mark or sign. also a side, also a ridge. vid. *slios*.

SLÉIBHTHE, the plur. of *slíabh*, qd. vid.

SLEITHE, a section or division.

SLETHE, cutting, or striking.

SLIABH, a mountain; also any Heath-Land whether mountain, or Plain. *mullúighe na sléibhte*, the tops of the mountains. *do folchadh na sléibhte*, the mountains were covered. genit. *sléibh*, and *sléibhe*. *rin an sléibhe*, the top of the mountain.

SLÌACHTADH, to pierce through.

SLÌAS, & *slàsad*, the thigh, or the inner part of the thigh: *go nuige na slàsda*, to the thigh. also the loin: *ar a shliàsduibh*, upon his loins.

SLIGEA'N, or *sliogan*, a shell.

SLIGEA'NACH, sky coloured; also spotted.

SLÌGHE, a way: a road. *slìghe an Tiarna*, the way of the Lord, *fear slìghe*, a traveller, a wayfaring man. pl. *slìghte*, *slìghte sleamhna*, slippery ways.

SLÌGHEBHREAC, indifference.

SLÌGHTHEACH, sly, artful.

SLÌGHTHEADÒIREACHD, the practice of stratagems.

SLÌGHTHEÒRACHD, craftiness.

SLINN, a tile or flat stone, *slinn fidheadora*, a weaver's stay or rackling.

SLINNEA'N, & *slinneùn*, a shoulder. *sàitheabhair le taobh agus le slinnéan*, ye have thrust with side & shoulder.

SLÌOBHAM, to polish.

SLÌOBRADH, a draught.

SLÌOBTHA, sharp-pointed.

SLÌOCHD, seed, offspring, a tribe: descendants, posterity. *dà shliocht* of his descendants; & *dà shliocht*, two families.

SLÌOCHT, a track or impression: *slìochd a chosa*, vestigia pedum ejus.

SLÌOCHT, a troop or company; a rout, or multitude.

SLÌONCAM, to beat.

SLÌOS, a side. plur. *slìosaibh*, & *slèasaibh*. *slèas*, the same. *slìos du-thàigh*, the side, or a ridge of a country.

SLÌS, & *slìseòg*, a little thin board; a lath.

SLÌSCHÉIMNIÚGHADH, a digression.

SLÌSNEACH, chips. *slìsneacha adhmaid*, chips of timber.

SLÌUDHACACH, & *slìudhacànach*, horned.

SLUGHTHEADH, a stratagem.

SLOCH SÌNE, a flake of snow.

SLOD, & *slodàn*, standing water.

SLOIDHE, a section or division.

SLOIGHTHE, as *d'obair slaighthe*, of beaten work.

SLOIGHREADH, a sword.

SLOINNE, a surname. plur. *slointe*.

SLOINNIM, to give a surname. *slòinfidh sé*, he shall surname. *do slòinneadh é*, he was called. also to tell, repeat, or recount. *rò shloinnfiad dó na tósga fà na ttàngadar*, they explained to him the reason of their coming. *slòinn dúinn a noigheadha agus a nanmanna*, relate to us their Deaths & their names.

SLÙAGH, an army: also any multitude of people, *sluagh imircidh*, a marching army. Lat: *agmen*. plur. *slùaighte*. this word has a plain affinity with the Anglo-Sax. *slaughter*.

SLÚAIGHEACHD, an expedition.

SLÚASAD,

SIÚASAD, & *sluasghad*, a shovel, or instrument used in throwing up clay, or rubbish.

SLUCHAM, to stifle, to overwhelm.

SLUDHACH, & *sludhacán*, a Hoin.

SLUDRAIGHE, or *slaodrach*, a foundation. *sludraighe na talmhan*, the foundation of the earth.

SLUGAIRE, a Glutton, or spend-thrift.

SLUGAM, to swallow, to devour. *do shluigh an talamh iad*, the earth swallowed them. *sluigfighear iad*, they shall be devoured.

SLUGHA'N, & *slug-pholl*, a whirl-pool.

SLUINN, a telling or declaring.

SLUSAM, to dissemble, or counterfeit.

SMACHD, reproof, correction, *fàoi smachd*, overawed, under discipline.

SMACHDA, & *smachdaighthe*, tame, gentle, corrected, or chastised.

SMACHDAM, & *smachdaighim*, to correct. *smachdòchuidh mé*, I will correct.

SMACHDÙGHADH, chastisement, correction.

SMACHTADH, id. qd. *smachdùghadh*.

SMACHTBHAN, a pennial law, a penalty.

SMACHTLONG, a house of correction.

SMADA'N, or *smudan*, smut, or foot.

SMADA'NACH, smutted.

SMALA'N, a hillock. rather *malàn*, the diminut: of *mala*, a brow of a hill.

SMAOSRACH, & *smaofthrach*, a cartilage or gristle, *smaofthrach*

fróin, a nostril.

SMAOGAL CNÓ, the husk of a nut. rather *mogal*.

SMAOLACH, or *smólach*, a thrush.

SMARAG, an Emerald.

SMEACADH, a palpitation, or panting.

SMEACH, & *smeicc*, the chin: hence the diminut. *smeigin*, idem.

SMEACH, a nick; a fillip.

SMEAR, grease or tallow. gen. *smeara*.

SMEARADH, a greasing or unction.

SMEARAIM, to grease or anoint.

SMEARTHACHD, or *smearracht*, greasing.

SMEARTHA, besmeared, or dawbed with grease, oil, or tallow.

SMEARTHACHA'N, a kitchen brat, or lickplate.

SMÉID, a nod, or wink.

SMÉIDEADH, a nodding, or winking; also a hissing.

SMEIDIM, to nod or beckon; to wink, also to hiss. *sméidfidh sé*, he shall hiss. Is. 7. 18.

SMEIG, & dimin. *smeigin*, the chin.

SMEIRNE, a spit or broach.

SMÉUR, blackberry, or bramble-berry. Lat. *morum rubi*. Gr. *meuron*.

SMIGÉADACH, a chin-cloath.

SMIOR, marrow. also strength. as, *nil smior ann*, he has no strength, a figurative expression.

SMIOT, an Ear.

SMIOT, a small portion of any thing.

SMIOTA, of or belonging to the Ear.

SMÍSTIM, to smite.

SMÍSTÍN, dim: of *Smíste*, a short thick stick.

SMOIGLEADH, dirt; smut.

SMOL, the snuff of a candle; also a coal or Ember. *smól dearg*, or *smólach dearg*, a live coal.

SMOLADAN, or *smóladoir*, a pair of snuffers.

SMOLGHLANTÓIR, a pair of snuffers.

SMOTA'N, a block or log; a stock. *ag a smotànuibh*, at their stocks.

SMÚAINEADH, a thought, or reflexion.

SMÚAINIM, to think, to imagine, or devile. *smuain ormfa*, think of me.

SMÚAINTIÚGHADH, meditation.

SMUG, a snout. *smuga*, idem.

SMUGAÍGHIL, nose-phlegm.

SMUGAIM, to blow the nose.

SMÚID, vapour, smoak.

SMÚIDEAMHAIL, smoaky.

SMÚIDIM, to smoak or exhale.

SMUIGEADH, filth, dirt, &c.

SMUIGÉADACH, a hand-kerchief.

SMUINTIGHIM, to imagine or design.

SMUIT, a beak or snout.

SMUTACH, short-snouted.

SMUTA'N, a block or log. vid. *smotan*.

SNA', or *snámh*, swimming or floating. *ro shná*, he swam.

SNADH, a sup.

SNA'DHADH, protection, defence.

SNADH GHAIM, an appellation or naming; an appeal.

SNAG, the yexing or hiccup.

SNAGAIDHIL, a stammering.

SNAGHAIR DARA, a kind of fowl, some think it the wood-pecker.

SNAGLABHRAIM, to stammer or hesitate in speech.

SNAIDHM, a knot; also a difficulty.

SNAIDHIM, to protect or defend, to patronize. *iar luidhe ron snaidhe slúagha*, post obitum patrocinator multitudini. Brog. in vit. Brigid. *ron snaidhat a noebh itghe*, protegant nos sanctæ ejus preces.

SNAIGHEACH, creeping.

SNAIGHDEORACHD, chipping.

SNAIGHIM, to creep or crawl.

SNAIMÍAS, a rout, a multitude.

SNA'MH, swimming. *snámhadh*, idem.

SNA'MHAIGHIL, creeping or crawling.

SNA'MHAIM, to swim or float. *do shnámh an tiaran*, the Iron swam: also to creep; *gach nìdh shnámhus*, every thing that creepeth.

SNA'MH-LUA'TH, swift in swimming.

SNA'MHÚIGHIL, floating.

SNAOI, a Bier.

SNAS, decency, elegance. also a colour.

SNASMHAR, neat, elegant.

SNASTA, brave, gallant.

SNA'TH, a thread, a line, genit: *snáithe. d'ór snáithe*, of wrought gold.

SNATHA, an easing or riddance of pain, grief, or any trouble.

SNA'THAD, a needle. *obair snáthaide*, needle work. scot: *snad*.

SNATHAIM, to sup.

SNEACHD, snow. *cloch-shneachda*, hail, or hail-stone.

SNEIDH, straight, direct.

SNEIDH, little, small.

SNEIDH, sadness, sorrow, vexation.

SNIG, a nit. gen. *snige*, plur. *snìghe* or *sneagh*.

SN

SNIGH or *sineadh*, to stretch or extend.

SNÍDHIM, to distil or drop.

SNIGHTHEACH, creeping.

SNÍOMH, sadness, heaviness.

SNÍOMHA, a spindle.

SNÍOMHAM, to spin.

SNISIOD, he engaged or encountered.

SNÍSIN, snuff.

SNÒ, the visage or appearance of a person or thing.

SNOIGHEADÓIR, a hewer. *snoig-headóir cloch*, a stone-cutter.

SNOIGHIM, to hew or chip.

SNOIGHTE, hewn. *do chlochuibh snoighte*, of hewn stone.

SNUADH, a River or brook.

SNUADH, the hair of the head. *gidh fada a shnúadh*, tho' his hair be long.

SNUADH, the air of a man's countenance.

SNUADHAM, to flow or stream.

SNUADH CHLAIS, the channel of a River. Lat. *alveus*.

So, this, this here. *as mar so*, it is thus. *go tti so*, hitherto, heretofore. *an so agus an sùd*, here & there. like the Hebrew defective pronoun *so*, hoc, illud. vid. *se*, *suprà*.

So, this is; ex. *so an fear*, this is the man, or, here is the man.

So, in compound words signifies goodness, or an aptness or facility in doing. ex. *soi-dhealbhach*, well featured, *soi-bhéasach*, well bred. *sothaosga*, exhaustible. *sofhaicfiona*, visible, *so-thuigfiona*, intelligible. *soi-dheànta*, feasible, *do*, implies the contrary. vid. *Do*.

So, young. hence *soisior*, the younger or youngest.

SOACLACH, easy.

SOADH, a bed.

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SOADH, & *sodh*, an eclipsing.

SOADHBHARAÍGHEACHD, towardsness.

SOAILCE, a good fashion.

SOAINMHE, vegetable.

SOALT, a good Leap.

SOAS, experience.

SOBHA, sorrel.

SOBHA-CRAOBH, Ros-berries.

SOBHA-TALMHAN, Straw-berries.

SOBHALADH, no *sobhail*, a fragrancy or sweet scent.

SOBHALTANACHD, a fragrancy.

SO-BHLASDA, savoury.

SOBHOGTHA, moveable, pliable.

Soc, the pointed end of any thing, or any pointed thing, as a nose, *soc muice*, a pigs nose or snout.

Soc, a plow-share: a beak or snout.

SOCAIR, safe, easy, secure, also plain, smooth. Lat. *securus*. neg: *docair*. i. e. *do-shocair*, difficult.

SOCAMHAL, rest, ease.

SOCAMHLACH, easy. *mar sin bhias socamhlach dhuitse*, so shall it be easier for thyself. Exod. 18. 22. *Docamhlach*, is the opposite, i. e. *do-shocamhlach*.

SOCA'N, & *soicin*, the diminut. of *soc*.

SOCHAIDH, & *sochuidhe*, an army, a host, or multitude.

SOCHAR, profit, emolument. *sochar na bhfearann*, the fruit of the land. neg: *dochar*. i. e. *do-shochar*.

SOCHARACH, yielding profit, or fruit.

SOCHASTA, handy, manageable.

SOCHLA, fame, reputation, renown.

Kkk ij

SOCHLAIRTHE, parted or divided.
 SOCHLAOCHLOIDH, easy to be changed, convertible.
 SOCHLAONADH, towardness.
 SOCHLOIDH, convertible.
 SOCHOIS, a learned man.
 SOCHÓMHAISTE, conformable.
 SO-CHÓMHRA'IDH, affable.
 SOCHÓMHTHODHA, & *sochómh-thaoi*, convertible.
 SOCHONRADH, cheapness.
 SOCRA, & *socras*, ease, tranquillity.
 SOCRÚGHADH, a quieting or asswaging, comfort.
 SOCHRAID, a multitude of people, mostly applied in these days to a funeral. but anciently it meant an army, a troop.
 SOCHRAIDE, for *socháirde*, good friends.
 SOCHROIDHEACH, kind; good natured.
 SOCHRUIDHIM, to assuage or mitigate, to quiet, calm or appease.
 SOCHUÏDHE, a number or multitude; an assembly of people.
 SOCÚL, ease, tranquillity.
 SODAL, proud. *potius sotal*.
 SODAR, trotting. *a. tá a chapal air sodar*, his horse trots.
 SODARAIM, to trot.
 SODARNACH, able to trot, strong & sound for marching.
 SODARTHOIR, a trotter.
 SODH, a turning or winding, also changing: *loch Feabhail do shodh a bhfuil*, lough Foyle (in the County of Londonderry) was turned into blood. *ar sodh fleisge Mhaoise a naithir nimhe*, when Moses rod had been changed into a serpent. L. B.
 SODHAING, still, quiet.

SODHAM, to turn.
 SODHAN, prosperous, happy.
 SODHOIRTE, apt to pour out, too free in talking.
 SODHRAISE, that may be easily shut.
 SODOMHACH, a sodomite.
 SODRACH, a trotting.
 SODRAIM, to trot.
 SO-FA'IS, vegetative, apt to grow.
 SO-FHAIGSEACH, & *so-fhaicfiona*, visible, apparent.
 SOFAR, strong, stout.
 SÓGH, prosperity, & *an-shóg*, adversity: also good cheer.
 SÓGHACH & *sóghamhail*, cheerful; prosperous.
 SO-GHLACAIGHTHE, acceptable, agreeable: ex. *m'faoifidin do bheith soghlacaighthe agad a Thìarna*, my confession to be acceptable in your presence, O Lord.
 SOGHLÚAISTE, moveable. *féilte soghluaiste*, moveable feasts. also current, passable.
 SOGHLUA'ISTE, tractable; also wavering.
 SOGHNAIGH, fair, comely.
 SOGHNUISEAS, comeliness, beauty.
 SO-GHRA'DHACH, acceptable.
 SO-GHRA'IDHIM, to love exceedingly.
 SOIB, the hand.
 SOIBH, for *so*, used in compounds, as.
 SOI-BHÉASACH, well bred.
 SOIBH-SGÉAL, or *soisgeal*, the Gospel. literally; good or happy news. Gr: *Eu-angelion*, which literally means bonus, vel prosperus nuncius, Angl: Gospel i. e. good spell or tidings. 'tis mostly written. *soisgeal*.
 SOIBH-SGÉALAIDHE, an Evangelist

SOIBH-SGÉALAIM, to Evangelize, or preach the Gospel.

SOICÉAD, a socket.

SOI-CHÉADFATHA, & *soi-chéadfathach*, sensible.

SOI-CHEARNSA, liberality, generosity.

SOICHEALL, joy, mirth.

SOICHIM, to reach, to arrive, to come to a time or place. *go soichidh*, until.

SOI-CHINÉALTA, noble, high born. *aos soi-chinéalta*, the nobility.

SOI CHINÉALTAS, & *soi-chinéaltachd*, nobility, nobleness.

SOICHLE, pleasure, mirth, gladness.

SOI-CHREIDCHE, credible, that may be believed or depended upon. *nil se soichreidhe*, it is not credible.

SOI-CHREIDMHEACH, a credulous person.

SOIDHEACH, a vessel.

SOIDIALLACH, & *soidialta*, rude, ignorant.

SOIGHDIÚIR, for *saighiteóir*, a soldier, an archer.

SOIGHDIÚRTHA, exercised in military discipline; also brave.

SOIGHEAD, for *saighit*, an arrow or shaft. Lat. *sagitta*.

SOIGHEAM, a precious stone, or gem.

SÓIGHNE, & *sóighneas*, pleasure, delight.

SOIGHNE, & *soighnéin*, a thunderbolt, a flash of Lightning.

SOI-GHNIOMHACH, a Benefactor.

SOI GHNÌSIM, to do good.

SOILBHÉIM, a Thunderbolt. i. e. *béim-soil*, a flash or bolt of light. vid. *Solus*. Note. This compound word *soilbéim*, shews that the Irish

did anciently use the word *sol*, as well as *sul* or *suil* to signify the sun. and the word *solus*, light, so nearly analogous to the Latin *sol*; is a corroborative proof it.

SOILBHIR, happy, chearful: *go soilbhir*, chearfully.

SOILBHIRE & *soilbhireacht*, chearfulness, good humour.

SOI-LEAGHTHA, fusible or easily melted.

SOILÉIR, clear, manifest. *go soileir*, manifestly. *a radharc soileir*, in open sight.

SOI-LÉIRIM, to manifest, to make evident.

SOILFEACHD, a charm.

SOILIOSTAR, or *siolastar*, & *feilistrom* or *elistrom*, flags. *annsa siolastar*, in the flags. this is commonly called *eleastar*, & *eleastrom*, wel. *elestr*, & also *silastar*.

SOILLEAR, a cellar.

SOILLEOG, a willow or fallow, a diminut: from *sail* or *sailleach*, idem.

SOILLSE, brightness, clearness.

SOILLSEACH, bright, luminous.

SOILLSIGHIM, to shine; also to make bright.

SOIN, found. Lat. *sonus*.

SOIN, that, thence. *O Shoin*, thence, from that time.

SOINCHEARB, Synalæpha. Pl.

SOINEAN, fair weather, i. e. *soin-shion*, from *son*, happy or good, & *sion*, weather. wel: *Hinon*. vid. *sion*.

SOINEANDA, meek, well tempered.

SOINIM, to sound, or make a noise.

SOININE, the genit. of *soinean*.

SOINMHEACH, happy, fortunate.

SOINNEACH, a Race-horse.

SO-IOMCHUIR, portable, suppo-
rtable.

SOIRIN, a handful, a wisp.

SOIR, to the east. *taobh shoir*,
the east, eastward. vid. *Deas*.

SOIRBH, prosperous, happy.

SOIRBHÍGHIM, to prosper. *soirb-
heàchuidh sé*, he shall prosper. *O
Shoirbhídh an Tiarna*, seeing the
Lord hath prospered.

SOIRCHE, clear, manifest, bright.
as oirche, or, *as oircheas*, are the
same.

SOIRCHEAIGHT, brightness.

SOIRÉABTHACHD, brittleness.

SOIRÉANTA, serene.

SOIREIDH, convenient, agreeable.

SOIRIN, eastern, eastward.

SOIRNLIACH, a baker's peel.

SOIRTHE, readiness.

SOISGÉAL, the Gospel. vid. *soibh-
sgeál*.

SOISGÉALADH, good news or
tidings.

SOISGÉALAÍDHE, an Evangelist.

SOISIL, proud, haughty.

SOI-SHÍNTE, ductile, pliable.

SOISHION, freedom, privilege.

SOISTEAN, a good habitation or
residence.

SO-ITE, edible. this word is of
two syllables. viz. *so*, and *ite*, both
together meaning, easily eat. but
according to our modern ortho-
graphy it is. *soidh-ite*.

SOITHE, 'till, until. *soithe an là*,
'till day.

SOITHIM, the same with *soichim*.

SOITHEACH, a vessel, a pitcher :
ann bhùr foighthíghibh crainn, in
your wooden vessels.

SOITHLEAG, & *soith-leagàn*, a
circle.

S O-LABHRA, affable.

SO-LA'MH, quick, ready. *go sol-
ma*, out of hand.

SOLA'RAIM, to prepare or pro-
vide. *noch do sholàradh*, who pro-
vided. written more usually *solà-
thraim*, from *solàthar*, provision.

SOLAS, or *solus*, Light. Lat. *solis*,
genit. of *sol*, the sun. the Gr. *solos*,
signified a round ball thrown into
the air in honour of the sun, but
now it means a coit. Lat. *discus*.

SÓLA'S, comfort, consolation.
Lat. *Solatium*.

SOLA'SACH, comfortable.

SOLA'SAIM, to comfort or con-
sole.

SOLASDA, bright, luminous.

SOLASDACHT, brightness.

SOLASMHAR, luminous.

SOLASMHAIRE, & *solasmhaireacht*,
brightness.

SOLA'THAR, provision.

SOLA'THRAIM, to provide, to
prepare. *do sholáthair sé deoch
dhúinn*, he prepared drink for us.
anàir soláthrus tú é, when thou
hast provided it.

SOLLAMUIN, a solemnity. *solla-
muin na Cásga*, the solemnity of
Easter.

SOLLAMUNTA, solemn, solemn-
ized.

SOLLAMUNTACHD, solemnization,

SO-LOGHTHA, & *sò-loghthach*, ve-
nial, pardonable, what may be in-
dulged. from *sò*, easy, & *loghtha*,
which comes from *logh*, an indul-
gence or pardon. *peacadh sologh-
tha*, peccatum veniale.

SOLOGHTHACHT, slightness : *solo-
ghthacht an ghnímh*, the slightness
of the fact.

SOMA, plenty of swans.

SO-MHARBHTHA, & *so-mharbht-*

ach, mortal. & *Do-mharbhtha*, immortal.

SO-MHARBHTHAUGHT, mortality, or the mortal state of the Body.

SOMHARCIN, a primrose.

SOMLA'N, & *siomlan*, safe & found.

SÓMPLA, a pattern. *tóimhsidís an sòmpla*, let them measure the pattern.

SON, sake, cause, or account of. *ar son*, for the sake, or on account of. *ar do shon*, on your account, for thy sake. *ar a shon sin*, notwithstanding.

SON, a voice or sound. Lat. *sonus*. *ro clos ciàn son a ngarma*, audiebat a longe vocem invocantium.

SON, a word.

SON, good, profit, advantage. hence *sonas*, prosperity, & *sona*, prosperous. *do chùaidh sin chum soin dhamh*, that turned to my profit.

SON, a stake or beam.

SON, or *sonn*, here, pro *annso*.

SONA, prosperous, happy.

SONAIRTE, strength, courage.

SONAS, prosperity, happiness.

SONANN, i. e. *son-shonn*, fertile Land, a prosperous soil.

SONN, a club or staff. *a dùbhairt Iosa fura, tangabhair dom eargabhàil se go ccloidhmhibh agus go sonnaih. Jesus said unto them, you are come to take me with swords & with clubs.* L. B.

SONNACH, i. e. *bàbhun*, a wall.

SONNADH, contention, strife.

SONNAIM, to pierce through, to thrust. *re sonnadh na sleigh trè an Draoi*, by piercing the Druid with his spear.

SONN-MHARCACH, a horse-post, or Courier.

SONNTA, bold, courageous.

SONNTACH, merry, joyful.

SONNTACHD, boldness, confidence.

SONRACH, or *sonnràdhach*, special, particular. *go sonradhach*, especially, in particular.

SONRA'DHACHD, especialty, severalty. Lat. *particularitas*.

SOP, a hand-ful, a bundle: a wisp.

SOPAR, a well. *sopóg*, idem.

SORA, sope.

SORAIDEADH, salutation.

SORAI DH, *foréidh* or *soirbh*, happy, successful.

SORB, a fault or blemish: also foul, dirty.

SORBAIM, to pollute or defile.

SORB-AORACHAS, a Lampoon, or satire.

SORB-CHARN, a Dunghill.

SORCA, or *forcha*, light. also bright, clear. *Dorcha*, is of the contrary signification.

SORCHA, a woman's name. Lat. *Clara*.

SORCHAGHADH, or *forchùghadh*, a manifestation, or clear declaration, an opening of a case.

SORCHAIGHIM, to manifest, or make clear.

SORCHÀINEADH, a satire or lampoon.

SORCOIR, a cylinder.

SORN, an oven, also a kiln. *for na mbríceadh*, a brick kiln. also a furnace. *amhail ró saorasadh na trè giolluidhe as an forna teine*; as the three youths had been delivered from the fiery furnace. L. B. Gr. *phornos*, & Lat. *furnus*.

SORNAIREACHD, Baker's trade.

SORNA'N, a tump or hillock.

SORN RACA, an oven-rake or swoop.

SÒRT, a kind, or species.

SORTAN, praise.

SORTHAN, reproof.

SORTHAN, prosperity.

SORU AISLEAGHADH, contempt.

SORUITE, parted or divided.

Sos, knowledge.

Sos, & *sosadh*, a cessation or giving over. *sosa còmhraic*, a cessation of arms.

SOSA, civil behaviour.

SÓSAR, the younger, or youngest. *ón sinnfíor gus an sósar*, from the Elder to the younger. *agus tugadar sósar na cloinne leo don Egipt*: & they brought the youngest of the Children along with them into Egypt. L. B.

SOSCIODH: *go foisciodh*, even to.

SOSTA, a place of abode or habitation. *nà bí am shoistaibhse*, get away from me, or remain no longer in my habitation. L. B.

SOSTAN, a noise or cry.

SOSTANACH, clamorous, noisy.

SOTAL, proud, haughty, also pride. also flattery, genit: *sotla*, hence *sotalbhiorb*, means Imperious, overbearing.

SOTALACH, proud, arrogant.

SOTALA'IGHIM, to boast, or brag.

SOTLA, pride, arrogance.

SOTH, an offspring.

SOTHAIRE, a spruce fellow.

SO-THAOSGA, exhaustible, easily drained.

SO-THARRANGTHA, easily drawn, Ductile.

SOTLAIGHE, harm, damage; also bad, naughty.

SOTINGE, a Judge. *ad coda sotinge*

sithiùghadh, the office of a Judge is to make peace.

SO-THUIGSIONA, intelligible.

SO-THUIGHTHE, sensible.

SO-UISGEAMHAIL, & *so-uisgeach*, apt to be moist, or waterish. *so-uisgeithe*, easy to be watered.

SPAD, or *spaid*, a clod.

SPADACH, full of clods.

SPA'D, & *spàdhad*, a spade.

SPADAL, a paddle, a plough-staff.

SPADA'NTA, mean, niggardly.

SPADA'NTACHD, niggardliness, lowness of mind. also slothfulness.

SPADCHOSACH, flat footed.

SPAD-CHLÙASACH, flat-eared; also slow of hearing.

SPA'GACH, having lame, or crooked legs, clumsy feet & heels.

SPAUD, a clod; also useless. *spaid-thalamh*, poor barren band.

SPAID, signifies heavy, dull, unfruitful, insipid; but is mostly used in the composition of words.

SPAIDEAMHAIL, sluggish.

SPAIDEAMHLAHT, sluggishness.

SPAI DFHION, dead or flat wine.

SPAIDIM, to benumb.

SPAIDTHINEAS, Lethargy.

SPA'IG, a lame leg.

SPAILLEADH, a check or abuse.

SPAILP, notable.

SPAILPÍN, a rascal.

SPAIRN, a contention or a scuffle.

SPAIRNÍDHEAHT, contentiousness.

SPAIRT, a turf or clod. *le spairtibh*, with clods. *spairt-mhóin*, moist clods of turf.

SPAISTEÓRACHD, walking: Lat. *spatiari*, to walk. also playing.

SPAISTIM, & *spai strighim*, to walk,

walk, wander, or strole, Lat. *spatior*.

SPALLA, & *spile*, a wedge. also the fragment of a stone for walling.

SPALLAIM, to beat or strike.

SPALPAIRE, a spruce fellow.

SPARAIG, the bit of a Bridle.

SPARA'N, a purse or pouch. also the scrotum. also a crisping pin. If. 3. 22.

SPARN, a quarrel, *cuir sparn ort*, do thy utmost.

SPARNAIM, to dispute or quarrel.

SPARNA'IDHEACHD, & *sparnaighil*, wrestling or quarelling.

SPARN-PUPA, a champion; a chief wrestler.

SPARRA, a spar or nail.

SPARRAIM, to fasten or nail.

SPARSAN, the dew-lap of a beast.

SPEAL, a fithe or mowing hook. genit. *speile: obair speile*, mowing.

SPEAL, a little while.

SPEALADÓIR, a mower.

SPEALADÓIREACHD, mowing.

SPECIA'LTA, especial, peculiar.

SPÉICE, a prop or support.

SPEIL, cattle.

SPEILP, a belt & armour. *ro shléacht dó, & ro sgaoil an speilp do bhí uime a bhfiaghnaise Iosa*, he adored, & then laid down his belt & armour in Christ's presence.

SPEIR, a sparrow-hawk.

SPEIR, the ham, plural. *speirtheacha*.

SPÉIR, the sky, the firmament. *faoi an spéir*, under the air. *go nuige spéartha*, unto the skies. Gr. *sphaira*, & Lat. *sphæra*.

SPICE, a spike or long nail.

SPÍD, spight, malice.

SPIDÉAL, a Spittle or Hospital.

SPIDEAMHAIL, spiteful.

SPIDEAMHLAHT, contempt.

SPIGEADH, a mock, a scoff.

SPILE, & *spalla*, a wedge.

SPINA'N, & *spriónán*; a Gooseberry bush, Lat. *spina appendix*.

SPIONADH, motion, or action.

SPIONADACH, a little stirring.

SPIORAD, a spirit. *spiorad na fireùntachta*, the spirit of Righteousness.

SPIORAD'ALTA, spiritual.

SPIORTHACHA, the plural of *speir*, a ham or hough. *do gheàrr se spiorthacha* or *speireacha each na carbad uile*, he houghed all the Chariot horses.

SPIRSÓG, a sparrow hawk.

SPIÚNADH, a stirring up, or opening any heap of things.

SPIÚNAIM, to stir up, to search or examine. *do spiúnadh an chùis*, the cause was examined.

SPLANC, a sparkle, a blaze, or flash of fire.

SPLA'DH, & *spleadhachas*, flattery; also dependance, being under obligations.

SPLEADH, boasting, vain glory; also a Romance.

SPLA'DHACH, flattering, soothing; also dependant of, or obliged to. *neamhspleadhach*, independant, under no obligations.

SPLEAGHA, idem quod *spleadh*.

SPOCHAM, to rob. Lat. *prædor*.

SPOCHAIM, to provoke or affront.

SPÓDHLA & *spólla*, dimin. *spóilín*, a piece of meat, also a fragment. plur. *spóllaídh*, *maille re na spóllaídh*, together with the fragments.

SPÓL, a Weaver's shuttle. as

*luatha mo Laéthe ná spót Fighéa-
dóra*, my days are swifter than a
Weaver's shuttle. Job.

SPONC, sponge.

SPONÓG, a spoon.

SPOR, a spur.

SPORAIM, to spur, or stir up.

SPRACADH, strength, vigour.

SPRÉ, a sparkle or flash of fire.

SPRÉ, cattle.

SPRÉ, in Irish is the fortune or
portion of a woman at the time
of her marriage, which, as it pro-
perly signifies Cattle, shews that
all the fortune & riches given by
the old Irish to their Daughters
consisted in Cattle, which were
indeed their chief riches, as Ta-
citus de moribus Germanorum,
says also of the Germans. and so
it was primitively with all other
nations. but no marriage-portion
was required with wives till latter
ages. the husband being always
obliged to endow or Dower his
wife. vid. *pósfadh*.

SPREAGADH, stirring up, pro-
vocation, reproof.

SPREAGAIM, to blame or chide,
to reprove. also to prompt. *spreag é*,
reprove him. *do spreagadar*, they
did chide.

SPREIDHTE, scattered, disper-
sed.

SPRÉIGHIM, to scatter or dis-
perse. *do spreigh an popal*, the pe-
ople were scattered.

SPREOTA, a fragment; also a
useless thing. also an opprobrious
term, signifying a drone or idler:
spreota duine, a drone of a fellow.

SPRIOS, a twig or wicker.

SPRIOSAN, the diminut. of *spriós*,
a small twig, it is figuratively ap-

plied to a poor diminutive little
fellow.

SPRIÚMHACA'N, a budget or
fatchel.

SPRIÚNA'N, currant or corinth.

SPROGAILLE, the craw of a bird.

SPROTH, the fish called sprat.

SPRÚILLE, & *sprúilleach*, a crumb
or crumble. *dona sprúilleachaibh*,
of the fragments. diminut. *sprúileóg*.

SPUAIC, hard or callous flesh.
also the pinnacle of a tower.

SPIURSE, spurge or milk-weed.

SPURSAN, a gizzard; giblets.

SPUT: *fear sput*, an Eunuch.

SRABH, much, plenty.

SRACADH, a young twig; a shoot
or sprout; a sucker.

SRACADH, a tearing or pulling.

SRACAIRÉACHD, extortion, te-
aring away.

SRACAM, to pull; to rob or
spoil.

SRAD, a spark of fire.

SRA'DAIDHE, idle.

SRA'DAIDHEACHD, idleness.

SRA'ID, & *sraidín*, a street, a
Lane.

SRAIDEÓG, a matt.

SRAIDÍN, a lane.

SRA'IDÍN, the herb shepherd's
pouch. Lat. *Bursa Pastoris*.

SRAITH, a layer, course, line or
swath of hay or corn cut down
by the mower or reaper: *sraith*
arbhair, a course of corn when
newly cut, spread on the stub-
bles. *féar no arbhar air sraith*, grass
or corn on the swath.

SRAITH, the quartering of sol-
diers.

SRAITH, marshy ground, a bot-
tom or valley, or the side of a va-
lley.

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SRAMH, a jet of milk gushing forth from a cow's udder.

SRANAM, to snore, or snort.

SRANA'N, or *frannàn*, a great hoarseness or rattling in the throat.

SRANG, a string or strap.

SRAODH, or *sraoth*, a sneezing.

SRA'OILLEOG, a dirty mopsey, or slovenly woman.

SRAONAIM, to turn. *do sraonadh an cath fhorrtha*, they were beat.

SRATH, a tax, or general impost.

SRATHA, a valley.

SRATHAIRE, a stroler, who lives at the expences of others.

SRATHAR, a pack-saddle, a straddle. Brit: *ystrodir*.

SREAD, a herd, flock or company.

SREADAIGHE, a Herdsman.

SREADAIGHEACHD, herding.

SREAMH, a stream: also a spring.

SREAMHAIM, to flow.

SREANGA, the strings of a bow; also drawing or extending.

SREANGACH, stringed.

SREANGAIM, to draw or extend; to pull, or tear.

SREANGTART, a Load-stone.

SREANGTHARTACH, an opprobrious word, said of a thin rawboned person.

SREATHNAIGHIM, to wet or moisten. also to extend.

SREATHNAIGHTHE, spread, scattered.

SREINGLIÓN, a casting net.

SRIAN, a bridle, also a restraint. *go friàntuibh a neach*, even to the horses Bridles. *do chuir sé friàn ris féin*, he restrained himself.

SRIANADH & *frianaim*, to bridle, to check, to pull down the power of an enemy.

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SROGHALL, a whip, or rod.

SRÓIN-EA'DACH, a handkerchief.

SRÓL, Sattin or Silk, *Cochal fréil*, a sattin hood. *Sioda agus Sról*, Silk & Sattin.

SRÓN, the nose: Gr. *Rhin.* wel. *Trwyn.* *Sróna phollàiridhe*, the nostrils.

SROTH, & diminut: *Srothàn*, a brook, or River. *annsa srothuibh*, in the brooks. *laímh ris an srothàn*, by the brook.

SROTHADH, & *srothfurtach*, sneezing, more properly, *sraothfurtach*, from *Sraodh*.

SROTHSHAOBHA, a gulf, or whirlpool.

SRUAMACH, having many streams, or a confluence of the same.

SRUAMACH, puissant in numbers, of many hosts or armies.

SRUDHAR, in small pieces, Lat. *frustatim*.

SRUICH, a speech.

SRUITH, knowing, or discerning.

SRUTH, the same as *Sroth*.

SRUTH, or *Sruith*, a man in Religious Orders, tho' not yet promoted to holy Orders; a Clerk, a man of Letters, pl. *Sruithe*.

SRUTH-CHLAIS, a brook-channel.

SRUTHLAIM, to rinse or cleanse.

SRUTH SHLEACH, & *sruth shleacht*, a Channel.

STA, stand: *sta, a Athaigh, ar Conal*, stand you Plebeian, says Connal. *sta*, stand you.

STABHA, a vessel.

STABHAIGHIM, to straddle.

STAC, & *staic*, a stake, diminut. *stacàn*, a thorn.

STACACH, (*an Stacach*) a title or stile by which the Chief of the Stack-family in the County of Kerry was distinguished in the Irish

language. see an account of this family at the word *Popul-an Sta-caicc*, pag. 389. where through want of time to consult Col. Richard Stack of Cambray, an undesigned mistake hath been committed in mentioning him as the present Chief of that family; whereas it hath since been made apparent to us from authentic titles, as also by a Letter from the Col: to Captain Edmund Stack of Stack's town & Crotto, Esq. Knight of the Military Order of S. Louis, & Governor of the town & Castle of Landon in Gatinois, that the latter is now the real Chief of the Stack-family.

STA'CADH, a Stack of Corn.

STAD, state.

STAD, delay. *gan stad*, without delay.

STADA'IGHIL, a standing still.

STADAIM, to stand, to cease, or stop, *do stad se*, he stood.

STADHA, a furlong.

STADTHACH, apt or used to stop.

STADUID, a statute.

STA'ID, a craft or wile.

STA'ID, a furlong. *tri stáide ón ecathraigh*, three furlongs from the city. this Irish word *stáid*, derived from the verb *stadaim*, to stand or halt, is analogous to the Greek *stadion*, which is derived from the verb *Histamai*, to stand or halt; and also to the Latin *stadium*, which is likewise derived from the Lat. *sto*, *stare*, to stand.

STADHG, or *steig*, the gullet or wind pipe, *steig bhràghad*, idem. *steig mairt*, a beef stake.

STA'IDMHAR, stately.

STAIGHRE, a stair or step. *stai-*

ghreadha, a pair of Stairs.

STAILC, a stop or impediment; a stubbornness, or sturdy humour.

STAIR, a history.

STAIRICEACH, light.

STAIRTHÉOIR, an Historian.

STAL, or *stail*, a stallion or stone-horse.

STALCACH, stubborn.

STALCAR, a fowler. *mar an éun as láimh an stalcair*, as a bird out of the hands of the Fowler. Pr. 6. 5.

STAM, to stand. vid. *sta*.

STA'N, tin: or pewter. Lat. *stannum*. Gall. *Etain*.

STANNA, a tub, a vat.

STAON, oblique; awry, askew.

STAONADH, a byass, a bending, an inclination.

STAONAIM, to decline or abstain. *nár stàon O Ghleó*, that never declined fight. also to curb or put a stop to. *lámh fiál nár fhuras do staonadh*, a generous hand which could not be easily hindered.

STAONARD, a creek in the neck.

STAPAL, a link or torch.

STARGHA, a shield.

STA'TAMHAIL, stately.

STEACH; a *steach*, within. i. e. *san teach a stigh*, within, in the house. *do chúamair a steach*, we went in.

STÉAFÓG, a Staff or Stick, a club. genit. *Stéafóige*. *giolla stéafóige*, was anciently a messenger or running footman, who carried Letters from one place to another, so called from the long staff he carried in his hand as all running footman still do.

STEALLAIM, to squirt, or sprinkle.

STEALLAIRE, a clyster. also a tap or fosslet.

STEILEACH, laxative, loose.
 STEILLE, a lax or looseness.
 STEINLÍGHIM, to exulcerate.
 STEINNLE, the Itch or mange.
 STIALL, a piece of any thing.
stíall feóla, a piece of meat.
 STIA'LLADH, a rending or tearing in pieces.
 STIALLAIM, to tear or break in pieces, to rend. *do stíal sé a eùdach*, he rent his garment.
 STICIN, a little staff.
 STILLIM, to divide.
 STIOBHARD, a steward.
 STIORAM; to benum.
 STOC, a sounding horn, a trumpet.
 STOCA, a stocking.
 STÓCACH, an Idle fellow, that lives in & about the kitchen of great folks, & will not work to support himself.
 STOCAIRE, a trumpeter.
 STOIRM, a tempest, or storm.
 STOIRMEACH, & *stoirmeamhail*, tempestuous, stormy.
 STOL, a stool, a seat.
 STOPAIM, to stop, to close.
 STOR, & *stóras*, store. *tighthe an stórais uile*, all the store houses.
 STOTH-SHRÓNACH, one that has a camois nose, or crooked upwards.
 STRAGH, an arch or vault.
 STRAILL, & *stroille*, delay, neglect.
 STRAILLIM, to pluck, or tear in pieces.
 STRANGADH, a plucking or twitching.
 STRANGAM, to pull or draw.
 STRANGLAIM, to pull or twitch.
 STRANGTHA, pulled, plucked.
 STRANGADH, & *strangaireachd*, strife, contention.

STRANNGAIRE, a lazy fellow.
 STRANNGAIREACHT, laziness.
 STRA'OILEADH, a slut or sloven.
 STRAOILEADH, a plucking.
 STRAOILEÓG, a dragtail.
 STRAOILIM, to pull, to draw after.
 STRATH, the stay betwixt the topmast & the foremast, whereby it is supported.
 STRATHNAIGHIM, to spread. *do strathnuigh sé*, he spread.
 STREACHLA, a trifle.
 STREACHLA, torn, rent, ript.
 STREACHLAGHADH, sport.
 STREACHLAN, & *streachtan*, a band, or garter.
 STRIBRID, & *striobuid*, a whore, a harlot.
 STRILLIN, a garter.
 STRÍOC, a streak. *stríoca bàna is dearga*, red & white streaks.
 STRÍOCACH, streaked.
 STRÍOCADH, a falling; also a submitting or humbling.
 STRÍOCAIM, to fall, to be humbled; to submit. *do stríoc a nàmh-ad dó*, his enemy submitted to him. *stríocfaidh sé*, he shall submit.
 SRIOLLA, a girth.
 STRÍOPACH, a whore, a prostitute. *stríopach fir*, a whore-master.
 STRÍOPACHAS, fornication. Gr. *porneia*. otherwise written *striapach* & *striapachus*.
 STRÍOPAMHAIL, whorish.
 STRÓCAIM, to tear, to cut off.
 STRODA, a strand, a shore.
 STROIC, a shive, a piece.
 STROIGHIN, cement, mortar.
 STROILL, *straill*, delay.
 STRUTH, an ostridge.
 STÚADH, a sheet; a scroll. *stú-*

SUINEANN, a kind of stammering.

SUINICH, late.

SUIRE, the sea Nymphs, or mermaids.

SUIRIDH, nimble, active.

SUIRIGH, a fool.

SUIRIGHE, courting, or wooing.

SUIRIGHEACH, a sweet-heart.

SUIST, a flail. pl. *sùistighe*, & *sùisteanna*.

SUITCHEARNACH, a present, or liberal donation.

SUITHEAN, the mob or multitude.

SUITHEAN; vid: *suthuin*, everlasting.

SUITHINGE, merry, joyous.

SUL, the sun: Lat. *sol*. hence the old Irish called Sunday *Dia sùil*, before the Crhistians called it *Dia Domhnaigh*, or dies Dominica. hence *sùil*, the eye, because it is the light of the body.

SULA'RAIM, to procure or provide. vid: *solàraim*.

SULBHAIRE, Oratory, eloquence.

SULBÉIM, a bewitching by the eye.

SUL-CHOR, quick-sighted.

SUL-RADHARC, foresight.

SULT, mirth, joy; Lat: *saltus*, dancing.

SULT, fat.

SULTMHUR, fertile.

SULTMHUR, pleasant, jocose.

SULTMHUIRE, & *sultmhuireacht*, mirth, facecioufness.

SUMHAR, a spring.

SUNACH, a kind of plaid, or coarse mantle.

SUNN CA'ISLEA'N, *no caisleun*, a fortified or walled castle.

SUNGHAOTH, boasting.

SÚNRACH, particular, special.

SÚNTAIDH, quick, active.

SÚNTRAIGH, strong, stout.

SÚR, a search or enquiry.

SÚRAIM, to investigate, to make diligent search or enquiry after a thing. ex: *léig do na saothibh a sùr*, let the learned examine it.

SURAM, to fallow.

SUTH, the weather.

SUTHAIGHE, or *sùth*, foot.

SUTHAIN, or *suthuin*, prosperous. *slighe suthuin*, a prosperous way; also permanent, eternal or everlasting. *cùnnradh suthain*, an everlasting covenant. *beatha suthain*, life everlasting; as *cómh - suthuin an Mac ris an Athair*, the on is co-eternal with the Father.

SUTHUINEACHT, or *suthuine*, eternity. O *Thùs na suthuineachta*, from all eternity. vid. *Parrthas an anma*.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER T.

T is the sixteenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & ranked among the hard consonants, called *consoineadha crúadha*; it bears an aspirate, & then is numbered among the rough consonants called *consoineadha garbha*, & pronounces like h. this Letter is called *Teine*, but the explication of that appellative is not given us by O Flaherty, or any

any other Irish writer. the Letter T is naturally commutable with D, they both being letters of the same organ; & accordingly in our old manuscripts we find them indifferently written, the one for the other, in the middle & end of words; but seldom or never as initials. in the Remarks on the Letter G, & its being equally commutable with C, it hath been observed, that the unlimited practice of indifferently substituting the one instead of the other, could not but be abusive in some respects: & the same observation holds good with regard to T & D; not only because they are two different letters holding different places in all Alphabets, & consequently of different powers & functions in the radical & original formation of words; but also because such an unlimited indifference in substituting those letters for each other in any particular language, cannot but be prejudicial to the affinity, which the words of that language may radically bear with words of the same meaning in other languages. it is to be noted, that the Letter T is used as an adventitious prefix before all Irish words beginning with a vowel, which are of the masculine gender, & are preceded by the Irish particle an, which in English signifies, the. ex. an t'anam, the soul, an t'éan, the bird. an t'ionghnadh, the wonder. an t'óigfhear, the young man. an t'uachtarán, the superior. it hath been observed in the Remarks on the Letter S, that words of the feminine gender beginning with S must necessarily admit the Letter T as a prefix, when preceded by the particle an, & then the initial S is eclipsed, or suppressed in the pronunciation; as in the words an t'slat, an t'súil, an t'srón, &c. pronounced an tlat, an túil, an trón. but this rule suffers one remarkable and curious exception; which is, that words of the feminine gender beginning with the Letter S, in which the initial S is immediately followed by either T or D, will not admit an adventitious T as a prefix; as in the words an stuirm, an stiúir, an stuaic, an stéig, an sdait, an sdaid &c. all of the feminine gender, as every one who is well versed in the Irish language, may verify, by prefixing the articles é & í, or lé & sí to them words; which is a general & infallible rule, suffering no exception, by which the genders of all Irish words can be discerned. for no Irish-man well used to speak the Irish language will ever prefix the masculine article é or lé before words of the feminine gender, nor the feminine article í or sí before masculines. it is also to be noted of this Letter T, that when it is aspirated with a subjoined h, it is thereby rendered quiescent & suppressed in the pronunciation; as in the word a theanga, his tongue; which is pronounced a heanga. another singularity occurring on this subject is, that words of the masculine gender beginning with S, must receive the prefix t, when they are of the genitive case singular, depending on a substantive that precedes the particle an. ex. mulla an t'sléibhe, the top of the mountain, béalbhach an t'sriain, the mouth piece of the

bridle, roimh-chial an t'siongáin, *the fore-cast of the ant*, gliocas an t'sionnaicc, *the cunning of the fox*. but in the genitive plural we say mullaídh na fleibhte, bealbhacha na frian, réimh-chial na siongán, &c.

T A

TABAR, a taber or timbrel.
TABHAIR, from *tabhairim*, take thou. also give. *tabhair dod aire*, take thou head; *tabhair dhámhsa*, give unto me. when joined with *ar* it signifies to make, do, cause, or oblige. *tabhair air t fear*, entice your husband. Ju. 14. 15.

TABHAIRN, the sea: *tar tabhairn*, over seas.

TABHAIRNE, a tavern or Inn. *gus na trí tabhairnibh*, to the three taverns. Lat. *Taberna*. *fear Tabhairne*, an Inn-holder.

TABHAL, a sling. *crann tabhail*, the shaft of a sling; out of which they flung Darts & stones. Like the Roman *Catapulta*. Brit. *Pren-taval*.

TABHARTA'NA, a chieftain, a Governor of a Province or Region, from *tabhar*, & *tàn* or *tàin*, a Region or Country.

TABHARTAS, & *tabharthus*, a gift or present.

TABHARTHA, given up, delivered.

TABHARTHACH, bountiful, generous.

TABHRAIM, to give. *tabhair damh do lámh*, give me thy hand; *ag tabhairt bàis dòibh*, killing them.

TABHUL, a breeze or horse fly.

TACA, a nail, or peg; also a fastening, Lat. *clavus*. hence *taca*,

T A

is a surety, & *tacadh*, to promise, or be a surety for another's performance. they have a close affinity & analogy with the Hebrew *tacah*, i. e. *fixit clavum*, *paxillum*. vid: *Opitius Lexicon Heb.*

TACAÍDHEACHT, a giving security, or being bound for another.

TACAMHAIL, firm, solid, able to resist.

TACAMHLACHT, or *tacamhlas*, firmness, solidity.

TACAR, provision: also gleanings.

TACAR, good, agreeable. *madh tacar leo*, if they please.

TACHA, scarcity.

TACHALOSGADH, the Itch.

TACHAIR, he came, he arrived at.

TACHAR, a fight, battle or skirmish.

TACHTADH, a choaking, or strangling.

TACHTAIM, to choak or strangle. *tachtfuighear é*, he shall be strangled.

TACMANG, a compass or circuit.

TACMANGAIM, to encompass, surround or embrace.

TACMANGTHADH, surrounded.

TACÓID, a little nail, or tack.

TADHAD, a thief.

TADHAL, the sense of touching or feeling.

TADHAL, a fleshfork.

TADHALLAIM, to visit often, to haunt, frequent.

TA'DHASG, an account, news, or information. *tàdhasg bàis*, an account or news of one's death.

TA'DHBHACHT, substance, consequence; also esteem.

TA'DHBHACHDACH, & *tàdhbhac-hamhail*, effectual, of consequence or moment.

TA'DHBHAS, spectres, or apparitions. plur. *Tadhbhaisleadha*, id.

TADHBHAS, solidity, firmness.

TA'DHBHAS, a shewing, or appearance.

TADHBHASACH, solid, weighty.

TADHG, a Poet.

TADHG, a man's name, like the British *Teg*, which signifies in that language *fair*.

TADHLACH, hard, difficult.

TADHUIG, rectius *ad adhaig*, against thee.

TAFACH, an exhortation.

TAFACH, craving.

TAFÀIGHIM, to press or urge.

TAFAN, a yelping or barking. *ni fhéadus an madadh tasan*, the dog cannot bark. vid. *tathfan*.

TAFANAIM, to yelp, to bark; hence it signifies to expel, to drive away, to rout. ex. *rò thasan é dà fhorbaibh dúthchais*, he routed or banished him from his native soil. it is more commonly written *tathfan*. *taithfeanastar coin allta dhi*, the wolves were routed by her. *Brógan*.

TAGAIDH, come ye on, or advance.

TAGAIR, plead you. vid. *tagraim*.

TAGAM, to deliver, or surrender.

TAGAR, an order, or course.

TAGARADH, a pleading.

TAGARTHA, of pleading. as, *fear tagartha mo chúise*, the pleader of my cause, or my Advocate.

TAGARTHÓIR, a pleader, or Advocate.

TAGBHAI, & *tagbhàil*, a hap or chance.

TAGHAL, a feeling, or the sense of feeling. Lat. *tactus*.

TAGRAIM, to plead a cause; also to debate; also to speak. *tageóra mé leó é*, I will bring them to an account for it. also to challenge or bring to an account.

TAÌ, or *taoi*, silent, mute.

TAIBHEIRT, Disparagement.

TA'IBHLE, a small table, or tablet. *Taibhle Fíleadh*, plained tables whereon the Irish wrote before they had Parchment. Lat. *tabula*.

TAIBHLEÒIREACHT, sporting, playing.

TAIBHREADH, a Dream or vision; an appearance, revelation or Discovery.

TAIBHRÍM, to dream. also to appear. *do taibhreadh Aingeal*, an Angel appeared, or presented himself to. *do taibhreadh do gach neach*, each one dreamed; or there appeared unto each.

TAIBHSE, an apparition, or vision. *a taibhse*, in a vision. *a taibhsibh na hoidhche*, in the visions of the night.

TAIBHSÍGHIM, to seem, or appear.

TAIBHSION, a shewing, or appearing.

TA'IBHE, idem quod *Taibhle*, vid. num. 31. 50.

TAICEACHT, a man's utmost Endeavours.

TAICHRE, a combat, a battle.

TAIDE, a beginning or commencing. *taide Earraig*, the beginning of spring.

TAIDHE, theft, or petty larceny.

TAIDHEAN, or *taoidhin*, a troop, or multitude.

TAIDHEÓIR, & *taigheoir*, a Pleader, a disputant.

TAIDHIM, to apply, to adjoin.

TAIDHIN, or *Taoidhin*, a mill pond.

TAIDHLEACH, pleasant, delightful, also splendid.

TAIDHLEACHD, Delight, pleasure; also splendour.

TAIDHLEÓIR, an Ambassador; a messenger.

TAIDHUIR, objecting.

TAIFNIGHTHE, driven or forced away. *mar an bhfiadh taifnighthe*, as the chased Deer.

TAIFNIM, to banish, or expel.

TAIGH, or *tigh*, from *teach*, a house.

TAILGEAN, or *tàil-gin*, i. e. *gin naomhtha*, a holy offspring, a name supposed to have been given to S. Patrick by the Druids before his arrival to Ireland.

TA'ILLE, Wages. Gr. *Telos*, vectigal. & Gall. *Taille*, tribute or taxes.

TAILMH, a sling.

TA'IM, I am. *O Tàim*, seeing that I am. *tàim go hól leis*, I treat him ill.

TA'IMH, death, mortality; also fainting. *taimh anaithnid*, an unusual distemper. vid. *Tighern. annal. ad an. 1044.*

TA'IMH FHION, dead wine.

TA'IMHLEACHT, a burying carn, or heaps of loose stones raised by those who accompanied corps in

time of paganism on the high way near the burying place, each person carrying a single stone, to be thrown into the carn. hence the proverb. *ni chuirfirnn cloch ad leacht*, an uncharitable expression.

TA'IMH-NÉUL, a slumber, a trance or extasy.

TA'IMH-NÉALAIM, to slumber, or fall asleep. *ní thaimh-néulfaidh sé*, he shall not slumber.

TA'IMHTHIN, a natural death.

TAIN, water. *folach-tàin*, water parsnip or water-fallad.

TA'IN, or *tàn*, a Land or Country, a Region. *an tàn so theas don Éirin*, the southern Region of Ireland. mac-Feargus Poem topograph.

TA'IN, a herd or drove of cattle; also any military spoils. plur. *Taine & Tainte. tàin bó*, a drove of cows. hence *tàin bó cuailgne*.

TA'INIG SÉ, he came; *tàngamar*, we came: *tàngabhair*, ye came; *tàngadar*, they came.

TA'INSIOMH, a reflexion, censure, reproach.

TAIP, a mass, a lump.

TAIPEISTREACH, Tapestry.

TA'IR, vile, base, ordinary. comparat: *tàire. tàire*, or *táireacht*, lowlife, baseness.

TAIRBHE, *tarbha*, & *tarbhacht*, profit, advantage.

TAIRBHEALACH, a ferry, or passage.

TAIRBHEARTACH, profitable, beneficial.

TAIRBHFEACH, a thigh.

TAIRCHEADALT, Prophecy.

TAIR-CHEÌMNEAGHADH, a passage over.

TAIRCHREICH, desert, merit.

TAIRCSIONACH, mean, vile.
 TAIRDHINGIM, to force, or thrust through.
 TAIREADH, praise, commendation.
 TAIREAG, provision, preparation.
 TAIREALBH, shewing, or representing.
 TAIREAN, a descent.
 TA'IRÉIM, dispraise, disrepute.
 TAIREIMEADH, disparagement.
 TAIREOSG, or, *tuirisg*, a saw.
 TAIRGEAL, an offering, or oblation.
 TAIRGHÉAG, an Imp or graft.
 TAIRGHRIM, to Prophesy. *tairghreadar*, they prophesied. *ag tairingreachd*, fortelling.
 TAIRGIM, to seek, try or endeavour.
 TAIRGIM, to escape or get away. ex. *nir thairg aon diobh gan tátha*, none of them escaped destruction.
 TAIRGIRE, prophecy or divination. *nà tairgire spleadhach*, nor flattering divination.
 TAIRGNE, a nail.
 TAIRGNÌN, a little nail.
 TAIRIC, he came.
 TAIRIGIM, to tender, or offer.
 TAIRIGSION, an offer, or proffer.
 TAIRIM, to live, to exist.
 TAIRIOSG-LUA'ITHRE, saw-dust.
 TAIRIOTLAIM, fly over.
 TAIRIS, trusty: *Bràigide tairis*, a hostage.
 TAIRIS, over, by, beyond. *do ghaibh se tairis*, he passed by. *tairis sin*, nevertheless, notwithstanding this.
 TAIRISCE, a file.
 TAIRISCIM, to shave off, or file.
 TAIRISEACHT, love, friendship.
 TAIRISE, love, friendship. *a fa-*

ghail Dilse & tairise, receiving promise of fealty & friendship.
 TAIRISIM, to love; also to stay, remain, or continue.
 TAIRISIN, a tie or band. *déanaidh bhuir tairisin*, form your alliance.
 TAIRISIOMH, dear, intimate, friendly, trusty.
 TAIRISIOMH, a tarrying, stay; a dwelling, or continuance.
 TAIRLEACH, moisture.
 TAIRLEARACH, from beyond sea, transmarine.
 TAIRLEOSAIM, to appear through.
 TAIRMICHEAL, a circuit.
 TAIRNGE, a nail, a pin or peg.
 TAIRNGIM, to draw or pull.
 TAIRNGTHE, drawn. *agus a chlòidheamh tairngthe iona Láimh*, and his drawn sword in his hand.
 TAIRNGTHEÓIR, a drawer. *tairngtheóir uisge*, a drawer of water.
 TAIRNIG, was finished: *O Thairnig còmhairle an naoimh*, since the Saint finished his advice. *L: na g'ceart*.
 TAIRPEACH, strong, grand, pompous.
 TAIRRÉIMNIÚGHADH, transition.
 TAIRRIA'NACH, from beyond sea.
 TAIRRNGIM, to draw, to pull or pluck: also to rend or tear. Mat: 7. 6.
 TAIRRNGIRE, a promise. *tír tairrngire*, the Land of promise.
 TA'IRSEACH, the hinge of a Door; also a threshold.
 TAIRSGIM, to offer. *do tairsgiodh dóibh air Saor chonnradh iad*, they were offered to them very cheap.
 TAIRSGIONA, an offer.
 TAIR-SHLÍABHACH, from beyond the mountains.
 TAIRSIOBHLAIM, to pass over.

TAIRTBHE, a circuit or compass.

TA'IRTHÌGHIM, to save.

TAIRTHIUDH, news, or tales.

TAIRTHREÓRAIM, to convey.

TAIRTHREÓRTHA, conveyed.

TAIS, wet, moist, dank.

TAISE, moisture.

TAISE, any dead Bodies; it is particularly appropriated to those of the Saints, & signifies holy Reliques. *taise na naomh*, the Reliques of the Saints; i. e. the Bodies of the Saints; as *mionna na naomh*, the Reliques of the Saints, literally the heads of the Saints. the ancient Irish were used to take solemn oaths. *dar taisibh* or *mionnaibh na naomh*, respectively; & *mionna* is yet retained among us for that reason to signify a solemn oath in general. vid. *mionn*.

TAISBEA'NADH, a demonstration, or evidence; a vision, or revelation.

TAISBEA'NAIM, to shew. *taisbeànfas mise dhuit*, I will shew thee. *taisbeùnfuidh se' iad*, he will present them.

TAISBEA'NTA, shewn, presented. *an taràn taisbéunta*, the shew bread.

TAISCEALLACH, espying, viewing.

TAISCEALADH, a betraying.

TAISCEALADH, to view, or observe, to reconnoitre. *iòmpuìd ar ccùla iar taiscealadh na tíre*, they turn back, after viewing the country L. B.

TAISCIM, to lay up, to reserve. *taiscidh se' gear-smachd*, he reserveth wrath. vid. *taiscim*.

TAISDEAL, a journey, or voyage.

TAISEACHD, moisture.

T'AISEAG, restitution. it is an inflection of *aiseag*, or rather of

ais-ioc. *do réir a mhaoine bhios an t'aiseag*, according to his substance shall the restitution be. Job. 20:18.

TAISEALBHADH, a representation, or likeness.

TAISEALBHAIM, to personate or represent. ex. *taisealbhtar Críost ar an ccrois*, Christ is represented on the Cross.

TAISGE, a pledge, or stake.

TAISGE-AIRM, an armory. Lat: *armarium*. according to Fathet Plunket it may also signify a store house; treasury, from *taisce*, store or treasure, & *airm* a place, a room.

TAISGIDH, a hoarding or laying up.

TAISGIM, to keep; to lay up safe, to hoard. *aimfir chum taisgidh, agus aimfir chum cur a mughá*, a time to hoard up, & a time to cast away.

TAISGIODA'N, a store-house.

TAISLÌGHIM, to be wet, or moist.

TAISMEANGADH, birth.

TA'ISTE, taches. *do dheùna tù caogad taise d'br*, thou shall make fifty taches of gold.

TAISTEAL, a voyage or journey; also a straying or wandering: *ag taiseàl tíortha*, wandering through Regions.

TAISTEALACH, a vagabond, a traveller.

TAISTEALAIM, to stray; to travel.

TAISTÌGHIM, to water.

TAISTEAMHAIL, momentary.

TAISTEÓG, a moment.

TAITH CHEANNACH, exchange, traffick.

TAITHEASG, & rectius, *aitheasg*, a repartee, a short smart answer.

TAITHLEACH, peace, quietness. also peaceable, quiet, also depen-

ding of, or beholden to. ex. *an faid do mhair Brian nì ràbhas taithleach re neach san mbith.* whilst Brian lived, I never was beholden to mankind. *annal; Inisfallen.*

TA'ITHLIAG, a Chirurgeon.

TAITHLIGHIM, to appease or mitigate.

TAITHLIOCH, an excuse.

TAITHMHEACH, a loosening, releasing or dissolving.

TAITHMHEAD, remembrance, a memorial, a monument.

TAITHNEAMH, splendor, brightness: *taithneamh na greine*, sunshine. also pleasure, delight. *taithneamh mo chroidhe*, the delight & joy of my heart. also love, affection.

TAITHNEAMHACH, bright, shining, fair, beautiful; also pleasant, agreeable. *còmh taithneamhach ris an ghrian*, as bright as the sun.

TAITHNEAMHAS, pleasantness.

TAITHNIM, to please. to delight. *do thaithin an nìdh sin ris*, this thing pleased him.

TA'L, a cooper's ax or adze.

TA'L-DEIS, & *tàl-cùil*, planes used by carpenters for the Right & left side.

TALACH, or *tathlach*, & *tathlan*, dispraise, reproach.

TALACH, dissatisfied, murmuring.

TALAMH, the earth, ground, or soil. genit. *talmhan*, *àitightheoirighe na talmhan uile*, the inhabitants of the earth in general.

TALAMH-CHÚMSGÙGHADH, an earthquake, *do rinneadh talamh-chúmsgùghadh mòr ann*, a great earthquake happened there.

TALAMHUÌDHE, or *talmhuidhe*, of belonging to the earth. *an chruinne talmhuidhe*, the terrestrial globe.

TALAN, feats of arms, Chivalry.

TALCA, & *tailce*, force, vigour, courage.

TALCA'NTA, strong, lusty.

TALCHARA, a generous lover.

TALGADH, a quieting, pacifying, or aswaging.

TALL, beyond, over, on the other side. *taobh thall don amhuin*, beyond the river.

TALL, theft.

TALL, a spoiling or robbing.

TALL, easy; *go nàr tall àiríomh*, so that they were not easy to be counted. *idem quod furas.*

TALLAIM, to cut. Gall. *tailler.* ex. *ro talladh a cheann de*, his head was cut off. Chron. Scot.

TALLAITHE, robbed, spoiled.

TALLAN, a talent.

TALLBHE, he that deprives or bereaves a man of a thing.

TALLTHÓIR, a robber.

TALMHAN, the gen. of *talamh*, the earth.

TALMHUÌDHE, of or belonging to the earth.

TALPA, a mole. there being no moles in Ireland, the translator of the Irish bible used this latin word *Talpa*. which may also be genuine primitive Irish, as the Celtic Colonies who came from Gaul & Spain & were acquainted with moles on the continent, may naturally be supposed to have brought that Celtic name to Ireland.

TALRADHARC, wariness, caution.

TA'M, truly, certainly. Lat: *quidem.*

TA'MACH, dull, sluggish.

TA'MA'ILTE, slothful; also weak, faint.

TAMAL, a space, a while, *tamal maith*, a good way, a good space.

language. see an account of this family at the word *Popul-an Stackaicc*, pag. 389. where through want of time to consult Col. Richard Stack of Cambray, an undesigned mistake hath been committed in mentioning him as the present Chief of that family; whereas it hath since been made apparent to us from authentic titles, as also by a Letter from the Col: to Captain Edmund Stack of Stack's town & Crotto, Esq. Knight of the Military Order of S. Louis, & Governor of the town & Castle of Landon in Gatinois, that the latter is now the real Chief of the Stack-family.

STA'CADH, a Stack of Corn.

STAD, state.

STAD, delay. *gan stad*, without delay.

STADA'IGHIL, a standing still.

STADAIM, to stand, to cease, or stop, *do stad se*, he stood.

STADHA, a furlong.

STADTHACH, apt or used to stop.

STADUID, a statute.

STA'ID, a craft or wile.

STA'ID, a furlong. *trí stáide ón ecathraigh*, three furlongs from the city. this Irish word *stáid*, derived from the verb *stadaim*, to stand or halt, is analogous to the Greek *stadion*, which is derived from the verb *Histamai*, to stand or halt; and also to the Latin *stadium*, which is likewise derived from the Lat. *sto*, *stare*, to stand.

STADHG, or *steig*, the gullet or wind pipe, *steig bhrághad*, idem. *steig mairt*, a beef stake.

STA'IDMHAR, stately.

STAIGHRE, a stair or step. *stai-*

ghreadha, a pair of Stairs.

STAILC, a stop or impediment; a stubbornness, or sturdy humour.

STAIR, a history.

STAIRICEACH, light.

STAIRTHÉOIR, an Historian.

STAL, or *stail*, a stallion or stone-horse.

STALCACH, stubborn.

STALCAR, a fowler. *mar an éun as láimh an stalcair*, as a bird out of the hands of the Fowler. Pr. 6. 5.

STAM, to stand. vid. *sta*.

STA'N, tin: or pewter. Lat. *stannum*. Gall. *Etain*.

STANNA, a tub, a vat.

STAON, oblique; awry, askew.

STAONADH, a byass, a bending, an inclination.

STAONAIM, to decline or abstain. *nár stàon O Ghleó*, that never declined fight. also to curb or put a stop to. *lámh fiál nár fhuras do staonadh*, a generous hand which could not be easily hindered.

STAONARD, a creek in the neck.

STAPAL, a link or torch.

STARGHA, a shield.

STA'TAMHAIL, stately.

STEACH; a *steach*, within. i. e. *san teach a stigh*, within, in the house. *do chúamair a steach*, we went in.

STÉAFÓG, a Staff or Stick, a club. genit. *Stéafóige*. *giolla stéafóige*, was anciently a messenger or running footman, who carried Letters from one place to another, so called from the long staff he carried in his hand as all running footman still do.

STEALLAIM, to squirt, or sprinkle.

STEALLAIRE, a clyster. also a tap or fosset.

STEILEACH, laxative, loose.
 STEILLE, a lax or looseness.
 STEINLÍGHIM, to exulcerate.
 STEINNLE, the Itch or mange.
 STIALL, a piece of any thing.
stíall feóla, a piece of meat.
 STIA'LLADH, a rending or tearing in pieces.
 STIALLAIM, to tear or break in pieces, to rend. *do stíal sé a eùdach*, he rent his garment.
 STICIN, a little staff.
 STILLIM, to divide.
 STIOBHARD, a steward.
 STIORAM; to benum.
 STOC, a sounding horn, a trumpet.
 STOCA, a stocking.
 STÓCACH, an Idle fellow, that lives in & about the kitchen of great folks, & will not work to support himself.
 STOCAIRE, a trumpeter.
 STOIRM, a tempest, or storm.
 STOIRMEACH, & *stoirmeamhail*, tempestuous, stormy.
 STOL, a stool, a seat.
 STOPAIM, to stop, to close.
 STÓR, & *stóras*, store. *tighthe an stórais uile*, all the store houses.
 STOTH-SHRÓNACH, one that has a camois nose, or crooked upwards.
 STRAGH, an arch or vault.
 STRAILL, & *stroille*, delay, neglect.
 STRAILLIM, to pluck, or tear in pieces.
 STRANGADH, a plucking or twitching.
 STRANGAM, to pull or draw.
 STRANGLAIM, to pull or twitch.
 STRANGTHA, pulled, plucked.
 STRANGADH, & *strangaireachd*, strife, contention.

STRANNGAIRE, a lazy fellow.
 STRANNGAIREACHT, laziness.
 STRA'OILEADH, a slut or sloven.
 STRAOILEADH, a plucking.
 STRAOILEÓG, a dragtail.
 STRAOILIM, to pull, to draw after.
 STRATH, the stay betwixt the topmast & the foremast, whereby it is supported.
 STRATHNAIGHIM, to spread. *do strathnuigh sé*, he spread.
 STREACHLA, a trifle.
 STREACHLA, torn, rent, ript.
 STREACHLAGHADH, sport.
 STREACHLAN, & *streachtan*, a band, or garter.
 STRIBRID, & *striobuid*, a whore, a harlot.
 STRILLIN, a garter.
 STRÍOC, a streak. *stríoca bàna is dearga*, red & white streaks.
 STRÍOCACH, streaked.
 STRÍOCADH, a falling; also a submitting or humbling.
 STRÍOCAIM, to fall, to be humbled; to submit. *do stríoc a nàmh-ad dó*, his enemy submitted to him. *stríocfaidh sé*, he shall submit.
 SRIOLLA, a girth.
 STRÍOPACH, a whore, a prostitute. *stríopach fir*, a whore-master.
 STRÍOPACHAS, fornication. Gr. *porneia*. otherwise written *striapach* & *striapachus*.
 STRÍOPAMHAIL, whorish.
 STRÓCAIM, to tear, to cut off.
 STRODA, a strand, a shore.
 STROIC, a shive, a piece.
 STROIGHIN, cement, mortar.
 STROILL, *straill*, delay.
 STRUTH, an ostridge.
 STÚADH, a sheet; a scroll. *stú-*

adh don Lùadh, a sheet of lead. diminut. *stùadhín*.

STÙADH, & *stuaic*, a pinnacle. *stùadh an teampuill*, the pinnacle of the temple. also the end of a house.

STUCACH, stiff, rigid; also horned.

STUIDÉAR, study. *fear stuidéir*, a student.

SUABH, mannerly, well bred.

SUABHAIS, mild, gentle; also mannerly. *sùabhuis*, idem.

SUACHGAN, an Earthen pot.

SUADH, prudent, discreet; also advice, or counsel.

SUADH, learned men.

SUAIBHNEACH, quiet, easy. *suaibhneasach*, idem.

SUAIBHNEAS, ease, quietness. vid. *suaimehneas*.

SUAIGH, prosperous, successful.

SUAILL, small, little. wel: *sal*, mean.

SUAILLMHEASTA, homely, ordinary.

SUAIM, a tone or accent.

SUAIMHNEACH, quiet, calm, safe. *go suaimehneach*, securely, with safety.

SUAIMHNEAS, rest, quietness.

SUA'IMHNEASACH, id. qd. *suaimehneach*.

SUAIMHNÍGHIM, to rest, to be at ease; also to ease or quiet. *noch shuaimehníghios suaime na fairge*, that stilleth the noise of the sea.

SUAIRC, pleasant, facetious.

SUAIRCEAS, or *suaircios*, mirth, pleasantry, facetiousness.

SUAIS-SÍNIM, to turn up, to lye with the face up. Lat. *supinus*.

SUAITE, kneaded, mixed.

SUAITEAHT, a tempering or mixing together; also fatigue.

SVAITHEANTAS, a flag or colour; properly the coat of arms painted on the colours.

SVAITHEANTAIS, a Prodigy, or uncommon accident, a portent.

SUAITHREACH, a soldier.

SUAL, a wonder. *ba sual*, it was a wonder.

SUALL, famous, renowned.

SUAN, sleep. *suan codalta*, fast a sleep. *suan trom*, a deep sleep, a trance.

SUAN-AIRM, a dormitory or sleeping place.

SUAN-GHALAR, a lethargy.

SUANMHAR, inclining to sleep. *codhla suanmhar*, a gentle sleep.

SUANMHAIREACHD, a being given to sleep.

SUANTACH, drowsy, sleepy. *ní bu Sanct Bríghte suantach*, Saint Bríget was not drowsy or indolent.

SUARACH, insignificant, trifling, of no account.

SUARAIGHE, cheapness, meanness.

SUARCAS, mirth, drollery.

SUARCRODH, endowed.

SUARRACH, mean, silly, trivial.

SUAS, up, upward. *a nuas*, down, or from above. *cuirfidh mé suas tú*, I will promote you.

SUASMHOLAIM, to flatter or soothe; to magnify or extol.

SUATHAIN, lasting, perennial.

SUATHAIM, to mix, to rub hard, to temper or knead. *suathaid na mnà taos*, the women knead their dough; *ag suatha a Lùthach*, rubbing their sinews. *moirteùr gan suatha*, untempered mortar.

SÚBH or *sugh*, sap, juice, or moisture.

SÚBH LA'IR, *sùbh talmhan*, & *tlachd-shùbh*, a straw-berry. *sùbh*

S U

crabhbh, a Raspberry.
SÚBHA, pleasure, delight.
SÚBHACH, merry, chearful. *bídh go súbhach*, sit you merry.
SÚBHACHAS, mirth, gladness.
SUBHA'ILCE, a virtue. *Dúbháilce*. i. e. *do-shubháilce*, vice.
SUBHA'ILCEACH, virtuous: it is sometimes applied to a pleasant, agreeable person.
SÚBHAM, to suck.
SUBHA'N, juice or sap.
SÚBHLACH, juice pressed, as out of apples, liquor.
SUBHBHRISTEACHD, rather. *so-bhrísteacht*, brittleness, weakness.
SUBSTANT, substance.
SUCA, a river which takes its rise in the County of Roscommon, & discharges itself into the Shannon.
SUCRIDH, easy.
SÚD, these, them; also there, yonder. *cia hiad súd agad*, who are these with thee? *ar a son súd*, because of them. *an súd*, thither, there, yonder. *an so agus an súd* here & there.
SUDRALL, light, brightness.
SÚGACH, merry, cheerful, pleasant.
SÚGAIDHIM, to be merry, or droll.
SÚGA'N, a rope of straw or hay.
SÚGH, Juice or liquor; also the sap of a tree. also foot.
SUGHAINTE, a swallow or gulf, a whirlpool.
SÚGHAM, to suck. *súighfidh sé an nimh*, he shall suck the poison.
SUGHMHAIRE, a swallow or gulf, also a Glutton.
SÚGRA, & *súgradh*, mirth, playing; sporting. *an súgartha*, of mirth. Jer. 25: 10.

S U

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SUIBEALTA'N, a parasite.
SUIBEALTAS, spunging or sharking.
SUIBH, a Strawberry tree. Southwel. Syvi. & Cor. Sevi.
SUIDHE, a session or assize; the setting of any thing, as of the sun.
SUIDHE, & *suidheachán*, a seat.
SUIDHIM, to sit. *do shuidh sé láimh riu*, he sat near them. *súidhe me*. I will encamp. *shuidheadar timpchioll*, they besieged: also to set or plant. *suidheòcha tú iad*, thou shalt plant them. Lat: *sedeo*. it is improperly written *súighim*.
SUIDHIM, to prove or enforce an argument. *do súidheadh air é*, it was proved against him. *do súidheadar iona fhirinne é*, they maintained it to be a truth. Lat. *suadeo*, persuadeo, is of the same root.
SUIDHIOMH & *suidheachán*, a proof.
SUIDHTE, in order, well proportioned. *fear suidhte*; a well proportioned Man.
SUIDHITE, proved, maintained. *a tá an gníomh súidhte*, the fact is proved.
SUIGLEADH, a snor.
SÚIL, the eye. gen. *súil*. plur: *súile*, & *súilibh*. from *súil*, the sun; because the eye is the Light of the Body.
SÚIL, hope, expectation. *a tá súil agam ris*, I wait for him.
SUIL, before that.
SUILBHIRE, rather *soilbhire*, delight.
SUILMANGAIRE; a forestaller of the market.
SUILMHEAR, a wave.
SUIM, a sum; also respect or regard: *nà cuir suim*, do not regard.
SUINEAN, fair weather. vid: *soinean*.

SUINEANN, a kind of stammering.

SUINICH, late.

SUIRE, the sea Nymphs, or mermaids.

SUIRIDH, nimble, active.

SUIRIGH, a fool.

SUIRIGHE, courting, or wooing.

SUIRIGHEACH, a sweet-heart.

SUIST, a flail. pl. *sùistighe*, & *sùisteanna*.

SUITCHEARNACH, a present, or liberal donation.

SUITHEAN, the mob or multitude.

SUITHEAN; vid: *suthuin*, everlasting.

SUITHINGE, merry, joyous.

SUL, the sun: Lat. *sol*. hence the old Irish called Sunday *Dia sùil*, before the Crhistians called it *Dia Domhnaigh*, or dies Dominica. hence *suil*, the eye, because it is the light of the body.

SULA'RAIM, to procure or provide. vid: *solàraim*.

SULBHAIRE, Oratory, eloquence.

SULBÉIM, a bewitching by, the eye.

SÚL-CHOR, quick-sighted.

SÚL-RADHARC, foresight.

SULT, mirth, joy; Lat: *saltus*, dancing.

SULT, fat.

SULTMHUR, fertile.

SULTMHUR, pleasant, jocose.

SULTMHUIRE, & *sultmhuireacht*, mirth, facecioufness.

SUMHAR, a spring.

SUNACH, a kind of plaid, or coarse mantle.

SUNN CA'ISLEA'N, *no caisleun*, a fortified or walled castle.

SUNGHAOTH, boasting.

SÚNRACH, particular, special.

SÚNTAIDH, quick, active.

SÚNTRAIGH, strong, stout.

SÚR, a search or enquiry.

SÚRAIM, to investigate, to make diligent search or enquiry after a thing. ex: *léig do na saoihibh a sùr*, let the learned examine it.

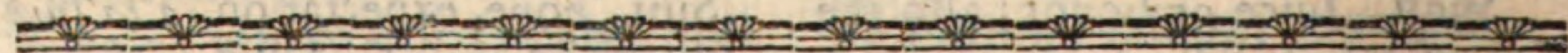
SURAM, to fallow.

SUTH, the weather.

SUTHAIGHE, or *sùth*, foot.

SUTHAIN, or *suthuin*, prosperous. *slighe suthuin*, a prosperous way; also permanent, eternal or everlasting. *cùnnradh suthain*, an everlasting covenant. *beatha suthain*, life everlasting; *as còmh-suthuin an Mac ris an Athair*, the on is co-eternal with the Father.

SUTHUINEACHT, or *suthuine*, eternity. O *Thùs na suthuineachta*, from all eternity. vid. *Parrhas an anma*.



REMARKS ON THE LETTER T.

T is the sixteenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & ranked among the hard consonants, called *consoineadha crúadha*; it bears an aspirate, & then is numbered among the rough consonants called *consoineadha garbha*, & pronounces like h. this Letter is called *Teine*, but the explication of that appellative is not given us by O Flaherty, or any

any other Irish writer, the Letter T is naturally commutable with D, they both being letters of the same organ; & accordingly in our old manuscripts we find them indifferently written, the one for the other, in the middle & end of words; but seldom or never as initials. in the Remarks on the Letter G, & its being equally commutable with C, it hath been observed, that the unlimited practice of indifferently substituting the one instead of the other, could not but be abusive in some respects: & the same observation holds good with regard to T & D; not only because they are two different letters holding different places in all Alphabets, & consequently of different powers & functions in the radical & original formation of words; but also because such an unlimited indifference in substituting those letters for each other in any particular language, cannot but be prejudicial to the affinity, which the words of that language may radically bear with words of the same meaning in other languages. it is to be noted, that the Letter T is used as an adventitious prefix before all Irish words beginning with a vowel, which are of the masculine gender, & are preceded by the Irish particle an, which in English signifies, the. ex. an t'anam, the soul, an t'éan, the bird. an t'ionghnadh, the wonder. an t'óigfhear, the young man. an t'uachtarán, the superior. it hath been observed in the Remarks on the Letter S, that words of the feminine gender beginning with S must necessarily admit the Letter T as a prefix, when preceded by the particle an, & then the initial S is eclipsed, or suppressed in the pronunciation; as in the words an t'slat, an t'súil, an t'srón, &c. pronounced an tlat, an túil, an trón. but this rule suffers one remarkable and curious exception; which is, that words of the feminine gender beginning with the Letter S, in which the initial S is immediately followed by either T or D, will not admit an adventitious T as a prefix; as in the words an stuirm, an stiúir, an stuaic, an stéig, an sdait, an sdaid &c. all of the feminine gender, as every one who is well versed in the Irish language, may verify, by prefixing the articles é & í, or sé & sí to them words; which is a general & infallible rule, suffering no exception, by which the genders of all Irish words can be discerned. for no Irish-man well used to speak the Irish language will ever prefix the masculine article é or sé before words of the feminine gender, nor the feminine article í or sí before masculines, it is also to be noted of this Letter T, that when it is aspirated with a subjoined h, it is thereby rendered quiescent & suppressed in the pronunciation; as in the word a theanga, his tongue; which is pronounced a heanga. another singularity occurring on this subject is, that words of the masculine gender beginning with S, must receive the prefix t, when they are of the genitive case singular, depending on a substantive that precedes the particle an. ex. mulla an t'sléibhe, the top of the mountain, béalbhach an t'sriain, the mouth piece of the

bridle, roimh-chial an t'fhiongáin, *the fore-cast of the ant*, gliocas an t'fhionnaicc, *the cunning of the fox. but in the genitive plural we say* mullaídh na fleibhre, bealbhacha na frian, réimh-chial na fhiongán, &c.

T A

TABAR, a taber or timbrel.

TABHAIR, from *tabhairim*, take thou. also give. *tabhair do dh'aire*, take thou head; *tabhair dhamhsa*, give unto me. when joined with *ar* it signifies to make, do, cause, or oblige. *tabhair air t'fear*, entice your husband. Ju. 14. 15.

TABHAIRN, the sea: *tar tabhairn*, over seas.

TABHAIRNE, a tavern or Inn. *gus na trí tabhairnibh*, to the three taverns. Lat. *Taberna. fear Tabhairne*, an Inn-holder.

TABHAL, a sling. *crann tabhail*, the shaft of a sling; out of which they flung Darts & stones. Like the Roman *Catapulta*. Brit. *Pren-taval*.

TABHARTA'NA, a chieftain, a Governor of a Province or Region, from *tabhar*, & *tàn* or *tàin*, a Region or Country.

TABHARTAS, & *tabharthus*, a gift or present.

TABHARTHA, given up, delivered.

TABHARTHACH, bountiful, generous.

TABHRAIM, to give. *tabhair damh do làmh*, give me thy hand; *ag tabhairt bàis dòibh*, killing them.

TABHUL, a breeze or horse fly.

TACA, a nail, or peg; also a fastening, Lat. *clavus*. hence *taca*,

T A

is a surety, & *tacadh*, to promise, or be a surety for another's performance. they have a close affinity & analogy with the Hebrew *tacah*, i. e. *fixit clavum, paxillum*. vid: *Opitius Lexicon Heb.*

TACAÍDHEACHT, a giving security, or being bound for another.

TACAMHAIL, firm, solid, able to resist.

TACAMHLAIGHT, or *tacamhlas*, firmness, solidity.

TACAR, provision: also gleanings.

TACAR, good, agreeable. *madh tacar leo*, if they please.

TACHA, scarcity.

TACHALOSGADH, the Itch.

TACHAIR, he came, he arrived at.

TACHAR, a fight, battle or skirmish.

TACHTADH, a choaking, or strangling.

TACHTAIM, to choak or strangle. *tachtfuighear é*, he shall be strangled.

TACMANG, a compass or circuit.

TACMANGAIM, to encompass, surround or embrace.

TACMANGTHADH, surrounded.

TACÓID, a little nail, or tack.

TADHAD, a thief.

TADHAL, the sense of touching or feeling.

TADHAL, a fleshfork.

TADHALLAIM, to visit often, to haunt, frequent.

TA'DHASG, an account, news, or information. *tàdhasg bàis*, an account or news of one's death.

TA'DHBHACHT, substance, consequence; also esteem.

TA'DHBHACHDACH, & *tàdhbhachtamhail*, effectual, of consequence or moment.

TA'DHBHAS, spectres, or apparitions. plur. *Tadhbhaisteadha*, id.

TADHBHAS, solidity, firmness.

TA'DHBHAS, a shewing, or appearance.

TADHBHASACH, solid, weighty.

TADHG, a Poet.

TADHG, a man's name, like the British *Teg*, which signifies in that language *fair*.

TADHLACH, hard, difficult.

TADHUIG, rectius *ad adhaig*, against thee.

TAFACH, an exhortation.

TAFACH, craving.

TAFÀIGHIM, to press or urge.

TAFAN, a yelping or barking. *ni fhéadus an madadh tasan*, the dog cannot bark. vid. *tathfan*.

TAFANAIM, to yelp, to bark; hence it signifies to expel, to drive away, to rout. ex. *rò thasan é dà fhorbaibh dúthchais*, he routed or banished him from his native soil. it is more commonly written *tathfan*. *taithfeanastar coin allta dhi*, the wolves were routed by her. *Brógán*.

TAGAIDH, come ye on, or advance.

TAGAIR, plead you. vid. *tagraim*.

TAGAM, to deliver, or surrender.

TAGAR, an order, or course.

TAGARADH, a pleading.

TAGARTHA, of pleading. as, *fear tagartha mo chúise*, the pleader of my cause, or my Advocate.

TAGARTHÓIR, a pleader, or Advocate.

TAGBHAIS, & *tagbhàil*, a hap or chance.

TAGHAL, a feeling, or the sense of feeling. Lat. *tañtus*.

TAGRAIM, to plead a cause; also to debate; also to speak. *tageóra mé leó é*, I will bring them to an account for it. also to challenge or bring to an account.

TAÌ, or *taoi*, silent, mute.

TAIBHEIRT, Disparagement.

TA'IBHLE, a small table, or tablet. *Taibhle Fileadh*, plained tables whereon the Irish wrote before they had Parchment. Lat. *tabula*.

TAIBHLEOIREACHT, sporting, playing.

TAIBHREADH, a Dream or vision; an appearance, revelation or Discovery.

TAIBHRÍM, to dream. also to appear. *do taibhreadh Aingeal*, an Angel appeared, or presented himself to. *do taibhreadh do gach neach*, each one dreamed; or there appeared unto each.

TAIBHSE, an apparition, or vision. *a taibhse*, in a vision. *a taibhsibh na hoidhche*, in the visions of the night.

TAIBHSÍGHIM, to seem, or appear.

TAIBHSION, a shewing, or appearing.

TA'IBHE, idem quod *Taibhle*, vid. num. 31. 50.

TAICEACHT, a man's utmost Endeavours.

TAICHRE, a combat, a battle.

TAIDE, a beginning or commencing. *taide Earraig*, the beginning of spring.

TAIDHE, theft, or petty larceny.

TAIDHEAN, or *taoidhin*, a troop, or multitude.

TAIDHEÓIR, & *taigheoir*, a Pleader, a disputant.

TAIDHIM, to apply, to adjoin.

TAIDHIN, or *Taoidhin*, a mill pond.

TAIDHLEACH, pleasant, delightful, also splendid.

TAIDHLEACHD, Delight, pleasure; also splendour.

TAIDHLEÓIR, an Ambassador; a messenger.

TAIDHUIR, objecting.

TAIFNIGHTHE, driven or forced away. *mar an bhfiadh taifnighthe*, as the chased Deer.

TAIFNIM, to banish, or expel.

TAIGH, or *tigh*, from *teach*, a house.

TAILGEAN, or *tàil-gin*, i.e. *gin naomhtha*, a holy offspring, a name supposed to have been given to S. Patrick by the Druids before his arrival to Ireland.

TA'ILLE, Wages. Gr. *Telos*, vectigal. & Gall. *Taille*, tribute or taxes.

TAILMH, a sling.

TA'IM, I am. *O Tàim*, seeing that I am. *tàim go holc leis*, I treat him ill.

TA'IMH, death, mortality; also fainting. *taimh anaithnid*, an unusual distemper. vid. *Tighern. annal. ad an. 1044.*

TA'IMH FHION, dead wine.

TA'IMHLEAHT, a burying carn, or heaps of loose stones raised by those who accompanied corps in

time of paganism on the high way near the burying place, each person carrying a single stone, to be thrown into the carn. hence the proverb. *ni chuirfirnn cloch ad leacht*, an uncharitable expression.

TA'IMH-NÉUL, a slumber, a trance or extasy.

TA'IMH-NÉALAIM, to slumber, or fall asleep. *ní thaimh-néulfaidh sé*, he shall not slumber.

TA'IMHTHIN, a natural death.

TAIN, water. *folach-tàin*, water parsnip or water-fallad.

TA'IN, or *tàn*, a Land or Country, a Region. *an tàn so theas don Éirin*, the southern Region of Ireland. mac-Feargus Poem topograph.

TA'IN, a herd or drove of cattle; also any military spoils. plur. *Taine & Tainte. tàin bó*, a drove of cows. hence *tàin bó cuailgne*.

TA'INIG SÉ, he came; *tàngamar*, we came: *tàngabhair*, ye came; *tàngadar*, they came.

TA'INSIOMH, a reflexion, censure, reproach.

TAIP, a mass, a lump.

TAIPEISTREACH, Tapestry.

TA'IR, vile, base, ordinary. comparat: *tàire. tàire*, or *tàireacht*, lowlife, baseness.

TAIRBHE, *tarbha*, & *tarbhacht*, profit, advantage.

TAIRBHEALACH, a ferry, or passage.

TAIRBHEARTACH, profitable, beneficial.

TAIRBHFEACH, a thigh.

TAIRCHEADALT, Prophecy.

TAIR-CHEIMNEAGHADH, a passage over.

TAIRCHREICH, desert, merit.

TAIRCSIONACH, mean, vile.
 TAIRDHINGIM, to force, or thrust through.
 TAIREADH, praise, commendation.
 TAIREAG, provision, preparation.
 TAIREALBH, shewing, or representing.
 TAIREAN, a descent.
 TA'IRÉIM, dispraise, disrepute.
 TAIREIMEADH, disparagement.
 TAIREOSG, or, *tuirisg*, a saw.
 TAIRGEAL, an offering, or oblation.
 TAIRGHÉAG, an Imp or graft.
 TAIRGHRIM, to Prophesy. *tairghreadar*, they prophesied. *ag tairingreachd*, fortelling.
 TAIRGIM, to seek, try or endeavour.
 TAIRGIM, to escape or get away. ex. *nir thairg aon diobh gan tátha*, none of them escaped destruction.
 TAIRGIRE, prophecy or divination. *nà tairgire spleadhach*, nor flattering divination.
 TAIRGNE, a nail.
 TAIRGNÌN, a little nail.
 TAIRIC, he came.
 TAIRIGIM, to tender, or offer.
 TAIRIGSION, an offer, or proffer.
 TAIRIM, to live, to exist.
 TAIRIOSG-LUA'ITHRE, saw-dust.
 TAIRIOTLAIM, fly over.
 TAIRIS, trusty: *Bràigide tairis*, a hostage.
 TAIRIS, over, by, beyond. *do ghaibh sé tairis*, he passed by. *tairis sin*, nevertheless, notwithstanding this.
 TAIRISCE, a file.
 TAIRISCIM, to shave off, or file.
 TAIRISEACHT, love, friendship.
 TAIRISE, love, friendship. *a fa-*

ghail Dilse & tairise, receiving promise of fealty & friendship.
 TAIRISIM, to love; also to stay, remain, or continue.
 TAIRISIN, a tie or band. *déanaidh bhur tairisin*, form your alliance.
 TAIRISIOMH, dear, intimate, friendly, trusty.
 TAIRISIOMH, a tarrying, stay; a dwelling, or continuance.
 TAIRLEACH, moisture.
 TAIRLEARACH, from beyond sea, transmarine.
 TAIRLEOSAIM, to appear through.
 TAIRMICHEAL, a circuit.
 TAIRNGE, a nail, a pin or peg.
 TAIRNGIM, to draw or pull.
 TAIRNGTHE, drawn. *agus a chlòidheamh tairngthe iona Láimh*, and his drawn sword in his hand.
 TAIRNGTHEÓIR, a drawer. *tairngtheóir uisge*, a drawer of water.
 TAIRNIG, was finished: *O Thairnig còmhairle an naoimh*, since the Saint finished his advice. *L: na g'ceart*.
 TAIRPEACH, strong, grand, pompous.
 TAIRRÉIMNIÚGHADH, transition.
 TAIRRIA'NACH, from beyond sea.
 TAIRRNGIM, to draw, to pull or pluck: also to rend or tear. Mat: 7. 6.
 TAIRRNGIRE, a promise. *tír tairrngire*, the Land of promise.
 TA'IRSEACH, the hinge of a Door; also a threshold.
 TAIRSGIM, to offer. *do tairsgiodh dóibh air Saor chonnradh iad*, they were offered to them very cheap.
 TAIRSGIONA, an offer.
 TAIR-SHLÍABHACH, from beyond the mountains.
 TAIRSIOBHLAIM, to pass over.

TAIRTBHE, a circuit or compass.

TA'IRTHÌGHIM, to save.

TAIRTHIUDH, news, or tales.

TAIRTHREÓRAIM, to convey.

TAIRTHREÓRTHA, conveyed.

TAIS, wet, moist, dank.

TAISE, moisture.

TAISE, any dead Bodies; it is particularly appropriated to those of the Saints, & signifies holy Reliques. *taise na naomh*, the Reliques of the Saints; i. e. the Bodies of the Saints; as *mionna na naomh*, the Reliques of the Saints, literally the heads of the Saints. the ancient Irish were used to take solemn oaths. *dar taisibh* or *mionnaibh na naomh*, respectively; & *mionna* is yet retained among us for that reason to signify a solemn oath in general. vid. *mionn*.

TAISBEA'NADH, a demonstration, or evidence; a vision, or revelation.

TAISBEA'NAIM, to shew. *taisbeánfas mise dhuit*, I will shew thee. *taisbeúnfuidh sé iad*, he will present them.

TAISBEA'NTA, shewn, presented. *an tarán taisbéunta*, the shew bread.

TAISCEALLACH, espying, viewing.

TAISCEALADH, a betraying.

TAISCEALADH, to view, or observe, to reconnoitre. *íompuid ar ccùla iar taiscealadh na tíre*, they turn back, after viewing the country L. B.

TAISCIM, to lay up, to reserve. *taiscidh sé géar-smachd*, he reserveth wrath. vid. *taiscim*.

TAISDEAL, a journey, or voyage.

TAISEACHD, moisture.

T'AISEAG, restitution. it is an inflection of *aiseag*, or rather of

ais-ioc. *do réir a mhaoine bhios an t'aiseag*, according to his substance shall the restitution be. Job. 20:18.

TAISEALBHADH, a representation, or likeness.

TAISEALBHAIM, to personate or represent. ex. *taisealbhtar Críost ar an ccrois*, Christ is represented on the Cross.

TAISGE, a pledge, or stake.

TAISGE-AIRM, an armory. Lat: *armarium*. according to Father Plunket it may also signify a store house; treasury, from *taisce*, store or treasure, & *airm* a place, a room.

TAISGIDH, a hoarding or laying up.

TAISGIM, to keep; to lay up safe, to hoard. *aimsir chum taisgidh, agus aimsir chum cur a mughá*, a time to hoard up, & a time to cast away.

TAISGIODA'N, a store-house.

TAISLÌGHIM, to be wet, or moist.

TAISMEANGADH, birth.

TA'ISTE, taches. *do dheùna tú caogad taise d'ór*, thou shall make fifty taches of gold.

TAISTEAL, a voyage or journey; also a straying or wandering: *ag taiséal tiórtha*, wandering through Regions.

TAISTEALACH, a vagabond, a traveller.

TAISTEALAÌM, to stray; to travel.

TAISTÌGHIM, to water.

TAISTEAMHAIL, momentary.

TAISTEÓG, a moment.

TAITH CHEANNACH, exchange, traffick.

TAITHEASG, & rectius, *aitheasg*, a repartee, a short smart answer.

TAITHLEACH, peace, quietness. also peaceable, quiet, also depen-

ding of, or beholden to. ex. *an faid do mhair Brian nì ràbhas taithleach re neach san mbith*. whilst Brian lived, I never was beholden to mankind. *annal; Inisfallen*.

TA'ITHLIAG, a Chirurgeon.

TAITHLIGHIM, to appease or mitigate.

TAITHLIOCH, an excuse.

TAITHMHEACH, a loosening, releasing or dissolving.

TAITHMHEAD, remembrance, a memorial, a monument.

TAITHNEAMH, splendor, brightness: *taithneamh na greine*, sunshine. also pleasure, delight. *taithneamh mo chroí dhe*, the delight & joy of my heart. also love, affection.

TAITHNEAMHACH, bright, shining, fair, beautiful; also pleasant, agreeable. *cómh taithneamhach ris an ghrian*, as bright as the sun.

TAITHNEAMHAS, pleasantness.

TAITHNIM, to please. to delight. *do thaithin an níd sin ris*, this thing pleased him.

TA'L, a cooper's ax or adze.

TA'L-DEIS, & *tál-cùil*, planes used by carpenters for the Right & left side.

TALACH, or *tathlach*, & *tathlan*, dispraise, reproach.

TALACH, dissatisfied, murmuring.

TALAMH, the earth, ground, or soil. genit. *talmhan*, *aitightheoirí ghe na talmhan uile*, the inhabitants of the earth in general.

TALAMH-CHÚMSGÚGHADH, an earthquake, *do rinneadh talamh-chúmsgúghadh mór ann*, a great earthquake happened there.

TALAMHUÌDHE, or *talmhuidhe*, of belonging to the earth. *an chruinne talmhuidhe*, the terrestrial globe.

TALAN, feats of arms, Chivalry.

TALCA, & *tailce*, force, vigour, courage.

TALCA'NTA, strong, lusty.

TALCHARA, a generous lover.

TALGADH, a quieting, pacifying, or aswaging.

TALL, beyond, over, on the other side. *taobh thall don amhuin*, beyond the river.

TALL, theft.

TALL, a spoiling or robbing.

TALL, easy; *go nàr tall àiríomh*, so that they were not easy to be counted. *idem quod furas*.

TALLAIM, to cut. Gall. *tailler*. ex. *ro talladh a cheann de*, his head was cut off. Chron. Scot.

TALLAITHE, robbed, spoiled.

TALLAN, a talent.

TALLBHE, he that deprives or bereaves a man of a thing.

TALLTHÓIR, a robber.

TALMHAN, the gen. of *talamh*, the earth.

TALMHUÌDHE, of or belonging to the earth.

TALPA, a mole. there being no moles in Ireland, the translator of the Irish bible used this latin word *Talpa*. which may also be genuine primitive Irish, as the Celtic Colonies who came from Gaul & Spain & were acquainted with moles on the continent, may naturally be supposed to have brought that Celtic name to Ireland.

TALRADHARC, wariness, caution.

TA'M, truly, certainly. Lat: *quidem*.

TA'MACH, dull, sluggish.

TA'MA'ILTE, slothful; also weak, faint.

TAMAL, a space, a while, *tamal maith*, a good way, a good space.

taua beag, a little while.

TA'MH, still, quiet.

TA'MH, the plague or pestilence; also an extasy.

TAMHAIGHE, dullness.

TAMHAM, to be silent.

TAMAN, the trunk or body of any thing; a stump or block.

TAMHANACH, a Dolt, a Blockhead.

TA'MHA'NTA, slow, sluggish.

TA'MHA'NTAS, slowness.

TAMHNAIM, to behead; to lop off or detruncate. *ag tamhnadh feadha*, cutting down woods.

TA'MHSHUAN, a trance, an extasy.

TAN, at a time, *an tan*, when. *an tan do theasgaidh an Ladronn*, when the robber died.

TA'N, & *Tàin* in its inflexions, a country or region, a territory. *tàna*, hence it is the termination of the names of several countries viz. *aquitania* i. e. *aquæ terra*; *Lusitania*, *Britania*, *Mauritania*, *Turditania*, hence also the Irish word *Tànaiste*, a Lord Dynast, a Prince or Governor of a country, in the same manner that the Irish word *Tiarna* Gr. *Tyrannos* & Lat. *Tyrannus*, may be well derived from *tír*, which in Irish signifies a country; & the more so as *Tyrannus* formerly & originally signified a King or Lord of a country, exactly like the Irish word *tiarna*, & was not used in an odious sense to imply a cruel Governor or usurper 'til latter ages.

TANAIDHE, thin, slender.

TANAIDHEAHT, thinness.

TANAIGHIM, to make thin or slender; to diminish. also to rarefy.

TA'NAISTE, a Lord or dynast, a Governor of a country. this

word among the old Irish signified the presumptive & apparent heir to the Reigning Prince or Lord, being always the oldest & most experienced of the family to command.

TA'INISTEAHT, Thanistry, or the Thanistic Law of regal succession formerly observed in Ireland, by virtue of which the oldest & most experienced of the family was entitled to succeed to the sovereignty or Lordship, immediately after the reigning Prince or Lord, in whose lifetime the Thanist was commander & Chief General of the forces. it is otherwise called *dlighe Tànaiste*.

TA'NAISTEAHT, & *tànaisteamhail*, swaying, or acting like a thanist.

TA'NAS, Dominion, Lordship, government. *Tànaisteas*, idem.

TANCA'RD, a tankard.

TA'NGADAR, they came, *do thàinig me*, I came. *tàngaidh sé*, he came.

TANGMANGADH, an environing, or guarding.

TANGNACHT, fraud, malice or dissembled grudge. *tangacht*, idem. *Tighern. ann.*

TANNA'LADH, the often bellowing of a cow, by reason of some distemper. *a ttanàladh an bhàis*, in the agonies of death.

TANSOIN, then, at that time.

TAOBH, a side: *ó thaobh go taobh*, from side to side. *a taobh*, of or concerning. *taobh a shlighe*, within. *taobh a muigh*, without.

TAOBHACHT, presumption.

TAOBHADH, a commission.

TACBHAIM, to incline, to join, or take part with. *taobh do shlighe ris an ttiarna*, incline thy way unto the Lord.

TAOBHAIM,

TA

TAOBHAIM, to trust, or depend on. *nà thaobhuidhse*, trust ye not.
 TAOBHA'N, a rib or small beam laid on the Rafter of a house. plur. *taobhàin*.
 TAOBHÓIR, a Commissary.
 TAOBHTHA, trusted, credited; also joined.
 TAOBHTHÓIR, a creditor.
 TAOBHTHROM, great with child.
 TAOBHSLÍGHE, a bye way.
 TAODBHALC, very puissant, mighty.
 TAODHAIRE, an apostate.
 TAOIDHIM, to turn, to revolt.
 TAOI, a trope; a turning or winding.
 TAOI, deaf.
 TAOI, silent.
 TAOIBH-MHEISE, a Commissary.
 TAOIBH-BHREITHEAMH, a Commissary.
 TAOIBH-RÉIMNIUGADH, a digression.
 TAOI-CREIDHM, a giddiness or dizziness.
 TAOI-EASADH, a giddiness.
 TAOISEACH, or *tùiseach*, a Chieftain, a General.
 TAOITHEANNACH, silent.
 TAOITHEANNACHT, silence.
 TAOLOMACH, a parricide, or one that kills father, Mother, or Brother.
 TAOM, a fit of sickness; also rage, madness.
 TAOM, a bit, a scrap, the least jot. *nir ghabh taom eagla e a ccath*, *nà a ccómhreic*, he never betrayed the least symptom of fear either in a general fight or in a single combat.
 TAOM, ooze, or water, that lakes thro' a ship.
 TAOMAIRE, a drawer, or pump.
 TAOMAIM, to draw or pump up.

TA

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dó taomadh an tuisge dona huaibh sibh chum ibhe, the water was drawn, for the gentlemen to drink.
 TAOS, dough. Brit. *toes*.
 TAOTHCHÓIR, blame, dispraise.
 TAOLCHUA, a flesh-pye.
 TAOSGA, for *túsga*, rather. *nídh bhus taosga*, before, sooner than.
 TAOSGADH, a pumping, a draining.
 TAOSGAIM, to drain, also to pour out.
 TAOSGÓIR, & *taósguidhe*, a person employed at the pump.
 TAOSGTHA, drained.
 TAP, & *tapaidh*, quick, active.
 TAPACHT, activity, nimbleness.
 TAPAÍDHIM, to hasten.
 TAPADH, chance. also a good hit or success; *mi-thapadh*, mischance, blunder, or miscarriage. *duine tapaidh*, an active dexterous man.
 TA'R, contempt. *tarcaisne*, idem. also reproach, an undervaluing.
 TAR, out of, beyond. also by. ex. *nir thainig focal tar mo bheul*, not a word came out of my mouth. *ag gabhail tar do thigh*, going by thy house. also beyond, over against, *tar an amhain*, over the river.
 TAR, rather than, before. *tar chrann ar bith eile*, more than any other tree. *do thogh mise i tar na huile mnáibh*, *præ omnibus illam elegi*.
 TAR, & *tairr*, come thou. *tar féin*, come thyself.
 TARADHARC, or *tar-radharc*, squinting.
 TARAIL, to go round.
 TARAISEACH, from beyond the mountains.
 TARALPACH, transalpine.
 TARBH, a bull. Gr. *tauros* & Nnn

Lat. *taurus*. Cor. & Arm. : *taro* It, & Hisp. *Toro*. Montan. *tarw*. & wel *taru*.

TARBHA'N, a little bull, & *tairbhín*, idem.

TARBHA, & *tarbhacht*, gain, profit. *ar son tarbha*, for the sake of gain.

TARBHACH, or *tairbheach*, profitable, gainful. *neamh-tharbhach*, unprofitable.

TARBHAIDH, a hindrance or impediment : also a misfortune.

TARBHAÍGHIM, to profit, or benefit. *do tharbhagh sé orrtha*, it profited them.

TARBHA'NTA, grim, stern. like a bull.

TARBHEIRIM, to transfer, to carry over.

TARBHÓCHNACH, a transmarine.

TARBHAILIM, to pierce or thrust through.

TARBHTA'NA, a parish-bull, a bull that is common to a whole district, from *táin* a country or region.

TARCABAL, sins or transgressions; ex : *fuil an tslánúghadh dail-fithear tar cheann sochaidhe*, a ndit-ga cionna & *tarcabal*. L. B. the blood of our salvation which will be spilled for many unto the remission of sins & iniquities.

TARCAISNE, contempt. *luchd na haircaisne*, despisers.

TARCAISNEACH, contemptuous, despicable.

TARCAISNÍGHIM, to despise, or contemn.

TARCEANN, moreover, over & above.

TARCHEAN, though, although.

TARCIM *suair*, a dead sleep.

TARCHOMHLADH, a going or marching.

TARCHONAIR, a ferry or passage.

TARCODHACH, nought, bad.

TARD, he gave.

TARDHARC, squinting, looking askew.

TARÉIS, & *tar éis*, after. *tar éis a cor ar a hais*; after he had sent her back.

TARFHAIRMHEADH, a passing, or ferrying over.

TARFAS, an apparition.

TARFUINNEÓG, a casement.

TARGADH, a governing, or ruling.

TARGADH, an assembly.

TARGHRAIDH, an expedition.

TARGLOMADH, an assembly.

TARGHNÓ, i. e. *targ-shnó*, ill-countenanced.

TA'RLA, or *tàrlaidh sé*, he happened, or it came to pass. *do thàrladar ar meisge go taircuifneach*, they happened to be basely drunk.

TARLAIC, he threw or cast. *tarlaicthe*, was thrown.

TA'RLAIDHIM, to meet; also to visit.

TA'RLAIDHIM, to draw together, as sheaves of corn to one place, in order to make a stack or Reek.

TA'RLÒDH, a Draught; the bringing or drawing in corn or hay.

TA'RLÒDHAM, to draw in, or bring together. also to seize or lay hold on. *tàrlaigh anacair*, trouble fastens, or seizes on.

TARMAN, or *Tearman*, a Sanctuary or place of protection, like the Latin *terminus* or such Land as belonged to the church; Glebe-

Land, which formerly protected & refuged people in Ireland, hence it is still used to mean protection. as, *tighim fád Tharman*, I require your protection, or I repair to you, as my Sanctuary.

TARMA'N, or *tormán*, a great noise or rustling.

TARMCHRUTHÚGHADH, the transfiguration. ex. *Tarmchruthúghadh mic Dé ar sliabh Thabor*, the transfiguration of the son of God on mount Thabor. L. B.

TARNA, & *tarsna*, cross, bye. *bóthar tarna*, a cross, or bye road.

TARNAC, & *tairnic*, it was finished.

TARNACHD, forwardness, por-
verseness.

TA'RNOCHD, mother-naked, or stark naked. from *Tàrr*, the lowest part of the belly, & *nochd*, naked. hence it sometimes signifies the nakedness, or the secret parts of the body. *a ttàrnachd*, their nakedness.

TARP, a clod, or lump.

TARPAN, a cluster. *mar dhióghluim caor aimsir cnuasaigh na ttárpán uile*, as the grape gleanings of the vintage.

TARR, & *tarradh*, a belly or paunch, the lowest part of the belly.

TARRACHTAIN, revenge; *tarrachtain Dé ortha*, óir do marbhadh dà chéad díobh, the vengeance of God fell upon them, for two hundred of them wer slain soon after. vid. annal: *Inisfall*.

TARRACHTAIR, it happened.

TARRADH, protection; also attendance.

TARRADH, a drawing, or draught.

TARRAGHA'LAIDHE, a Prophet,

or soothsayer.

TARRA'IGHIL, a Prophecy.

TARRA'GHLAIM, to Prophecy, or foretel.

TARRANGTHA, drawn, pulled.

TARRASTAIR, it happened.

TARRGHRAIGH, a journey.

TARRINGIREACHT, prophecy.

TARRSA, come thou.

TA'RRTHAÍGHIM, to save or deliver. *tàrrthaigh*, *tàrrthaigh a Rígh*, assist, assist, O King. the expression *tàrrthaigh*, *tàrrthaigh*, was a kind of a cry of war among the old Irish signifying the same thing as *a moy*, *a moy*, among the French. *fair*, *fair*, i. e. *take care*, was another cry of war, the same as *qui vive*, or *gara*, *gara* in French.

TA'RRTHAIL, preservation, safety; also deliverance.

TA'RRTHAIM, to seize or take hold of; also to assert or affirm. *céad torc mar tarrthaim*, an hundred hogs, as I assert.

TARRTHAIM, to grow.

TARRUDH, a drawing.

TARSA, over, past; over them. Prov. 20. 26.

TARSNAM, a transom, or beam going thwart a house.

TARSNA'MHAM, to swim over.

TARSOIBEACH, transparent.

TARSOILLSÍGHIM, to shine through, or be transparent.

TART, thirst, drought.

TA'RTHADÓIR, & *tàrthalaídhe*, a Saviour.

TARTHA'IGHIM, to assist, or defend.

TA'RTHAIL, help, assistance. *fear tarthala*, a helper. *gan tarthail*, without remedy. Prov. 6: 15.

TARTHA'LAIM, to assist; to protect.

TARTMHAR, & *tartmhur*, dry, thirsty.

TAS, a dwelling, or habitation.

TASAIM, to dwell, or remain.

TASANACH, slow, tedious.

TASBÉANAIM, to reveal or shew. *taisbeain*, shew thou.

TASCOR, a navy.

TASCOR, an assembly, a mark, or cavalcade.

TASCORAM, to march, to migrate.

TA'SG, a report or rumour.

TASGA, & *tasgadh*, a task. *maighistir tascuidh*, a Task-master.

TASGAIRE, a slave or servant.

TA'TH, slaughter. *tath na G'curadh a chéird*, the slaughter of Heroes was his chief practice.

TA'TH, soulder, glew.

TA'TH, withered.

TATH, a side.

TA'THA, bail or surety.

TA'THAD, they have. *tatham*, I have.

TATHAIGHEACH, conversant, acquainted.

TATHAIGHEACHD, use, familiarity.

TA'THAIM, to kill or destroy; also to dye.

TA'THAIRE, a sluggish, trifling fellow.

TATHAM, to apply.

TATHAMH, a nap of sleep.

TATHAOIR, heavy, dull.

TATHAOIR, a reproach; also contempt, disregard.

TATHAOIRIM, to reproach or despise. ex. *a Thaidhg na tuthoir Torna*: *Thady*, do not despise or throw any reflection upon the Poet Torna.

TATHAS, he gathered together, or assembled.

TA'TH-BHEIM, a killing blow,

literally; but it was anciently used to imply a certain kind of exercise or Military game of casting darts out of the Irish *Crann tabhail*, or Sling. vid. K. *a mbás Chonraoi mic Daire*.

TATHFAN, a barking: vid. *tathfan. ataid uile na madruighe balbha, ni fhéadaid tathfan*, they are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark. this word seems to be derived from *haf, haf*, the barking of a dog, hence it signifies to rout or drive away by force, to banish. *ro thathfan a shliocht as an tír*, he banished his posterity out of the country.

TA'THLAIGHIM, to tame or subdue, to pacify.

TA'THLAN, a reproach or calumny.

TA'THUGHADH, a soldering, or soldering.

TA'THUÍGHIM, I join, unite, or solder.

TATHUÍGHE, acquaintance. *níl tathuighe agam air*, I have no acquaintance with him. *do bhadar na slighe móra gan tathuighe*, the high ways were unoccupied. Jud. 5:6.

TATHUÍGHIM, I am accustom'd or used, Lat. *soleo*.

TATHUIGHTHE, & *tathuightheach*, public, frequented: also familiar. ex. *spiorad tathuightheach*, a familiar spirit.

TÉ: *an té*, he that, whosoever. *don té*, unto him that.

TE, hot, warm.

TEABHTHA, a large territory in Meath, which was anciently possessed by the O Caharns, the O Quins, the O Conftachas, the O Muirreganes, & the O Lachtanane.

& *Teabhtha soir*, in said County, possessed by the *O Hugas*.

TEACCLAIM, a collection.

TEACCMAS, a hindrance, or impediment.

TEACH, a house. genit: *tigh. taigh*, or *toigh. tigh na Mbocht agus na nothar*, the poor house & Hospital. pl. *tighthe*. Lat. *tectum*. Gr. *tegos* means any covering or shelter from the weather.

TEACHADH, *protachtadh*, a strangling.

TEACHD, coming to a place, *ag teachd agus as imtheachd*, going & coming, going to & from.

TEACHDA, & *teachdach*, a Messenger. *nì cluinfighear guth do Theachdadh nìdh bus mó*, the voice of thy Messengers shall no more be heard. Nat. 2. 13. *Rìghtheachda*, an Ambassadour, or Envoy of a King.

TEACHDAIRE, a Messenger. plur. *teachdairibh*, the posts.

TEACHDAIREACHT, an errand or message; also tydings.

TEACHTAIGHTHE, strangled.

TEACHTADH, possession.

TEACMAIC, it came, or happened.

TEACMOC, riches, wealth.

TÉAD, gen. *téide*, a rope or cord: a string, or wire of a harp; hence it is sometimes put for the harp.

TEADAIDH, quick, active.

TÉADAIDHE, a harper.

TÉADARRACHTÓIR, an avenger.

TÉADHAM, to goe. *téadham ar ecùl*, to fail or lye deficient. *téadham ar beal*, to prevent. *téadham re*, to find or meet with. *nì tìdheòmhais mé riut*, I will not meet thee.

TEAGASC, or *Teagasg*, a tea-

ching or doctrine; instruction, advice, direction.

TEAGASGA, Sorcery, Druidism.

TEAGASGAIM, to teach or instruct: *do theagaisg sé é*, he instructed him. *chor go dteigeòsgadh sé thu*, that he might instruct you.

TEAGAISGTHE, instructed, taught.

TEAGASGTHÓIR, a teacher, a Doctor. *teagasgthóir don dlighe Channonda*, a Doctor of the Canon Law.

TEAGH, a house, a Room. *teagh leaptha*, a bed-chamber. vid: *teach*.

TEAGH, a vapour, or exhalation.

TEAGHAIS, a small room or closet; also a case for the better preserving of any thing.

TEAGHALLACH, most commonly *teaghlach*, a house or habitation, also houshold, of or belonging to a house or family. *teaghlach an Rìgh*, the King's houshold. *teagh-lach pro teagh-luchd*.

TÉAGHAM, to heat or warm, to grow hot.

TEAGHLACHAS, soothing, flattering; also playing the parasite.

TEAGHLACH, a sumptuous house, court or palace. also a family or houshold.

TEAGHLADHACH, fair-spoken.

TEAGHLAIGHM, to sooth or flatter.

TEAGMHA'IL, meddling, or interfering.

TEAGMHAIM, to meet. *teagmhaim le chèile*, let us meet together. *do theagmháil ort*, to meet you. also to happen or fall out; *mà theagmhann*, if it happens. *cred fà theagmhann so dhùinn*? why is this befallen us?

TEAGMHUISEACH, accidental,

on adventure, at random.

TEALACH, a loosing.

TEALGADH, a casting, or hurling.

TEALLA, & *teallach*, the Earth. *ón teallach*, from the Earth. Gr: *silos*, dung. vid. *Hesych*.

TEALLACHÓG, a domestic concubine.

TEALLAM, to steal. *tealsadar*, they stole.

TEALLÙR, idem quod. *tealla*, the earth. Lat. *tellure*, a tellus.

TEAMHAIR, pleasant, agreeable.

TEAMHAIR, Tara in Meath, the seat of the ancient Kings of that Province.

TEAMPULL, a church or Temple. Lat. *Templum*. *ós cuinne an Teampuill*, before the Temple.

TEAN, vid. *teann*.

TEA'NAM, & *téanum*, let us go. *téanum suas*, let us go up. *téanum ann sin*, let us go thither.

TEANAM, to wreath or twist. also to mingle; Is. 9. 11.

TEANBHUAIDHREADH, fervency.

TEANCHOIR, a pair of tongues or a pair of pincers. *leis na teanchuirighibh*, with the tongues. *a sheanchoiridhe*, his tongues.

TEANFA'ISGIM, to press, to squeeze close, or wring hard.

TEANGA, & genit. *Teangain*, a tongue; also a Dialect, tongue or language. *san teangain Laidhne*, in Latino Idiomate, which was anciently written *Dingua*. Suec: *Tunga*. Dan: *Tunge*. Belg: *Tonge*. plur. *teangtha & teangthaibh*.

TEANGAS, a pair of pincers.

TEANN, stiff, rigid; also bold, powerful. *go teann laidir*, bold & strong.

TEANNADH, stiffness, rigidity; also violence.

TEANNAIM, to strain, to bind straight. *teannam re. & ris*, to embrace. to stick close to. *do teann ris é idir a dhá láimh*, he embraced him between both his arms.

TEANNAIRE, the roaring of the sea in a cave.

TEANNGUG, stiff & strong.

TEANNLAMH, tinder-box fire.

TEANNRADH, a shewing, manifestation, or discovery.

TEANN-SHA'ITH, abundance, a full meal.

TEANNTA, a press, or bruising. *Crann teannta*, a wine press, or a Cydar press. *neach a teannta*, one in a straight, or in Jeopardy. *teannta*, near, close by. *aodha is teannta*, a pain in the reins, with an oppression.

TEANNTA, joyned.

TEANNTRAIDHE, grief, sorrow.

TEANNORCANUS, cantus medius, or the counter tenour in music.

TEARBADH, a separation.

TEARC, few or rare, *as tearc dà threife nàch fuair léun*, there are few brave men but met with disappointments.

TEARCADH, & *teirce*, fewness, scarcity, rareness. *tearca buidhne*, a small number of men.

TEARMANN, a limit. wel. *terwyn*, & Lat: *terminus*. also glebeland. protection. *Deithibh tearmain*, tutelary Gods. vid: *Tarmann*. Gr. *termones*, limits, or boundaries.

TEARMANNÓIR, & *tearmanuidhe*, a Patron or Protector; also one of the same country,

TE

TEARNAM, & téarnódhaim, to escape, to recover; also to fall into a fit: *do théarnaidh ióna chodhladh*, he fell asleep.

TEARNÓDH, a fall, hap, chance.

TEARNÓDH, a recovery from sickness, a convalescence.

TEARNODHAIM, to escape, to fly from, to evade.

TEAS, heat, warmth.

TEAS, the south, *an taobh theas*, southward.

TEASARGADH, & *teasargain*, a rescuing, or delivering from any hurt or danger.

TEASARGAIM, to save, or rescue, to deliver from danger.

TEASBHACH, sultriness, heat of weather.

TEASBUALA, hot baths.

TEASDAIGHIM, to prove or try; also to fail. *ni theas dóchuidh uait*, there shall not fail thee.

TEASDUGHAAH, a trial. I Pet. 4. 12.

TEASGAGHAIM, to preserve.

TEASGAL, a singeing wind, a storm, also a wave or billow.

TEASGAM, to cut or lop off. *gur teasgadh a cheann dà cholainn*, till his head was parted from his body.

TEASGHRA'DH, fervent love, zeal.

TEASMHACH, sultry, or warm weather.

TEASTAGHADH, experience; trial, a discussing or sifting of a matter, also absence. *teastúghadh*, also signifies testimony.

TEASTAIGHIM, to testify or bear witness, also to lack, need, or want. *nir theastaigh éinnidh*, nothing was wanting. *do theastaigh sé*, he died.

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TEASTA'IL, want, defect.

TEASTÚN, a groat, four pence. Ital. *testoni* from *testa*, a head wick was stamped on it.

TEASUIGHE, hot, burning.

TEASUIDHEACHT, a heat, or warmth: *teasuidheacht fola*, a heat of blood.

TEATHADH, & *teithe*, a flight, or running away.

TEATHAIGHIM, to celebrate, or solemnize.

TEATHAM, to flee, or run away. *teith*, flee thou. *do theith sé*, he fled. *do theitheadar*, they fled.

TEATHRA, the sea.

TEATHRA, the Royston crow.

TEBIM, to frustrate or disappoint, *do theib sé* he failed. 'tis now pronounced *tepim*.

TEC, a bone.

TEDAIDH, wild, fierce.

TEDARRACHT, revenge, or vengeance.

TEDHMNEACH, furious, headlong.

TEDNÓS, fierceness, also severity.

TEGEARRACH, a purchaser.

TEGH, or *teith*, hot, scalding.

TEGHBHAIL, ground rent.

TEGUR, a purchase.

TEIBIADH, a drawing, or taking away.

TEIBHEARSAIM, to drop or distil. *tibearsain na fola*, the dropping of blood.

TEIBIDHE, Physicians. *Béarla na teibidh*, a mixt Irish used by the Physicians.

TEICH, he run away, or absconded. vid: *teatham*.

TEICLIDHE, quiet, peaceable.

TEID, he went. vid: *teadam*, to

go. *téid sé*, he goeth. *téid siad*, they go.

TEID CLEASAÍDHE, a rope-dancer.

TEIDE, a smooth plain hill; also a fair.

TEIDM, a great loss; also Death.

TEIDHMNEACH, perverse, quarrelsome.

TEID-SIOBHLACH, a rope-dancer.

TEIDÍN, a small cord or rope. the diminut. of *téid*.

TEIGEAMHUS, shall happen, or befall. *c' red theigeamhus dhamh ann*, what shall befall me there.

TEIGH, & *téidh*, go thou, from *téadham*, to go. *téigh a steach*, goe in. *teigeomhaidh*, it shall come to pass. *go tteigeomhadh*, peradventure.

TEIGHIOLLAS; a salamander.

TEILE, *crann teile*, a Lime tree, or Linden If: 6. 13. *teileag*, & *crann teileóige*, idem.

TEILGEAN, a casting, or throwing. also a vomiting.

TEILGIM, to vomit; also to cast forth, to overturn. *do theilg bun ós cionn é*, he overturned him. *teilgidh sé*, he throws. *teilsidh sé amach iad*, he shall cast them away. *do theilgeadar amach iad*, they drove them out. *teilgim breitheamhnas*, to guess.

TEILG-LÍON, a casting net.

TEILÍGHIM, to refuse, or reject.

TEILÍGHIM, to build.

TEILIGHTHEACH; fertile.

TEILIS, a house or habitation.

TEIMEAL, dross.

TEIMHEAL, dark, obscure. also darkness. *for tuátaibh Éireann bai teimheal*, super populos Hiberniæ erant tenebræ.

TEIMHEAL, a shadow, shade, or covert, diminut. *teimhealan*.

TEIMHLÍÚGHADH, a darkning, or obscuring.

TEINNBHÉALACH, perverse, obdurate.

TEINNE, power, force.

TEINE, fire. *le teinnidh*, with fire.

TEINMHEADH, a cutting or dividing; an opening.

TEINNEAS, & *teinnios*, a disease or disorder. *teinnios cloinne*, labour or travel in childbirth.

TEINTEACH, lightning.

TEINTREACH, a flash of lightning.

TEINTRÍGHIM, to cast lightning.

TEIRCE, scarcity, fewness. vid: *tearc*.

TEIRC FHEÓLACH, lean', meagre.

TEIREADH, a commendation.

TEIRICIM, to fail, to be spent.

TEIRPHONTA, three-pound weight.

TEISBEIRT, increase, growth.

TEISIDH, *gon teisidh a tteamhair*, that they halted at Tara Chron. Scor.

TEISITE, & *teiste*, a dropping or distilling.

TEITH, hot. warm.

TEITH, fly thou. vid: *teatham*.

TEITHCHEAMH, flight: *do chuir chum teithcheamh sluaighte na neachdrannach*, he put to flight the armies of the strangers.

TEITHEADH, & *theithiomh*, idem, & genit: *teithmhe*.

TEITHMHEACH, a fugitive or renegade. *tuitfidh a theithmhígh uile leis an ecloidheamh*, all his fugitives shall fall by the sword.

TEITHNEASACH, hasty, in haste. rectius *Deithniosach*.

TEITRE,

T E

TEITRE, one that plays on a taber, or tymbrel. Lat: tympanista.
 TELACH, a loosing.
 TELIGHTHEACH, fruitful.
 TELLÚR, the earth. Lat. tellus.
 TEMHE, Death; also weakness, sickness.
 TEÓIR, three in number, rather, thrice. lat. ter. *teóra*, idem.
 TEÓIR-FHEAC, a trident, or three pronged instrument.
 TEÓIRIOLACH, triumph.
 TEÓIR-INNEACH, three footed. also three forked, that hath three points.
 TEÓL, plenty, abundance.
 TEÓL, a thief: *mar baintebla*, as a thieving woman.
 TEÓRA, gen. *teóran*, a border, a bound or limit. *seinteóra an fhearrainn*, the ancient Landmarks.
 TEÓRA, three or thrice. idem *quod teóir*, *teóra lá agus oidhche*, three days & three nights.
 TEÓRCHAN, the space of three hours.
 TEÓRGHAR-ATHAIR, Lat. tritavus. the great-grand-father's great-grand-father.
 TEÓRCHOSACH, three footed. *suidhe teór-chosach*, a tripod.
 TEÓR-GHABHLACH, three forked.
 TEÓR-GHA'IRDE, triumph.
 TEÓR-LAITHEAN, three days space.
 TEÓR-VILLEANN, & *teóruile*, a triangle.
 TEOR-VILLEANNACH, triangular.
 TÉRNÓDH, to fall. *go ttérnódh ióna chodhla*, that he fall asleep.
 TÉRNÓDH, escaping.
 TET, a taber, or drum.
 TET, the north. *tethe*, idem.
 TETH, fine, smooth.
 TETHIN, Lat: *titan*, the sun.

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amhail tethin, like the sun. this word seems to derived from the the Irish word *teith*, hot, warm. quære, if the name of the people called Titans may have any connection or affinity with this word *teithin*, which perhaps may be more properly written *teathain*.
 TÉULLODH, *do théulto sé*, he stole away. or he withdrew.
 TÉURNÓDH: *ag téurnodh mar bhlàth na luibhe*, passing away as the flowers of the grafs.
 TÍ, he who, him that. *don tí atá*, to him that is; *an tí as óige*, the younger.
 TÍ, unto, to: from *tíghim* to come. *go ttí*, until. *go tti so*, hitherto. *go tti anois*, until now.
 TÍ, design, or intention. *do rabhadar ar tí*; they intended. *do bhi ar tí mo mharbtha*, he designed to kill me.
 TÍACHAIR, perverse, ill-disposed.
 TÍACHRA, prudence.
 TÍACHTAIDH, a common haunter or resorter, a guest or customer.
 TÍACHTAIM, to attend, to accompany; also to go to, or arrive at. *ex. iàr tiachtain dóibh ó Chaiseal*, after their arrival from Cashel.
 TÍADHAN, a stone, or testicle.
 TÍAG, or *tiagh* & *tiachòg*, a bag, or wallet.
 TÍAGHUIM, to come to. *tiaghuid as*, they vanish. *tiaghaím ar comairce*, I appeal.
 TÍAMHDHA, dark, obscure.
 TÍAMHDHA, flow, tedious. *ní ghníomh tiamhdha*, 'twas an action of expedition.
 TÍARNA, a Lord spiritual or temporal, a Prince or Ruler. Gr. *tyrannos*, & Lat: *tyrannus*. Brit. *teyrna*. all from the Celtic word *tír*, a

country, because Chief Lord or King of a country, vid. *tàin*, supra. this word is taken in the Irish in a good sense as it formerly was in the Greek & Latin.

TÍARNAS, Dominion, or Lordship, wel: *tyrnas*. G. *tyrannia*.

TÍARPA'N, a testicle.

TÍARRTHOCH, a tripe. Lat: *omasum*.

TÍAS, a tide.

TÍASGADAL, industry, contrivance.

TIBHEADH, laughter: *tibhis*, he laughed.

TIBHARSA'N, springing, spouting, overflowing ex. *Tibersán na dilinne*, the overflowing of the waters of the deluge. L. B.

TIBH-FHÍACAIL, the foreteeth.

TIBHIM, to laugh,

TIBHRE, a fool, one that is constantly laughing.

TIBHREACH, & *tibhrigh*, given to laughing.

TIBHRIM, to spring. *tibhir an-shíos a thobair*, spring up fountain.

TIGH, *teagh*, & *teach* genit. *tíge*, a house. *tigh taisgídh*, a store house, wel: *ty*, a house.

TÍGHE, & *tígeachd*, thickness, fatness.

TÍGHEAMHAIL, domestic, of or belonging to a house.

TÍGHEAN, a bag, or satchel.

TÍGHEARNA, a Lord or Sovereign. this word is more properly written *Tiarna*, by which it better agrees with all the other languages; but this corruption has been introduced by rhymers in order to make up three syllables, this Epen-thetical addition of letters as well vowels as consonants, is indeed very common among the Greek

Poets, particular Homer, who in the first line of his Iliad has two poetical additions of the like nature. vid: *Tiarna*.

TÍGHEARNAS, Dominion, Lordship.

TÍGHEAS, & *tígeasachd*, Husbandry; also house heeping.

TÍGHEASACH, a house-keeper.

TÍGHEASAIM, to manage a farm, to follow husbandry.

TÍGHIM, to goe; also to come. *mar thigh tú*, as thou comest. *dà tighidh mé chuguibh*, if I come unto you.

TÍÍ, a welt, or impression remaining in the flesh after a wound, *an tíí ghlas ní dheachaigh dé*, the green welt remained always. L. B.

TÍLE, much, many, a great deal.

TÍLEADH, a ship.

TÍM, & genit. *Time*, fear, dread, Lat. *timor*.

TÍMCHEAL, about, thereabout, besides. *timcheal na macraídh*, beside the young men.

TÍMCHILLGHEARRADH, circumcision.

TÍMCHILL-GHEARRAM, to circumcise.

TÍMCHILL-GHÉARRTHA, circumcised.

TÍMCHILL-THEASGADH, circumcision; also to circumcise.

TÍMCHILLTHEASGTHA, circumcised.

TÍMCHIOLL, or *tímpchioll*, a circuit or compass; also about, round about.

TÍMCHIOLLADH, a surrounding or environing; also ambition.

TÍMCHIOLLAIM, to encompass or surround. *tímpchiolltaoi*, ye shall encompass.

TÍMCHIOLLTA, surrounded or environed.

TIMDHIBHE, a lessening, or abatement. also ruin, or destruction.

TIME, pride; also dignity, estimation. this is the root of the Lat. compound word, *estimo*, *estimatio*, which root is also preserv'd in the Greek *timè*, honour.

TIME, heat, warmth.

TIME, fear, dread. Lat. *timor*. this word *timè* makes two syllables as is written. *ti-me*.

TIMEACH, hot, warm.

TÌMHEAL, or *tìmhiol*, darkness. also a glimmering or shady light. ex. *do chòm tìmheal beg*, I see a little glimmer or shade of light.

TÌMHEALACH, or *tìmhiolach*, dark, obscure. arm: *Teval*, dark.

TIMEARNADH, to celebrate or solemnize. *ro timarna saoire an Domhnaic O Easbartha an tsathruinn go fuinne mainde dia Luain*, the festivity of Sunday was solemnized from Vespers on Saturday until Monday morning. L. B.

TIMTIRE, a Minister, Servant or Agent. *timtiridhe an cheasda*, the Ministers or executioners in the Crucifixion of our Lord.

TIMTIREACHT, ministration, service.

TIN, or *tion*, to melt, or dissolve.

TIN, gross, fat: also soft, tender.

TIN, a beginning.

TINCHREACHADH, a prey.

TINCIOSDAL, a march.

TINEAS, thickness, closeness.

TING, & *teanga*, a tongue.

TINGE, & *tinne*, strange, wonderful, surprising.

TINGE, or *tinne*, almost, little wanting of. ex. *tinge nàch ar mar-*

bhadh mé, I was almost killed.

TINIM, to thaw, or dissolve.

TINM, the understanding.

TINN, or *teinn*, sick.

TINN, an inflexion of the adjective *teann*, strong, stout, bold; which is often prefixed to compound words, & forms the first part thereof. as *tinn-easnach*.

TINNE, the Letter **I**, according to O Flaherty.

TINNEAS, or *tinnios*, a disease, or sickness. *tinneas alt*, the gout. *tinneas mór*, the falling sickness.

TINNEASNACH, stout, strong of body. literally, tough-ribbed.

TINNRIOM, a finishing or conclusion.

TINNSCRA, a portion or dower. *fà hi Rebécca an chéad bhean fà air tinnscra san Dómhan*, Rebecca was the first woman living that was portioned or Dowered. L. B.

TINNTEACH, Lightning.

TINNTEAGAL, corruption.

TINNTEA'N, a hearth,

TINN'TIGHE, fiery. *fiabhirus tinn'tidhe*, a burning ague. *Lafracht tinn'tighe*, a flash of Lightning.

TINSCEADAL, instruction, judiciousness.

TINT, a tun weight.

TINTEANNAS, great haste, expedition. *do thigheacht tré tintinnis*, to come in post haste.

TIobar, & *Tiobrad*, a well. *O Thiobraidh*, from the fountains. *Tiobradárainn*, the Irish name of the town called Tipperary, literally signifying the well of the country, or territory called *àrain*.

TIOCFAD-SIAD, they shall come. *tiocfus sé*, he shall come.

TIOCH, a bag, or budget.

Ooo ij

TIODAL, a tittle, epitaph or monument. *tioduil spléadhacha*, flattering titles.

TIODHLACADH, a gift, or present.

TIODHLACAIM, to present or bestow. *do thiodhlaic sé dhuit*, he hath given thee.

TIODHLAICTHEACH, bountiful.

TIODHNACADH, & *tiodhnacal*, a present or offering, a favour.

TIODHNACAIM, to dedicate, to offer up, or deliver. *do thiodhnaic do Dhia a chorp agus a Anam*, he offered up his soul & body to God.

TIOGHAR, a tigre.

TIOMALTAS, victuals, eatables.

TIOMALLAIM, to eat. ex. *maíse Daoine ni tiomallach*. *escis hominum non vefcebatur*. Brog. vit. Brig.

TIOMA'NAIM, to drive or turn away; to push or thrust off. *tiomáin air*, fall upon him. *do thiomáineadar iad*, they chased them.

TIOMARGADH, a collection.

TIOMARGAIM, to collect, or gather together.

TIOMARNADH, a command.

TIOMARNAIM, to order or command.

TIOMCHAIRE, pity, mercy.

TIOMCHROÍDHEACH, tender-hearted.

TIOMGHAIRE, a request.

TIOMGHAIRIM, to ask or require.

TIOMNA, & *tiomnadh*, a will or testament. *an tiomna nuadh*, the new testament. *an sean tiomna*, the old testament; also a covenant.

TIOMNAIM, to make a will. also to swear.

TIOMPA'N, a timbrel, taber or Drum. *re tiompánuibh*, with tabers. Lat: *tympanus*.

TIOMPA'NACH, & *tiompánuidhe*,

a Harper, a minstrel. *mac an tiompánuidhe gus an téad*, the harper's son to his harp, a kind of proverb.

TIOMSAÍGHIM, to collect; or bring together.

TIOMSÚGHADH, collection.

TIOMUIN; *do thiomuin sé a spiorad súas*, he gave up the Ghost. *dà thiomuint fein*, curling himself.

TIONADH, a melting, or dissolving.

TIONCAR, attendance.

TIONCHASIN, the sight.

TIONCHOSG, instruction.

TIONRAMH, attendance.

TIONNSCNADH, & *tionnsghnamh*, a beginning. also a device, a project or purpose. also a plotting or conspiracy. *droch-thionscnamh*, & *droch-thionsgain*, a bad beginning, or setting forth.

TIONNSCNAIM, to begin. *do thionnsghnadar a tturus*, they began their journey. *do thionnsghnadar ole*, they devised evil. *mar do thionnscaim mé*, as I have purposed.

TIONSCUMH, or *tionsguin*, a beginning.

TIONNSGRA, a reward; a portion or dowry.

TIONNÚR, a slumber, or nap; *Tionnúr codhlata*, a nap of sleep.

TIONÓL, a Congregation, or assembly. *slúagh do thionól*, to raise an army. *tionól mór daoine*, a great assembly of people. hence *cómh-thionól*, a Congregation, or convention.

TIONÓLAIM, to convene; to assemble. *do thionóladar a g'cienn a chéile*, they assembled together.

TIONSAÍGHIM, to assemble or gather together. *tionsúghadh*, idem.

TIONSANADH, a dropping, or flowing down.

T I

TIONSANAIM, to drop, or distil.

TIONSCANTACH, adventurous, diligent, industrious. *go raibh an tógánach tionscantach*, that the young man was industrious.

TIONSCRA, a buying or purchasing: also a reward, a stipend.

TIONSGIODAL, a managing or projecting, also industry.

TIONTONAS, haste, speed, expedition.

TIONUIGH, frequenting, or dwelling from time to time in a place; hence the compound. *cómh-thionuigh* (corrupte *cómhnúighe*) a constant dwelling.

TIONÚR, a tenon. *moirtis agus tionúr*, a mortise & a tenon.

TIONÚS, a tanner's yard, or tan-house.

TIOPAL, a water-spider.

TIORAMH, threshing.

TIORA'NACH, a Tyrant. Lat. *tyrannus*. this word is formed upon the Lat. word *tyrannus* in it's present acceptation, being introduced into the Irish language by those who probably did not consider, that that Latin word was formed upon the Celtic word *Tiárna*. vid: *Tiárna*: & *Tighearna*, supra.

TIORA'NACHT, tyranny.

TIORFHOCHRAIC, a reward.

TIORMACH, drought.

TIORMAÍGHIM, to dry up, to make dry. *no go tirmáigheadh na huisgeadha suas ón ualamh*, until the waters were dried up from off the Earth.

TÍORRTHA, the plur. of *Tír*, Countrys.

TÍORRTHACH, a countryman, of the same Country; also a Patriot.

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TIOTAL, a title. vid: *tiodal*. Lat. *titulus*.

TIOTAN, the sun. Lat. *titan*. vid: *tethin*.

TIPEADH, a regulating, or disposing of things in order.

TÍR, & genit: *tíre*, Land, country: a Region. Lat: *terra*. wel: & corn: *Tír*, Hisp. *tierra*. Gall. *terre*. & turcicè, *Ier*.

TÍR-BHEARTHA, proper & peculiar to one's home or country.

TÍREIBHEARTA'IDHE, a geographer.

TIRIM, dry.

TIRTEAGH, demesnes, a mansion house.

TIUGH, thick; also latter, last. ex: *tiugh fhlaith*, the last King.

TIUBRUID, a well or cistern. vid: *tiobrad*.

TIUBHRADH, to give, to deliver up. vid: *tabhram*. *ní thiubhra tú*, thou shalt not deliver up. *dà ttiubhra tú dhamh*, which thou shalt give me.

TIUCFUIDH, & *tiucfuighthea*, to be mentioned, to be come, to happen. *ní thiucfuighear*, it shall not be come. *ní thiucfuighear thó'm*, there will be no mention made of me.

TIUGH, thick. *faoi ghéagaibh tiùgha*, under the thick boughs. *a ttiùgha na bhforaiseach*, in the thickets of the forest. Il. 9: 28. wel: teu.

TIUGH, the last; also the end.

TIUGHHA, & *tiùghas*, thickness.

TIUGH-MHUILLEAN, a tucking mill.

TIUGHUGHADH, a condensing, or a making thick.

TLACHD, pleasure, delight.

TLACHD, a fair, or marker.

TLACHD, a garment, or vesture.

TLACHD-AIRM, a market place.

TLACHDADH, a burying.

TLACHDAÍGHIM, to inter or bury.

TLACHDAM, to colour.

TLACHD-BHOGADH, a quick land, a quagmire.

TLACHD - BHAILE, a market town.

TLACHD-BHOTH, a booth, or tent in a fair.

TLACHD-CHOMHTHROMA'N, an instrument to make floors smooth.

TLACHD-CHORRUGHADH, an earthquake.

TLACHD - CHUMARGADH, the same.

TLACHDGHA, as. *tine tlachdgha*, a fire kindled for the summoning all the Druids to meet on the first of November to Sacrifice to their Gods. they burned all the Sacrifice in that fire, nor was there any other fire to be kindled that night in Ireland. vid. K. in *Tuathal teachtmhar*, where more of their ancient customs before Christianity may be found.

TLACHDGHRABHADH, & *tlachtghraibheacht*, Geography.

TLACHDMHUR, pleasant; also smooth.

TLACHT, a veil or garment.

TLACHT, colour.

TLACHT, the earth.

TLACHTMHACH, fumitory.

TLAICHD-BHEIRT, Geography.

TLAICHD-SHUIBH, a straw-berry.

TLAICHT-SHEIST, the same.

TLA'ITH, weak-spirited, timorous.

TLAS, & *tlasach*, a fair.

TLA'S, or *ilus*, cattle. *áirnéis*, *spré* & *crodh* are of the same signification.

TLATHAIM, & *tláchàighim*, to reduce, to weaken. Gr. *thlao*, elido, frango.

TLI, colour.

TLÙ, & *tlúgh*, a pair of fire tongs.

TLUS, a lie, or untruth.

TLUSAÍGHEACHD, dissimulation.

TNÚ, & genit. *tnùtha*, fire, for *tnùth*, upon the fire.

TNÚDH, & *tnùth*, envy. also indignation. also expectation. *do bhí sé ag tnùth leat*, he expected you, also he depended on you.

TNÙTHACH, envious, jealous; also a rival.

TNÙTHAIM, to envy. *tnùthui-gheadar*, they envied.

TNÙTHÓIR, a jealous lover.

TÓ, dumb, mute; also silence. ex. *as fearr to ná labhra*, silence is better than talkativeness.

TÒ, a tongue.

TOAMHALACHD, silence.

TOBACH, sudden, surprising.

TOBAR, a well. *ag an tobair*, at the well. *tobar déur*, a fountain of tears. genit. *tiobra*, from *dobhar*, water, or *Dùr*, idem. Gr. *hydor*.

TOBHACH, to wrest. *ní mò labh-eóras tú a ccúis do chlaónadh le mórán do thobhach breitheamhnais*, neither shalt thou speak in a cause to decline after many for wrestling judgment.

TOBHTHA, & *tobha*, chosen, elect. Heb. *tobh* signifies good. Lat. *bonus*, this word is commonly written *toghtha*.

TOCADH, no *tacadh* prosperity.

TOCHA, love; also loving.

TOCHA, choice.

TOCHAILT, digging; also a mine or quarry.

TOCHALTA, dug, digged.

TOCHAMLADH *seacht lànamhno agus dà fhithid re mac míleadh*, forty seven married couples marched along with the son of míleadh.

TÓCHAR, à cause-way, a pavement.

TÓCHAR, a croud or multitude, a great quantity. *tochar mór éisg*, a great shoal of fish. vid. *Tighern*: annal.

TOCHAR, a dowry.

TOCHARAIS, the winding of thread on a bottom of yarn &c.

TOCHARAISIM, to wind up.

TOCHARASTA, wound up.

TOCHD, a fit or trance. *tochd guil*, a fit of crying or weeping.

TOCHD, a bed-tick.

TOCHD, silence.

TOCHDACH, & *tochdamhail*, quiet, still, silent.

TOCHDAIM, to be silent. *do thochdadar*, they ceased speaking, or were silent.

TOCHÉIM, a slow step or pace.

TOCHLAIM, or *tachlaim*, to dig, to root, to rase out. *do thochuil sé amach iad*, he rooted them out. *toichéoluidh tú*, thou shalt dig. *tochaltaoi log*, ye dig a pit. *tochlaidh go nuige a hiochdar*, rase it to the foundation.

TOCHRA, a gift or present.

TOCHT, a piece, or fragment.

TOCHTAM, to silence.

TOCHTHA, chosen, pro *toghtha*.

TOCHUIL; *gur thochuil mé*, that I digged. vid. *tochlaim*.

TOCHUS, or *tachas*, the cutaneous disorder, called the itch. also any itching.

TOCOMHLADH, a stepping or striding.

TÓDHAS, silence.

TÓDHERNAMH, punishment.

TODHOCHAIDE, the time to

come, or future time.

TOFAS, the topaz stone.

TOGAIDHE, chosen, choice, select. *meisge trom orrtha ó fhíon togaídhe*, they were very drunk from choice wine. L. B.

TÓGBHA'IL, a taking; also a shewing, or demonstrating.

TÓGBHAIM, to take, to raise or lift up. *do thóg sé a shúile suas*, he lifted up his eyes. *tóigeobhuidh sé suas do cheann*, he shall lift up thy head. also to carry or take away.

TOGHA, a choice. *togha duine*, a good man.

TOGHAIRM, a summons or citation of one or more to appear. *do chuir toghairm ar Churadhaibh Connacht go Cruachuin*, he summoned the Champions of Connaught to Cruachan.

TOGHAIRM, a prayer or intercession; also a petition or request.

TOGHAM, to chuse, *togh amach dhúinn daoine*, chuse us out men. *do thogh sé*, he hath chosen. *toghfa mé*; I will chuse. this verb is always pronounced *tobhaim* & *tobh*, & more properly written so, as the Hebrews have *tobh*, bonus. pl. *tobhim*, agreeing perfectly with our *tobha*, or *tobhtha*.

TOGH-GHUTH, consent, voice, suffrage.

TOGHTHA, chosen, elect. more properly written & pronounced *tobha*, or *tobhtha*, Heb. *tobh*, bonus.

TOGHUIL, a destruction, overthrowing, or laying waste. *toghuil na Traoi*, the destruction of troy.

TOGRA, a choice. *do réir togra a chroidhe*, according to the purpose of his heart.

TOGRAIM, to please with, or desire. *no go togra sé féin*, till he

please. also to chuse. *do thogradar*, they chose; also to design or intend, *noch thoigeórus*, that intendeth.

TÓGTHA, heaved, or lifted up.

TOI, or *taoi*, a bearing, a birth.

TOIBHÉIM, a reproach, a stain or blemish. *a óigh gan toibhéim*, o immaculate Virgin (Mary).

TOIBHÉIMEACH, stained, polluted: also reproachful.

TOIBHRIM, to appear. *do toibhreadh aingeal*, an Angel appeared.

TOICE, wealth, worldly substance.

TOICE, an opprobrious name given to a young woman of bad behaviour.

TOICEACH, & *toiceamhail*, rich, wealthy.

TOICH, Land or ground, a district, or territory.

TOICH, a natural right or property. *Toich dhuit bheith ad Righ*, you have a natural Right to be King.

TOICHEAL, a journey.

TOICHÉAMACH, gradually, step by step.

TOICHED, an arrest; also confiscation.

TOICHEDTE, confiscated.

TOICHÍOL, victory.

TOICHIM, a going, or departing.

TOICHÍOSDAL, & commonly said *tòsdal*, arrogance, presumption.

TOICHÍOSPALACH, or *tòsdalach*, presuming, self opinionated: it is sometimes taken in good part: as *slúagh toichíofdiolach*, a delightful army.

TOICHNEADH, a fast.

TOIDHEARNAMH, punishment.

TOIDHLIGH, a flame or blazing fire.

TOIFLIUN, heat, warmth.

TOIFLIUNACH, hot, scalding.

TOIGH, a house. vid: *tigh*.

TOIGEARNAMH, punishment, suffering.

TOIL, the will or desire. *déantoil amháin*, with one accord. Gr. *thelma*.

TOILEACH, & *toileamhail*, willing, voluntary.

TOILEAMHLAUGHT, & *toileas*, willingness.

TOIL-FHEIDHMNÍGHIM, to enjoy.

TOILÍGHIM, to be willing.

TOILIGHTHE, willing.

TOILIUGHADH, a willingness, or a being willing.

TOILLE, a hollow or cavity.

TOILLÍN, diminut. of *toll*, a little hole.

TOILIREL, obstinate.

TOILTEACH, voluntary.

TOILTEACHD, & *toilteamhlacht*, willingness.

TOILTEANACH, willing, voluntary.

TOIMHDIGH, a tincture.

TOIMHFREAGRAIM, to answer.

TOIMHLIM, to eat.

TOIMHSEACH, a farm.

TÒIN, genit. of *tòn*, the arse or breech.

TÒIN, the tone or accent. Lat: *tonus*, & Gr: *tonos*.

TOINEAL, a trance; also astonishment.

TOINEAMH, a Salmon.

TOINEAMH, a monument.

TOINIÚDH, a coming, or going.

TOINNEAMH, Death.

TÓINNLEASAIGHTHEÓIR, a Currier, a Tanner.

TÓINTE LÍN, a spindle of thread; also a surgeon's tent.

TÓIR,

TÒIR, a church-yard; *Sean-tóir*, an old burying place.

TÒIR, of or belonging to a church.

TÒIR, a pursuit, or diligent search after a person or thing. *an tóir*, the pursuers. *a ta an tóir am dhiaigh*, I am closely pursued.

TÓIREACHT, pursuit; *a ttoireacht*, in pursuit.

TOIR-DHEALBHACH, Turlogh, a man's name, i. e. one, whose features or countenance resemble that of the Celtic or German God *Thor*, or Jupiter: whence the Germans & English say *Thorfsday* or *Thursday*, for *Dies Jovis* & the Irish *Dia-torduin*, & vulgo *Dear-daoin*.

TOIRBHEARTHA, delivered, given up.

TOIRBHEIRT, & *toirbheartas*, a delivering, tradition; also a dose.

TOIRBHIRT, delivered.

TOIRBHREADH, idem quod *Toirbheirt*.

TOIRBHRIM, to give, to deliver, to yield or surrender; also to assign or appoint. *do thoirbhir sé*, he hath delivered.

TOIRCHIMEACH, benumbed.

TOIRCHIMEACHD, stupidity.

TOIRCHIMIM, to burden, to benumb.

TOIRCHIOS, a conception, or foetus.

TOIREAMH, an Elegy.

TOIREAMH, from *oireamh*, a ploughman. *féuch tiucfuid na laethe, na mbéarfuidh an toireamh air an mbùanaighe*, behold the days will come, that the Plowman shall overtake the reaper. *rectius aireamh*, Lat: *arator*.

TOIRÉIMNÌGHIM, to walk stately.

TÓIRÌGHIM, to pursue, to follow closely.

TÒIRIGHTHE, pursued, chased.

TOIRIOSG, & *uiriosg*, a saw. *le toiriosguibh*, with saws.

TOIRMEASG, & *toirmiosg*, a hindrance, an impediment; an opposition.

TOIRMEASGAIM, to prohibit: to oppose or restrain. *toirmisgeam iad*, let us forbid them. *toirmisg iad*, do you hinder them. *cia thoirmisgfios é*, who shall restrain him.

TOIRMISGTHE, prohibited, restrained.

TÒIRN, a great noise. hence, *tóirneach*.

TÓIRNEACH, thunder. *tóirnigh*, thundrings. *toirníghe*, of thunder.

TÓIRNÌGHIM, & *tóirnim*, to thunder, to make a loud noise, to shout. *do thóirnigh sé*, he shouted.

TOIRRCHEAGHADH, & *toirrchuighadh*, a getting with child.

TOIRRCHÌGHIM, to impregnate, or get with child. *do toirrcheadh i*, she conceived.

TOIRRCHIOS, fruit. *agus biaidh a toirrchos iona naithreach theinntighe eitealluigh*, & her fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent. also a conception.

TOIRRIOMCHRAM, to carry over.

TÓIRSE, & *tóirsi*, a lamp, or torch.

TOIRSEACH, tired, fatigued; also heavy, sad.

TOIRT, the quantity of a thing, as how much, or how big. also the bulk. *nil toirt ann*, it has no bulk.

TOIRTEAN, useful, serviceable.

TOIRTHEAMHAIL, fruitful, plen-

tiful: *as an machaire toirtheamhail* out of the plentiful field.

TOIRTHEAMHLACHT, fruitfulness, plenty.

TOIRTÍN, a thin cake. *vid: tort. Gallicè tartine.*

TOIRTIS, a tortoise.

TOISCIDHE, the will, or desire.

TOISG, a journey or expedition; also business; also a circumstance. plur. *tosga & tosgaibh, tosgaibh na cúise*, the circumstances of the affair or cause. *as bocht mo thoisg aige*, my state is miserable with him.

TOISG, a wholesome lecture, advice, or admonition.

TOISG-BHÉODHA, expeditious, swift in performing a journey.

TÓIT, smook, vapour.

TOIT, a piece or fragment.

TOIT, whole, entire. Lat. *totus*.

TÓITEA'N, a conflagration, a burning of a house or effects.

TÓITEAMHAIL, smoky.

TOITHGHIQBHAIR, a whore, prostitute.

TOITH-LEANNA'N, a concubine.

TOITHSHEARACH, a filly, or young colt.

TÓITIM, to perfume, to smook.

TÓITRIGHIM, to burn, or scorch.

TOL, a church-yard.

TOLA, a church - Officer. *Tola àrdbreacan*, *vid. Chron. Scot. ad an. 765.*

TOLA, superfluity.

TOLADH, destruction.

TOLAIBH, a multitude.

TOLAIM, to pierce through, to penetrate. *do toladh an Laoch ris an ga*, the Hero was pierced through with the spear. *vid: tollam.*

TOLC, a hole, or crevice.

TOLC, a wave. plur. *tolcaibh. tula*, idem.

TOLG, a bed.

TOLGDHA, proud, haughty; also warlike.

TOLL, vulg. *poll*, a hole; the anus.

TOLL, hollow: *le stríocuibh tolla*, with hollow streaks.

TOLL, a head.

TOLLACHD, a hollow, crevice or cavity.

TOLLAM, to make a hole, to bore or penetrate. *mà tollfas sé*, if he shall bore. *do thollamar re saighdibh iad*, we pierced them with arrows.

TOLLTHACH, piercing. *Lebhiatan an nathair nimhe thollthach*, *eadhon Lebhiatan an nathair nimhe cham*; Leviathan the piercing serpent, even Leviathan that crooked serpent. *Is. 27. 1.*

TOLTEANAS, willingness.

TOM, a bush, or thicket.

TOMHAIDHM, quasi *tonn mhaidhm*, any rupture of water as of a new Rivulet or Lake. *tomhaidhm Loch Léin ro chlos*, the gushing or sudden springing of Lough Leune was heard.

TOMHAILT, to eat. from *toimhlim. ag tomhailt a phroinne*, eating his meal.

TÓMHAISIM, to resolve or unriddle.

TÓMHAISIM, to guess, to unriddle; also to weigh or measure. *ní mó toimheofar airgid*, neither shall silver be weighed. *do thomhuis mé*, I measured. *toimheofaid*, they shall measure.

TÓMHAISIÚGHADH, mensuration.

TOMHAITHEAMH, threatening, or threats.

TO

- TÓMHAS, measure.
 TOMHAS-SHLAT, a measure-yard,
 & *flat-tómhas*, a yard-measure.
 TOMHRA, protection.
 TOMHRAIDHE, a Patron, or Protector.
 TOMHURAS, silence.
 TÓMHUS, a Riddle or paradox.
 TOMLACHT, thick milk, or curds.
 TOMTHACH, one that threatens, a swaggering fellow.
 TÓN, the arse or breech. genit. *tóna* & *Tóin*. Gr. *Noton*.
 TONA, a tune.
 TONACH, a shirt, a covering, a Garment. *do ràinig an tonach Pí-láit tré cranncur, amhuil a dùbhairt Eoin*. Pilate got the shirt by casting lots, as John said. L. B.
 TONCHLÓDHACH, a turncoat.
 TONN, or *tond*. Lat. *unda*, a wave or billow. plur. *tonntha*.
 TONN, a strengthening.
 TONN, a hide, skin, or pelt.
 TONN, quick.
 TONNA, a tub, a tun.
 TONNACH, waved, undulated.
 TONNACH, glittering. *mar loinnir do ghaith tonnaigh*, as the light of thy glittering spear.
 TONNACH, a mound, or Ram-pier.
 TONNADH, poisoned water.
 TONNAIM, to raise in waves. also to dip in water. vulg. *tomaim*.
 TONNADÉIR, a tunning dish.
 TONNCHASTACH, a turn coat.
 TONNÓG, a Duck or Drake, any aquatic palmiped.
 TONTA, waved. *mar Ofráil tonta*, as a wave-offering.
 TOPNASCA, a ball, a bottom, as of yarn.
 TOR, a tower. Lat. *turris*, *tor*

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- neamh-rùadh*, nimrod's tower. *tor conuing*, an Island in Tir Connel Flah: p. 170. *tor cleiteach*, a crest or tuft of feathers.
 TOR, a bush, or shrub.
 TOR, & *toras*, weariness, fatigue.
 TOR, a Sovereign or Lord; from *Thor* a German God, to whom the Germans dedicated the fifth day of the week, by them called Thoes-day, Anglo-Saxonice, Thursday. Ir. *dia-thordain*.
 TORADH, regard, also fruit, profit. plur. *torrtha*. *ní thugadar na daoine toradh air*, the men set no stress or regard on him, or would not so much as answer him.
 TORADHEACH, & *torrthach*, fruitful, fertil.
 TORAITHEACH, flexible, pliant.
 TORAIN, a sort of vermin, that destroy seed corn.
 TORAN, a sound, or great noise. *do chorruigh an talamh le toran a ttuimhe*, the earth shook at the noise of their fall. wel. *Taran*. also thunder. ex. *toran acus Saighnèn*, thunder and lightning. vid. *tighern*: annal: & Chron. Scot.
 TORC, or *Turc*, a hog or Swine. *do bhíathadh a ttorc*, to fatten their hogs. *Torc allta*, a wild boar. wel. *Turch*; from this celtic word is derived the Lat: word *Tursio*, a sea hog or porpoise. *taithig torc al-laidh a tréud*, a wild boar usually came to her flock.
 TORC, the heart, also the face.
 TORCAR, killing.
 TORCBHAILL, Præcordia.
 TORCHAIR, he fell, or he died: he was killed.
 TORCHAITHIR, a throne.

TORCHRAIM, to fall down, to dye or perish.

TORCHUR, a ferrying, or passing over.

TORCMHUIN, the neck of a hog. Lat: *glandium*.

TORDHAN, an elegy.

TORG, a killing, or destroying.

TORLA, a surety.

TORMACH, an augmentation, or increase. also growing ripe for bearing, as when cows are near calving.

TORMACHAIM, to magnify.

TORMAGHADH, an increasing.

TORMAIGHIM, to increase, or augment.

TORMAIGHTHEÓIR, an augments, or improver.

TORMA'N, a noise or sound. *tór-màn mór*, a great noise.

TORMA'NAIM, to make a noise, to murmur, to tingle. *tórmánfuidh a chluasa*, his ears shall tingle.

TORMUILT, as *tomhuilt*, eating.

TORNALAIM, to turn with a lath.

TORPA'N, a crab-fish. *pro portán*.

TORRACH, with child, pregnant.

TORRACHT, round.

TORRACHTAIM, to make round.

TORRACHTAIN, going.

TÓRRADH, & *torramh*, a watch, a guarding.

TÓRRADH, & *tórramh*, a wake, waking over a dead corps by night.

TÓRRAMHUIM, to watch, to guard: *do chuaidh do thórramha a thréad*, ivit ad custodienda pecora sua. also to wake over a dead corps: also to visit a holy place, as Pilgrims do. *ex. cúmhduighidh teampall damh is an ionad úd dà thórramhadh O Oilithreachuibh as gach ionad fó cheatair àird na cru-*

inne, build me a Temple in that place, to be visited by Pilgrims from the four quarters of the globe. old parchm. *fleadh tórraimh*, a funeral feast.

TORRTHACH, & *torrthamhail*, fertil, fruitful.

TORRTHAMHLACHD, fertility.

TORT, & *Toirtin*, a cake, or little loaf. wel: *Torth*: & cor *Torh*.

TORT, by you, aside, i. e. *tar tú. ag gabhail thort*, passing by you. *na laithibh do chuaidh thort*, the days which you passed.

TORTAOBH, confidence.

TORTAOBHTHA, confiding, or depending upon.

TORTAOBHTHACH, a Commissary.

TORTHACH, fierce. *torthamhail*, idem.

TORUIBH, over you; i. e. *tar ibh*, no *sibh*.

TÓRUIGHEACHD, pursuit, or pursuing; Ios. 20. 5. *cuiridh tóruigheachd orra go luath*, oir *bearrthaob orra*, pursue after them quickly, for ye shall overtake them. *ag tóruigheachd*, pursuing.

TÓRUIGHIM, to pursue. *do thóruigh sé iadsan*, he pursued them.

TORUINSE, over us, by us, i. e. *tar inne*, or *sinne*.

TORUSCADH, to fall, or be ruined, to be killed. *go ttoruscáir sé chead dióbh*, that six hundred of them were killed. L. B.

TOSACH, a beginning; a front; a foundation. *a ttofach*, in the beginning. *a ttofach an chatha*, in the front of the Battle. *O Aghaidh thosaigh an gheata ióchtair go nuige aghaidh thosaigh na cúirte*; from the fore front of the lower gate, to the fore front of the inner court. Ezek. 40. 19. *croicinn tosuigh*, the

foreskin. from the word *tùs*, & therefore more properly written *tusach*. vid: *tùs*.

TOSAÍGHIM, to begin. *a nuair do thosúigheadar*, when they began.

TOSA'NUIBH, thorns. vid: *Dosa-nuibh*.

TOSGÚGHADH, motion.

TÓSTAL, arrogance. vid: *toi-chi-osal*.

TÓSTALACH, presumptuous, arrogant.

TOSUIGH, former. *mar an fhear-thain thosuigh*, as the former rain.

TOT, a wave. also a sod, or turf.

TOTA, the Rower's seat in a boat.

TOTCHÓMHÚA, a she cousin german.

TOTH, feminine, female.

TRA'CHANT, the Ebbing of the tide.

TRA'CHD, a tract or draught; also a treatise. Lat. *tractatus*.

TRA'CHDAIRE, a Historian. *am-hail fíadhait na Trachdairíge*, as Historians relate.

TRA'CHDAM, to treat of. Lat. *tracto*. also to handle.

TRACHLADH, to loosen.

TRACHT, strength.

TRA'CHT, the strand, bank or shore of a River, or sea. *traig*, the same.

TRA'CHTA, a treatise, or discourse on a subject.

TRADH, a lance.

TRADA'NACH, quarrelsome, contentious.

TRA'GHBHAILE, an old name of Dundalk in the County of Down.

TRA'GHRÓD, a way by the sea shore.

TRAID, quick, active.

TRAIDE, first: *a ttraide*, in the first place.

TRAIDEACH, pro *troideach*, a warrior.

TRA'IGH, the sea shore, properly the shore at low water.

TRAIGHIM, to ebb, to be at low water.

TRAIGHIGE, & *traighigeachd*, a Tragedy.

TRAIGHLAIGHTHEÓIR, a spy, or scout.

TRAILL, a kneading tub, a trough, a tray.

TRAILL, a servant, or slave. hence the saxon *thrall*, *enthrall*.

TRA'ILLIDHEACHT, slavery.

TRAINÍGHIM, to cull or chuse.

TRA'ITHIM, to ebb.

TRAO-CHLUITHE, tilts & tournaments. i. e. *Trojanus ludus*.

TRAONA, a raile.

TRAONÓIR, idle, lazy.

TRAONÓRACHD, leisure, ease.

TRAOTHAM, to lessen or abate. *do thráodar na huisgeadha*, the waters were abated.

TRAPA'N, a bunch, or cluster. *cnuasaighidh na trapáin*, gather ye the clusters.

TRASDA: go *trásda*, hitherto.

TRASGRADH, destruction. oppressing, or over-whelming.

TRASGRAIM, to oppress, or destroy.

TRASNA'N, a ledge. *idir trasnánuibh*, between the ledges.

TRA'TH, due time; or season, soon, speedily. *an trath*, When, as soon as.

TRA'TH, prayer time, the Canonical hours. plur. *tráthanna*. *trátha maidhne*, matins or morning prayer, hence it signifies morning time. *tráth-nóna*, the prayers at none or the ninth hour, which is about three in the afternoon.

hence it signifies the evening. *ùim thràth nòna*, in the after noon. *an tràth soir*, then. at that time.

TRATHRACH, or *thràthnín*, a little stalk of grass. *brisidh a chuibhrigh amhail thrathrach críon*, his bands or fetters break like withered stalks.

TRÉ, *trí* & *trés*, through, Lat. *per* & *præ*. *tré eagla*, through fear: *trí na chroidhe*, through his heart, *trés* is seldom said but when the particle *an*, immediately follows it. ex: *trés an baisdeadh*, through, or by Baptism: *tré na sgéith*, through his shield. *tré sin*, therefore, through that. *tré mar*, for that, Lat. *quoniam*.

TREABH, a tribe, or family. pl. *treabhaibh*, & *treabhtha*. Lat. *tribus*.

TREABHACH, pertaining to a tribe, or family; or one of the same tribe.

TREABHADH, a plowing, or cultivating.

TREABHAIM, to plow, *do threabh sé an machaire*, he plowed the plain.

TREABHAIRE, a plow man: also a surety.

TREABHAN, a tribune.

TREABHAR, skillful, discreet.

TREABHLACHT, a family, or household. also tribulation.

TREABHLAIM, & *treabhlaighim*, to trouble or distrust.

TREABHTHA, earing, ploughing; also a Village, a homestead.

TREABHTHACH, a farmer or Husbandman. also one of the same tribe. wel: *Xontreavak*, a Neighbor. & *Kiddtrevaug*, of the same town. Ir: *cómh-treabhach*, of the same tribe.

TREABHTHAIRE, a plowman.

TREABHUR, a stock, or kindred.

TREACHEANN, three heads, three tops, three ends.

TREACHLADH, a loosing.

TRÉAD, a herd, a flock. *tréad gabhair*, a trip of goats.

TREADHAN, a fast.

TREADHMO, wounds.

TRÉADÚIGHE, a Herdsman. *tréadúighe caorach*, a shepherd.

TREAGH, a spear or trident. *an bhféadan tú a chroicion do lionadh d'iarnuibh corránacha? no a cheann le treaghuibh eisg?* canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with fish spears.

TRÉAGHAIM, & *tréaghdaim*, to penetrate, or pierce through.

TREALAMH, apparel: *trealamh do chinn*, thy head-cloths. also furniture. *trealamh cogaidh*, instruments of war.

TREALL, a short space, or time. *gach re treall*, now & then.

TREAMAGHADH, binding, obligation.

TREAMAÍGHIM, to bind, tie, or fasten unto.

TREAMHAM, through him. *treampa*, thro them.

TREANA, lamentation, wailing.

TREANADH, the week from thursday before whitsunday to the thursday after.

TRÉANAS, abstinence. vid: *tréigheanas*.

TRÉAN, strong, stout, *le na thréanaibh*, by his strong ones. Ps. 10. 10 comp: *tréine*.

TREARTHA, art, science.

TREARTHACH, artificial.

TREAS, the third. *an treas roinn*, the third division. *an treas leabhar*, the third Book.

TRÉAS, by, or through. Lat. *per*. vid: *tré*, *tréas an machaire*, thro the plain.

TREAS, a battle or skirmish.

plur. *treasaibh. ba cródha a ttreas é*, he was brave in battle.

TREAS, adversity. ex. *Dià nod ghuidheadh frì gach treas, nàch modh sàsat mo bheol*, I pray to God in all my tribulations, as well as my tongue can speak.

TREASÚMHA, dross. Lat: *scoria*.

TREATA, plaister.

TREATH, or *treagh*, a trident. *treath iasgaireachta*, a fishing spear.

TREATHAN, a wave.

TREATHAN, the sea, high water.

TREATHAN, a foot.

TRÉATÚIR, a traitor.

TRÉATÚIREACHT, rebellion, treason, threachery.

TRÉCHEANN, three heads.

TRÉD, a flock, a herd.

TREDEINEAS, for three days, *sgaoilfeadsa teampul mo chuirp, & diuscfad è iar trédeineas*. I shall dissolve the temple of my body, & raise it up again after three days L. B.

TRÉDHEANAS, or *treigheanas*, abstinence from flesh.

TREFID, blowing a blast.

TREIBSE, or *treibhse*, place, room, stead.

TREIBHSEACHD, vicissitude, or change.

TREID, or *troid*, a quarrel or great scuffle, *treid idir chómhursain*, a quarrel between neighbours. Aristophanes makes use of the word *thrette*, to signify rixari, litigare, which Greek word his scoliast says he borrowed from the Barbarians. vid: Pezron ch. 4. in his antiquity of the Gauls.

TREIDHIM, to pierce through, to penetrate. wel. *treidy*, & Gr. *trao*, perforo. TRÉADHADH, the same.

TREIGEAL, a departure.

TRÉIGEAN, a forsaking. *tréigean mòr a làr na crìche*, a great evacuation in the midst of the Country.

TRÉIGIM, to leave, or quit; to forsake or abandon. *ni thréigfidh se thù*, he will not forsake thee. *niór thréigtù iad*, thou didst not forsake them.

TRÉIGHEANAS, abstinence from flesh.

TRÉIGHTHE, virtuous qualifications or accomplishments. it is sometimes written *tréighe*, ex. *na tréighe dlichthear do fhlaith*, the qualifications necessary for a Prince. this word wants the singular number. *thréithe*, idem.

TRÉIGHTHEACH, & *tréightheamhail*, virtuous.

TRÉIGHION, a loss. *trí tréighion a fhola*, by the loss of his blood.

TREIMHID, by, or through.

TREIMHSE, a space of time. ex. *le tréimhse mór*, for a long space of time.

TRÉINCHRIOS, corrupted from *Gréin-Chrios*, the zodiac.

TRÉINE, & *tréineas*, might, power. compar. *tréine*.

TRÉIN-FHEAR, a stout man; a champion.

TREINSE, a trench.

TREISE, force, strength; also stronger. *is treise thù nà mifi, agus rug tú bùaidh*, thou art a stronger man & hast prevailed.

TREISINÉR, a treasurer; as of a church.

TRÉITH, weak; also ignorant.

TREITIOL, a champion, or warrior.

TREÓDSA, i. e. *triotfa*, i. e. *trí tusa*, through thee.

TREÒGHAM, to pierce or bore.

TREÒID, an ancient name of

Drogheda in the County of Louth.

TREORADH, a leading, or directing.

TREORAIGHTHEÓIR, a guide or leader.

TREORAIM, to lead, or conduct, to guide. *do threoruidh mif, I have led. trebrochus, that may lead. tréorochuidh fé sinn, he will guide us.*

TREORTHA, led, conducted.

TREERAN, three parts or pieces.

TRES, for, because. *propter.*

TRÍ, three. *trí fichid, fixty. Gr. tris, ter. Lat. tria.*

TRÍAD, through thy means, for thee.

TRIAGHA'IRDHIM, to triumph.

TRÍAS, a march, a progress.

TRÍAL, a purpose or design; a plot, a devise. *óna thrial, from his purpose.*

TRIALAIRE, & *trialàn*, a traveller. a wayfaring man.

TRÍALLAM, to go, to march, to proceed. *do triall fé, he marched or travelled. an tan triallfus mé don Spáinn tiocfaidh mé dá bhúrcionn, when ever I take my journey into Spain, I will come to you.*

TRÍALLAM, to imagine, or devise: to design or plot. *bo bhrígh gur thriall fé, because he devised. do thriall fé an aghaidh an Rígh, he determined against the King.*

TRIAMHAIN, weary, fatigued.

TRIAMHNA, weakness, or lowness of spirit.

TRIAMHUIN, a wailing, or bemoaning.

TRÍAN, the third part. *dá thrián, two thirds.*

TRÍANACH, three by three. *terni.*

TRÍANTA'N, a triangle; also a three cornered bread.

TRÍATH, a Lord or King.

TRÍATH, a hog or swine.

TRÍATH; a wave.

TRÍATH, a hill or hillock.

TRIC: *go tric, often.*

TRÍD, through, utterly. *tríd amach, altogether. vid. fríd.*

TRÍDÉAG, thirteen.

TRÍDNE, by us, or through us. *trídson, by him.*

TRÍLIS, a bush of hair.

TRÍLISEACH, bushy, hairy, crested.

TRÍLSÍN, a small torch.

TRÍMHEAS, three pound weight.

TRÍNSE, a trench.

TRÍOBLÓID, tribulation or trouble. *tríoblóid agus doghrúing air anam gach eún duine do ghnídh olc, tribulation & anguish on the soul of every man who doeth ill.*

TRÍOCHA, & *tríochad*, thirty. *tríocha céad, a Canthred or Barony.*

TRÍOCHA - CÉAD *an chala*, now called *Cala Luimne*, the estate of the O Céadfas.

TRÍOCHAD CÉAD *ó ccaisín*, now called the Barony of Tullow in the County of Clare, the estate of the Macnamaras.

TRÍOCHADH MÉODHANACH, now called west Barryroe in Carbury in the County of Corke, the ancient Estate of the O Cobhtaigh or Cowhigs, & of the O Fichio-llaigh, or Fields.

TRÍOCHADH - CÉAD CHORCABH-AISCIN, in the County of Clare the ancient Estate of the O Bascoine, O Donail, & O Moelchorcra.

TRÍOCHADH - CÉAD - CLADHACH, in Orgialla, the ancient Estate of the mac-Ionaigh, English mac-Kenna, originally of Meath, but in the

the middle ages settled in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Orgialla* among the posterity of the *Colla's* according to this Irish Rhyme of *ODubhgáin* in his topographical Poem. *Rígh ar thriochad céad Cladhach: mac-Ionáigh ad chualabhair: bile céillidhe croidheach cliarach: Mí-dheach é gidh Orgiallach.*

TRÍODSA, i. e. *trí tusa*, through thee.

TRÍFHOGHAR, a triphthong.

TRÍOMSA, by me, or through me.

TRÍONÓID, the Trinity. wel: *ytrindod*.

TRÍOPAL, a bunch or cluster of grapes. *tugadar a tríopuil caora apúighe úatha*, their bunches bore ripe Berries.

TRÍOPAS, tripes.

TRÍST, sad, melancholy, tired. *ba tríst an Laoch ón tturus san*, the champion was melancholy for that expedition.

TRÍST, a curse.

TRÍUCHA, a canthred. *duine tar tríucha*, a stranger. Lat. *advena*.

TRÍUR, three persons. *tríur mac*, three sons.

TRÍUS, & diminut. *tríúsan*, a trouse, or pair of trousers. viz: breeches & stockings in one garment. *tríumhas*, idem.

TRÓCAIRE, mercy.

TRÓCAIREACH, merciful.

TROCHLAPH, a loosening.

TRODACH, quarrelsome, riotous.

TRODHAIN, or *troghan*, a Raven, or bird of prey.

TROGH, children.

TRÓGHA, miserable, unhappy.

TROGHAIN, sun-rising.

TROGHTHACH, or *troightheach*, a footman, a footsoldier. *tri che-*

úd troghthach, three hundred foot soldiers.

TROIATH, a helmet.

TROICH, an evil body, a bad person: also a coward.

TROID, & *troideadh*, a fighting, or quarrelling.

TROIDIM, to strive or contend, to wrangle or quarrel. *do throid sé*, he fought. *troidigh*, fight ye.

TROIDH, & *troigh*, a foot. *troighthe*, feet. *trí chéud troidh ar fhaid*, 300 feet long. this word is most commonly written with a *g*, as *troigh*; though it should be rather written with a *d*, *troidh*; especially as the Welsh have *troed*, to signify a foot. I am of opinion that *troidh*, should properly mean *planta pedis*, tho' it is now used to signify the foot, as the Irish word *Cos*, which properly meant the foot, being like the Gr. *Pous*, & Lat. *Pes*, is now used to signify the *Crus*, or *tibia*, i. e. from the knee to the ankle. the English *trod*, as, *he trod*, has a close affinity with this Irish word *troidh*.

TROIGHE, sorrow, grief.

TROIGHÍN, a brogue, a slipper.

TROIGH-LEATHAN, broad-footed.

TROIGHTHEACH, a footman. *Co-ífidhe*, idem.

TROIGHTHÍN, a sock.

TROIGHTHIN, a dizziness.

TROIMCHÍLL, a sanctuary.

TROIMDHÉ, tutelary Gods.

TROIME, heaviness: also more heavy.

TROIMEACHT, heaviness, weight.

TROISGEADH, a fasting, or fast.

TROISGIM, to fast. *do throisgeadar*, they fasted. *nathrosgadh*, fasting.

TROISTE, a threefoot stool, a tripod.

TROIRTHÉIGHIM, to consume or pine away.

TROM, weighty, heavy. *codh-ladh trom*, a deep sleep. *ró throm*, very grievous: also sad, pensive. wel: *trum*.

TROM, protection.

TROM, blame, rebuke.

TROMAM, to aggravate, to make heavy; to load or burden.

TROMA'N, a great weight.

TROMARA, a client.

TROMBHANÓGLACH, a woman client.

TROMBHÓD, vervein mallow. Lat. *alcea*.

TROMBHUIDHEAN, a tribe, or clan of vassals.

TROMCHASAIR, a great shower.

TROMCHÚMHAL, a woman slave.

TROM-CHUISEACH, important.

TROMDHA, weighty, grave.

TROMLUÍDHE, the night-mare.

TROMLUÍDHIM, to overlay. *do thromluidh sí air*, she overlaid it.

TROMM, the Elder-tree.

TROM-MHA'THAIR, a matron.

TROM-ÓGLA'CH, a client.

TROMRA, or *Tromrath*, a Land or territory in Thomond, which was a part of the ancient patrimonial Estate of the O Briens of *Aran*, descended from *Taig-Glé*, the third son of Dermot King of Munster an. 1120, & the youngest brother of *Concubhar O Brien* surnamed *na Catharach* & *Slaparsá-lach*, King of Munster immediately after the death of his father Dermot, from whose three sons, viz. *Concubhar* or *Conor* the first, *Tordhealbhadh*, or *Turlogh* the se-

cond, & *Taidhg* or *Thady* surnamed *Glé*, i. e. fair, descended all those of the name O Brien which were of the posterity of *Taidhg* or *Thady*, the eldest son of the great Monarch *Brien Bóirbhe*: the O Briens of *Cuanach* & *Aharla*, are descendants of *Donogh*, a younger son of that Monarch, & King of Ireland after his father. the O Briens of *Dubh-thir-laighean* in the County of Wexford were descendants of an elder Stock than those now mentioned, being the posterity of *Lorcan*, King of Munster in the ninth century, & the grand father of *Brien Bóirbhe*. the O Briens of *Clangibbon* & *Coismágh* are the eldest descendants of that name of all the posterity of the Monarch *Brien Bóirbhe*, those of the Thomond branch are the next, being descendants of *Turlogh*, second son of *Dermot*: & those of *Aran* & *Tromra* are the third in Rank, being descended from *Dermot's* third son. they were always Sovereign Lords of the Isles of *Aran* in the bay of Galway, & of *Tromra* in the County of Clare until the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by an address which the Mayor & Sheriffs of the City of Galway wrote in their favour to that Queen, wherein it is mentioned that the corporation of that City paid them an annual tribute of a certain number of pipes of wine, in consideration of their protection & expences in guarding the bay & harbour of Galway against pirates & coast-plunderers. an authentic Copy of that address is possessed by John O'Brien.

of Clontis in the County of Limerick Esq. who is now the worthy direct Chief of that Princely family. we find in the annals of Inisfallen that *Taidhg Glé* & his brother *Turlogh* ancestor of the Thomond branch, were always at variance with each other, after the death of *Conchubhar* their eldest brother, *Turlogh* took his brother *Taig* prisoner an. 1145, kept him in confinement for sometime, without regard to the interposition & guarantee of the holy Malachias Archbishop of Ardmagh. *Taig* was afterwards revenged of *Turlogh* by joining *Dermot mac Carty* King of South Munster & *Turlogh O Conor* King of Connaught against him, consequent to which junction *Turlogh* was dethroned & banished to Ulster, & *Taig* made King of North Munster an. 1162. but he was afterwards dispossessed by *Turlogh*.

TROMRÓIR, a trumpeter.

TROMTHURA, & *tromthurle*, a tribe of vassals.

TROPÉIR, a trooper.

TROSDAMHAIL, serious.

TROSDA'N, a pace, a foot.

TROSGA, a fast, or fasting. this pure Celtic word perfectly corresponds with *thréscia* in the Greek compound word *Ethelo-thréscia*, Lat. *voluntaria jejunia*, & rendered in the vulgate, *superstitio*, from the original Greek 2th. chapter v. 23: of S. Paul to the Colossians, where he alludes to the superstitious judaical fasts, observed without public authority, & according to the dictates of each man's will. such were the fasts they observed on account of bad

dreams, &c. vid. Buxtorf. Synagogæ Judaicæ caput. 13. circa finem. but it may be added, that the Irish word *toilthrosca* (or *trosga toiltheanach*) perfectly corresponds with the above Greek word *Ethelo-thréscia*, not only in the second part of the compound, but even in the first, since the Irish word *toil* means the will, Gr: *thelema*, Lat: *voluntas*, just as the Greek *Ethelo*, signifies to will, Lat. *volo*.

TROSTA, a crack.

TROSTAMHALACH, seriousness.

TROTHAILTE, wasted, consumed.

TROTHLAIGHTHE, the same.

TRUACA'NTA, compassionate.

TRUADH, lean, piteous.

TRUADHUS, leanness.

TRUAGH, pity.

TRUAGHA'N, a wretch or miserable creature, wel: *Tryan*, lean.

TRUAGHA'NTA, lamentable.

TRUAIGHE, pity, favour. *do níd truaighe*, they favour: also woe, misery. *a thruaighe*, alas! woe is me!

TRUAIGHMHÉIL, compassion, pity; also misery. *mo truaighmhéil*, my calamity.

TRUAIL, a sheath or scabbard. *as a thruail*, out of it's sheath.

TRUAILL, a body, or carcass.

TRUAILLEACH, a sheath, or scabbard.

TRUAILLEAGHADH, profanation, a polluting or corrupting.

TRUAILLIDHEACHT, corruption.

TRUAILLIGHIM, & *truaillim*, to pollute, unhallow, or profane. *ex. do thruailligh sé an ceall naomhtha*, he profaned the sacred church. *rò thruaíl a anam ria craos*, he polluted his soul with excess. also to

desflower, ravish or corrupt. *nàr trùajilleadh a hòghacht*, whose virginity was not corrupted.

TRUCHA, a short life.

TRUDAIRE, a stammerer.

TRUID, & *truideóg*, a stare, or starling. *rectius druid*.

TRUILL, a kind of vessel. Lat: *Trulla*.

TRUIME, heavier; also heaviness.

TRUINSÍGHIM, to inclose, or entrench.

TRULL, i. e. *ceann*, a head.

TRÚMPA, & *trúmpuidhe*, Jews-harps.

TRÚMPADÓIR, a trumpeter.

TRÚMPOIR, a player on the Jews harps.

TRUSC, the fish called cod.

TRUSCA'N, a suit of cloaths; also a smelt or sparkling.

TRUSGA'N, goods, Chattels, furniture. *mo thruscán*, my stuff, *truscán tíghe*, the furniture of a house.

TRUSGAR, oarweed. Lat: *alga*.

TRUSDALAIM, & *trustolaim*, to truss up, to gird the Loins.

Tú, you, thou, Gr: Dor: *Tu*, as *tude*. Lat. *tu*. Gall. *tu*.

TUA, silence.

TUACHAIL, prudent, cunning. *édtuachail*, imprudent, awkward.

TUACHAIL, a going.

TUADH, a hatchet, or ax. *as tú mo thúadh chatha*, thou art my battle-ax. Jer. 51. 20. *re túadhuibh is re órduibh*, with axes & hammers. *túadh snaighthe*, a chip-ax. Gr. *thu-ein*, to strike. & Gall: *tuer*, to kill.

TUADH, fame, renown.

TUADH-MHÚMHAIN, North-Munster or the country called Thomond, reduced in latter ages

to the County of Clare alone, the patrimonial Estate of the Dal-Cassian Princes, a considerable part of which remained in the possession of their Chief descendants the O Briens 'till the year 1741, when the last Earl of that name died without issue, & the Estate & title of Thomond came into an English family. the country now called the County of Clare was recovered from the people of Connaught by *Lùig meann*, one of the ancestors of Brien Borove, towards the end of the third century & maintained ever after by his warlike posterity against the repeated attacks of the Conacians. the above *Lùig meann*, was King of Munster anno 280. vid: *Deas*, *suprà*.

TUAGH, Dominion.

TUAGHA, hooks, crooks, or hinges. i. e. *bacàin*, *Lùbàin*, *no stù-gha*.

TUAGHRÒD, a way, or road.

TUAI, bad, naughty.

TUAICHIOL, & *tuaichle*, wit, cunning, prudence.

TUAICHLE, augury.

TUAILEACHT, the twilight.

TUAILEAS, reproach, calumny.

TUAILEASACH, reproachful, calumnious.

TUAILEASAIM, to accuse, or charge falsely.

TUAILEASÓG, a scold.

TUAILIM, to be able.

TUALANG, able or capable. *as tualang mise*, I am capable.

TUAIM, a village or homestead; also a fortified town.

TUAIM, a moat, a hillock, or rising ground. hence *tuama*, & *tu-ma*, a tomb or grave. This Celtic monosyllable *tuam*, is the

root. & original upon which the Latin word *tumulus*, hath been formed. and the Latin word *cu-mulus*, a heap, is but a corrupt writing of *tumulus*, by changing the initial T into C. both these words are synonymous to mons or monticulus, as appears by comparing with each other Justin. lib. 43. c. 1. Pausan. in Arcad. c. 43. & Dionys. Hallicar. antiq. Rom. l. c. but to return to the words *tu-aim* & *tuama* or *túma*, which literally & properly signify a moat, hillock or heap; & consequently or derivatively a tomb & grave; it is to be remarked in justification of this derivative meaning of these words, that the graves of all persons of good note in ancient times were formed of coped heaps of Earth in the shape of moats or hillocks: and the graves of great malefactors & persons put to an ignominious death consisted not of earth, but of heaps of loose stones raised in a coping shape to a great height, as appears from Jos. 7. 26. & 8. 29. & 2. Reg. 18. 17.

TUAIM, an opinion, guess, or conjecture.

TUAIM; *fa thuairim*, as it were, towards. *fa thuairim na sléibhe*, towards the mountain. *fa thuairim do shláinte*, towards your health. or I drink your health.

TUAIMIM, to conjecture or guess.

TUAIRISG, an account; or detail of. *túairisg an Chatha*, a detail of the battle.

TUAINÍN, a mallet, or beetle.

TUAISCEART, the north quarter. *ris an tuaisceart*, unto the north. II. 43. 6.

TUAITH, & *tuaithe*, northern.

TUAITH, a tract, or territory.

TUAITHEACH, from *tuath*, a country man.

TUAITHEAN, the north.

TUALAING, patience.

TUALAINGIM, to endure, to bear patiently.

TUALANG, able or capable. *is túalang mise*, I am capable.

TUALTHACHD, possibility. vid: *tuailim*.

TUAMA, a tomb, or grave.

TUAM-DA'-GHUALANN, Tuam in the County of Galway, the seat of the Arch-Bishop of Connaught.

TUAM-GRÉINE, a hill in the County of Limerick, now called *cnoc gréine*, *cnoc*, is synonymous to *tuam*, both signifying a hill, Lat. *tumulus*, *mons*.

TUAMANN, fierce, morose. *tabh tuamann*, a fierce bull.

TUAPHOLL, a whirl-pool.

TUAR, an omen, presage, or forerunner. hence the Irish proverb. *márta tirim tuar plannda*, a dry march forebodes a seasonable growth of all sorts of plants.

TUARA, satisfaction.

TUARAM, to bode, or portend.

TUARCAIM, to knock, or smite.

TUARGABH, was taken.

TUARGNACH CATHA, the Chief Commander. or General of an army.

TUARUSGBHA'IL, a report or character. *droch-thuarasgbhail*, a bad reputation.

TUARUSDAL, hire, wages. *Serbhiseach túarusdail*, a hired servant. *fear tuarusdail*, Lat. mercenarius.

TUAS, above, before. vid: *suas*.

TUASGEART, northern, northward.

TUASLAGADH, a releasing, or dissolving.

TUATA, & plur. *tuataidhe*, a Layman; an illiterate person.

TUATH, the North. vid: *Deas*.

TUATH, a Lordship.

TUATH, a country, or district. genit. *tuaithe* & *tuatha*.

TUATHA, & *tuaitheach*, rustic. also the people in general. *tuatha eireann* the people of Ireland.

TUATHA DÉ DANANN, the name of the fourth colony of Ireland.

TUATHA Fiodhgha, the name of some British Gentry, that used poisoned darts or arrows in Ireland in the time of Herimon K. ad A. M. 2737.

TUATHA fiodhbhuídhe, a district of the Queen's County, anciently possessed by the *macaboys*.

TUATHACH, a Lord, or Sovereign.

TUATHACHD, a Lordship, or Seignior.

TUATHAL, the left hand, also awkward, or ungainly. *ar tuathal*, the wrong way, or awkwardly.

TUATHAL, the proper name of a man, common among the Irish Scots; it is the same as *Toulla* among the Goths, many other Gothic names are observable among the Scots.

TUATHALLACH, awkward.

TUATHALLA'N, an awkward ungainly person.

TUATAMHAIL, rude, rustic.

TUATHCHUIRD, sorcery, augury.

TUBAIST, & *tubuiſt*, misfortune, mischief. *mà bheanann tubuiſt dhò*, if mischief befall him.

TUBAISTEACH, unlucky, unfortunate.

TUBHA, a shew, or appearance.

TUC, & *tecc*, a bone.

TUCA, a tuck, or rapier.

TUCCAID, a cause, or reason.

TUCHARSAIM, to rub.

TUCRA, meat.

TUCHT, a form, or shap.

TUCHT, time the same as *tràth*. *tucht*, i. e. *an tràth*, when, or as soon as.

TUCHTAIGHIM, to choose.

TUDHAMLACH, carriage, behaviour.

TUDHCHADAR, they came. *tudhchaidh sé*, he will come.

TUDHCHAM, & *tudhchaidhim*, to come, to arrive.

TUG, gave, brought. *tugadh an talamh fear*, let the earth bring forth grass. *tugaidis na huisgeadha*, let the waters produce. *tugadar uatha*, they brought forth. *do thug an Tiarna ar gach uile chrann fàs*, the Lord caused every tree to grow.

TUGHA, rather *tuighe*, straw.

TUGHNAIM, to apply, to adjoin.

TUIDHLE, or *taidhleach*, pleasant, delightful.

TUIDHME, a confederacy, or conjunction.

TUIDHMEACH, a yoke fellow.

TUIDHMIM, to join to yoke.

TUIGHE, straw. *ní thabharthaoifeasda tuighe don phobal. eirgidis agus cruinnighdis tuighe doibh féin*, ye shall give the people no more straw, let them go & gather straw for themselves. Exod. 5. 7.

TUIGIM, to perceive or discern, to understand. *do thuig sé*, he knew. *do thuig an pobal uile*, all the people understood.

TU

TUIGSE, & *tuigfin*, the understanding. also skill, knowledge. *níl tuigse agam ann*, I have no skill in it. *tuigfin ole agus maitheasa*, discerning good & evil.

TUIGSEACH, & , *tuigseanach*, skillful, intelligent.

TUILE, & *tuile*, a flood, or inundation. plur. *tuilthidhe. do chuidar do thonna agus do thuilidhe thoram*, thy waves & floods are gone over me. Ps. 47. 2.

TUIL, sleep, rest.

TUIG, a hill, or hillock.

TUILIGHIM, to overflow.

TUILIM, to sleep. *tuilseadar mo dhearca súan*. my eyes slumbered. this word is oftener written *tuil-sim. con tuil codhladh cimeadha*, dormiebat somnum captivæ matris. *con tuil cach*, dormiebant omnes.

TUILLE, & *tuilleadh*, a remnant, something to the good. *tuile*, idem. *tuille*, more, an addition to.

TUILLEAMH, wages, hire. *do chruinnigh sí iad do thuilleamh méirdrighe*, she gathered them with the hire of an harlot. Mic. 1. 7.

TUILLIM, to augment, or increase; to enlarge.

TUILLIM, to deserve, to earn. *do thuill sé a thùarasdhal fà dhó*, he earned his wages doubly. *do réir mar do thuill a lámha*, as his hands deserved. *do thuill tú bàs*, thou hast deserved Death.

TUILLIN, desert, merit. *do réir a tuilline*, according to their desert.

TUILLSIM, to sleep. *do thuilseadar uile feadh na hoidhche*, they slept the entire night.

TUILLTHE, earned, deserved.

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TUILTINE, an old name of *Louthra* in lower Ormond.

TUINGE, an oath.

TUINIDHE: *clocha tuinidhe*, immoveable rocks.

TUINNEAMH, Death. *iàr d'tuinneamh*, after Death.

TUINNIDHE, a Den. *tuinneadh biothamhnach*, a Den of thieves. *ag dul a mùgha a bhfàsùighibh*, & a *sleibhtibh*, & a *d'tuinightibh*, & a *nuamhnuibh talmhan*, wandering in Wildernesses, & mountains, & Dens, & caves of the earth. ad Hab. 11. 38.

TUINNIDHE, possession.

TUIR, plur. of *tor*, towers, bulwarks.

TUIR, a Lord, a Sovereign, or General.

TUIRBHEACH, or *tuirmheach*, bashful, shamefaced. hence, *aongus Tuirbheach* was so called, vid K. ad A. M. 3813.

TUIRCHIMIGHIM, to make sorry, to grieve or trouble.

TUIRCHREICH, a reward.

TUIREAN, a troop, or multitude.

TUIREANN, wheat.

TUIREANN, a sparkle of fire, like that of Iron from an anvil, or as lightning. ex. *sceinnidh tuireann ar gach Leath*, sparkles flash on every side.

TUIREOSG, & *tuiriosg*, a saw. *fà thuiriosgaibh*, under saws.

TUIRIDH, a request.

TUIRIDH, an elegy.

TUIRIDH, a pillar, or supporter of a house or church. *tug Samson a ghuaile fris an tuiridh to bhàb fòn teach*, Samson laid his shoulders against the pillars that supported the house. L. B.

TUIRÍGHIN, a tongue.

TUIRÍGHIN, a Prince; also a Judge.

TUIRÍGHIN, a pillar, or supporter.

TUIRINN, the genit of *tuirean*, wheat, *a meilt tuirinn*, grinding wheat.

TUIRISC TAIDHE, conviction of theft.

TÚIRLIN, a descent.

TÚIRLINIM, or *túirlingim*, to alight, or descend. *do thúirling sé*, he alighted.

TUIRMHEACH, modest, bashful.

TUIRMHEACHD, modesty, shamefacedness.

TUIRSE, & *tuirsi*, weariness, sadness, *léigfidh mé mo thuirse dhíom*, I will leave off my heaviness.

TUIRSEACH, & *tuirseamhail*, weary.

TUIRSÍGHIM, to weary, *deagla go ttuirseòchuinn iad*, lest I weary them.

TUIRTHEACHDA, a rehearsal, or relation.

TUIRT, time; also quantity, consideration.

TUIS, a noble man, a gentlenam.

TUIS, a Jewel. *ór-tùise*, precious Jewels.

TÙIS, from *tùs*, a beginning, head, or origin.

TÙIS, incense, frankincense.

TÙISBEANADH, a front.

TÙISDEACH, gen. *tuisdigh*, a parent.

TÙISDIN, creation. *tùisdin na cruinne*, the creation of the world. also a beginning of any thing. vid: *tùsdin*.

TÙISEACH, & *tàoiseach*, a Commander or Officer. *taoiseach slùagh*, the General of an army. from *tùs*, or *tùis*, hence the family of *Mac an toish*, in Scotland i. e. *mac an tui-seaicc*, the son of the General, or head of an army. lat: Dux, Ducis.

TUISEAR, a censor.

TUISILL, trespass.

TUISLE, the hinge of a door or gate. *do chur dá thuislighibh è*, he threw it off the hinges.

TUISLEADH, & TUISLÍGHE, a stumbling. *ceap tuislighe*, a stumbling block. hence *barrathuisle*, a head long stumble; also a faltering in any affair. from *bàrr*, the head; & *tuisle* a stumble, so that *barr-thuisle* signifies to fall head-long, to stumble.

TUISLÍGHIM, to stumble. *nì bh-faighidh do chos tuisleadh*, thy foot shall not stumble. *do thuisligheadar*, they stumbled.

TUISLIGHTHE, stumbled; fallen or tumbled down.

TÙISMEADH, & *tùismeaghadh*, delivery, traveling or bringing forth young. *laéthe a tùismidh*, dies pariendi. *bean tùismidh*, a midwife. *re mnàibh tùismidhe*, unto the midwives.

TÙISMÍDHIM, to bear or bring forth.

TÙISMIGHTHEÓIR, a Parent. *dà d'tuismighteóirighibh*, to their parents.

TUISTIUN, a groat.

TUISTEAMACH, frail, ruinous, ready to fall.

TUITH, a side.

TUITIM, to fall. *do thuiteadar ionnta san*, they fell into them.

TUITIM, a fall. *do fuair sé tuitim*, he

he got a fall. *tuitim na laoch*, the fall of the Heroes.

TUL, the face or countenance, the front or forehead. *rò briseadh a ccnàmha*, a *suile agus tul a neadan*. hence also, *tula na naomh*, the Relicks of the Saints. also *tula an teampuil* the place where the bones & skulls are heaped up.

TUL, a beginning or entrance.

TUL, more.

TUL, quick, soon.

TUL, a manner, or fashion.

TUL, naked.

TULA, a hill or hillock. Hebrew *tel*, the same.

TULLA, a green or common.

TULACH-ÒG, in Ulster, the estate of the *O Hogans*, & the *O Gormleighs*.

TUL-BHREICNEAGH, spotted, freckled.

TULCA, bands.

TULCACH, & *tulcànach*, hilly, full of hills.

TULCHA'N, diminut. of *tulach*, a hillock. sometimes written *tulgàn*.

TULCHÒMHRAIC, an assembly or Congregation. *ro tug a ghiolla eòlas Shamson go teach tulchòmhraic na philistineach*, his leader conducted Samson to the assembly house of the Philistines. L. B.

TULCHROMACHD, & *tul-chlaonachd*, a declivity.

TULGA'N, the same as *tulchàn*.

TULGANACH, hilly, uneven.

TULGHAIRIM, to provoke.

TULGLAN, a handsome hillock.

TULGHLÙASACHT, promotion.

TULL-BHALLSGADHA, spots, freckles.

TULLÓG, the fish called pollock.

TULRADHARCACHD, foresight, providence.

TULSCA'N, a loosening.

TULSTAONACHD, a declivity.

TULTARADH, by mere chance, accidentally.

TUM, a bush. *tumdris*, a bramble bush. *tùm chleiteach*, a tuft of feathers. *cas tum*, a curled lock.

TUMA, a tomb, or sepulchre.

TUMADH, a dipping.

TUMAIM, to dip. *do thum sé a mheùr*, he dipped his finger. *do thumadar an còta annsa bhfuil*, they dipped the coat in the blood.

TUMTHA, dipped.

TÚMTHAIRE, a dipper, or diver.

TUR, dry, bare, alone. *biadh tur*, dry food, i. e. without drink.

TUR, a request, or petition.

TUR, a research.

TÚR, a tower. Lat. *turris*. Gr. *turos*, & *turfs*.

TUR, heaviness, weariness.

TUR, a journey, or tour. Gall. *tour*.

TURA, much, plenty, abundance. *tura nàmhada*, a great deal of enemies.

TURAS, & *urus*, a journey or expedition. *do thionnsgain a thurus*, he began his journey. *urus* is also the state of a person or thing. *é réd é a thurus*, what is he doing, or upon. *turas ceannúighe*, traffick.

TURASGAR, sea ore, or sea wrack. Lat. *alga*.

TURBIT, a turbot, Rhombus.

TURBHAIÐH, or *urbaidh*, mischance, misfortune.

TURCHAR, Riches.

TURCHÓMHRAC, an assembly, or Congregation.

TURGABHAIL *gréine*, the course of the sun from it's rising to it's setting: thò it is sometimes used to signify Sunrise, & oftentimes to

imply the setting of the sun. from *tur*, a tour & *gabhail*, to take. Gall. *tour*. i. e. the artificial day.

TURGAIBH, he took up.

TURGABHALA, iniquity.

TURGABHLACH, guilty.

TURGNAIM, to collect, or gather.

TÙRLACH *inbhir móir*, the old name of Arclow.

TÚRLACH, is any ground covered with water in winter, & dry in summer.

TURNA, a furnace.

TÚRNA, a spinning-wheel.

TURNADHE, a minister.

TÚRNAIM, to humble; also to descend. tis sometimes written *toirnim*; *do toirneadh ceanas clann Cuinn*, the power of the Conations was reduced or humbled. *tùrnaim na ndíomafach ro dhleacht*, 'tis just to humble the proud. also to descend, or come down, as from a high to a low place. *mar thùrn an chloch don t'sliabh*, as the stone descends from the mountain. in this latter sense it is vulgarly corrupted into *tùrlion*, as *tùrlin dóit chapal*, unlight or descend off thy horse.

TÚRNAMH, a descent.

TÚRNAMH, rest, quiet: *ní théid túrnaimh*, he is never at rest.

TURNÓIR, a turner.

TURSCOLBADH, frequent skirmishes, or engagements.

TURTRA, a district of *oirgiàlla*, formerly possessed by the *O Flins*, the *O Donnellans*, & the *O Heircks*.

TURTHIR, a turtle. Lat: *turtur*.

TURUS, a journey. vid: *turas*.

TURUSA'N, a traveller.

Tu's, a beginning, a foundation. *ar ttús*, in the beginning, also first. genit. *túis*: *ar ttúis* or *ar dúis*, in the first place. hence *túiseach*, corruptly written *taoiseach*, a leader, or Duke. Lat. *Dux*, *Ducis*, quasi *Dus*, *dusis*. the *x* & the *s*, being of the same sound in the Celtic as it is in French.

TUSA, thou, even thou, thou also. *eadrumsa agus tusa*, between me & thee.

TUSCARNADH, fiction.

TÚSDIN, the beginning. ex. *O Thusdin accus O Tibearsan na dilinde*, from the beginning & overflowing of the waters of the deluge. L. B.

TÚSGA, rather; also the former. *nídh bhus túsga*, sooner, or rather than.

TUSGA, incense.

TUSLÓG, a leap or Jump, vulgarly *truslóg*.

TUSLÓGACH, desultory, skipping, jumping. *fuaim thormáin na rothadh & iomruaghadh na neach & na ccarbad tuflógach*, the noise of the rattling wheels, & of the prancing horses & of the jumping charriots. Nah. 3. 2.

TUSLÓGAIM, to skip or jump. *ag tuflóga ar na cnocuibh*, skipping upon the hills.

TUSMHODH, a bondslave.

TUSORNACH, a parricide.

TÚTACH, filthy, dirty; also ungainly, awkward.

TÚTAIGHIL, dirt, filth: awkwardness.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER U.

U is now the seventeenth & last Letter of the Irish Alphabet which originally consisted but of sixteen Letters. *vid.* Remarks on the Letter P. our Grammarians call this vowel by the name of U, which, according to Flaherty signifies heath, vulgarly called fraoch, Lat. erica. But should it not rather signify that noble ornament of the forrest, the yew-tree, which, in Irish is called úr, otherwise written ùbhur & iùbhar, U is one of the three broad or grave vowels, & was used indifferently instead of a or o, not only in the Irish language, but likewise in the Greek & Latin. Cassiodorus observes that the old Latins made no difference between u & o in their manner of writing or pronouncing, Volt being frequently used for Vult, colpa for culpa, præstu for præsto, publicum for publicum; & hoc for huc, as in Virgil's *Æneid*. "hoc" tunc ignipotens cælo descendit ab alto " & for the Greek nux the Latins wrote nox; for Gr. mule Lat. mola. also a for u, as Gr. culix, Lat. calix, Gr. mudao, Lat. madeo; likewise u for a, as for the Greek Hecabe the Latins wrote Hecuba, Gr. calamos, Lat. culmus; and in the Latin we find the a in the word calco changed into u in its compound conculco. the Irish Alphabet has no v consonant, to which an aspirated b, or bh is equivalent in power & pronunciation, as likewise in the Greek a single b or beata serves for v thus for the Hebrew word David the Greeks write Dabid, as the Irish do Dábhi. *vid.* Rem. on the Letters b & f. U is the initial, or leading vowel of the three upthongs ui, ua & uai, called na tri huilleana, from uilleann, the honey-suckle tree, Lat. caprifolium. Scioppius & Carisius have remarked that a syllable may be formed either by one vowel or by two or three, as in the word aquae; &c. but Quintilian will not allow that three vowels can be united in one syllable, & Terencian joins him in the same opinion: syllabam, says he, non invenimus ex tribus. But a syllable of three vowels is very common, as well as easy & natural in the Irish language. the Hebrews have the diphthong ui, as in the word Gului, Lat. revelatum, &c. as also a whole word consisting only of two vowels, as the Hebrew ai, which signifies an Island, Region, or country. *vid.* Opituis's & Buxtorf's Heb. Lexicons. I would be curious to know how the ingenious Monsr. Bergier, who allows no radicals but consonants, would make out the radical formation of this Hebrew word ai, or of the Greek words uiou the genit. & uiea, the accusat. of huieus, filius; & of many other words of a like frame in other

languages, especially in the Irish, wherein words consisting of vowels alone are very frequent, nor is Mr. Bergier's own language destitute of words of such a frame: the word *eau*, water, is an obvious proof of it, amongst many others. I should rather join in opinion with the Learned & judicious Author of the treatise on the mechanical formation of languages, who reckons the vowels amongst the radical elements of all words. their being commutable with each other should not deprive them of that privilege, no more than the consonants; many of which are equally interchangeable, & promiscuously used. Before we have done with the vowels it is fit to remark, that words beginning with a vowel, being of the masculine gender & of the nominative case singular, must admit of the Letter T as a prefix, when preceded by the Irish particle *an*, as *an t'anam*, *an t'uabhar*, &c.

U A

UA, from. Lat. *de*, *ab*, *ex*. as, *ua'im*, i. e. *ua me* from me, *ua'it*, i. e. *ua tu*, from you; *ua'ibh*, i. e. *ua sibh*, or *ua ibh*, from ye, hence.

U A, signifies any male descendants, whether son, or grandson, or in any other degree of descent from a certain ancestor or stock, thus *ua Briain*, signifies the son or any other descendant of *Brian*, *ua Neil*, the son, or of the posterity of *Nial* &c. in latter ages this word *ua* has been changed into *O*, as *O Briain*, English *O Brien*, *O Neil*, &c. in this manner it is used as a prefix to family names & serves to distinguish families from each other by subjoining the name of the ancestor which is regarded as the stock. other Irish families are distinguished by the word *mac*, which strictly signifies a son, subjoining in like manner the name of the stock, as *mac Carthaigh*, English, *mac Carty*, *mac Dòmhnail*, English, *mac Donel* &c.

U A

and in this manner the word *mac* signifies a descendant, or posterity as well as *ua*, or *O*. *ua* sometimes signifies an heir of one's own issue or posterity, as in the expression *d'imidh se gan ua gan àitiughadh*, he died without either heir or habitation. this word *ua* signifying a son, is of the same root with the greek *uiens*, which makes *uious* in the genit. & *uica*, in the accusat. lat. *filius*. the names of some Irish families of note, beginning with *O* or *mac*, which have not as yet been mentioned in this Dictionary, shall be set down at the end of this letter, with an account of their respective stocks, & ancient properties.

UABHAN, fear, dread, horror. *lá an uabhain*, the day of horror, or the dreadful day (of Judgment.) in it's inflexions it forms *uabhain*, & *uabhna*. it is sometimes written *obhan*, & sometimes improperly written *uamhan* & *O*

U A

mhan, for the Greek *Phobon*, which is evidently of the same root, is written with *b*, & not *m*. wel. *ovan*. Arm : & Cor : *oun*. cantabr: *owna*.

UABHAR, pride, pomp, vain-glory. Lat. *superbia*.

UABHARACH, or *uaibhreach*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

UACHD, a will or testament. *fágbhaim le huacht*, I leave by my last will & testament, also I protest. written sometimes *úghachd*.

UACHDAR, the top, summit or upper part of any thing. *uachdar na nuisgeadha*, the face of the waters. *lámh láidir an uachdair*, Gall. *vigueur de dessus*, the motto of the O Briens. *lámh a nuachdair*, the upper hand in wrestling, or fighting. *O Uachdár go h-ochdár*, from top to bottom.

UACHDAR, cream.

UA'CHDAR TÍRE, the upper part of Ormond.

UACHDARACH, uppermost, highest. *Bár na cràobhe uachdaruighe*, the top of the uppermost bough.

UACHDARA'N, a President, or Governour.

UACHDARA'NACHD, Presidency, supremacy, Sovereignty.

UADHA, or *uaidh*, from him. *chuige agus uadha*, to & from him, to & again.

UADHBHACHD, terrour, horreur.

UADHBHA'SACH, terrible.

UAGH, a grave. *ar a huáigh*, upon her grave. *chum na huáighe*, to the grave.

UAGHBHA, a choice, election, or option.

UAIBH, from you i. e. *ua*, or *óibh*, or *sibh*. *gus an ccuid as sía uaibh don talamh*, unto the uttermost part

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of the Earth. *tíghidh uaibh*, come ye forth.

UAIBHREACH, proud, vainglorious.

UAIDH, & *uadhafan*, from him.

UAIGH, & *uamh*, a den or cave.

UAIGHREIR, full of arbitrary way.

UAIGNEACH, lonesome, solitary, alone.

UAIGNEAS, lonesomeness, solitariness. *luighid a nuaignis*, they lurk privily.

UAIL, a wailing or lamentation, lat. *ululatio*.

UAIL, a howling or cry; *uail con*, the howling of a dog or dogs.

UAILL, vanity, pride, vain glory. *uail is diomas an thsáoghail*, the pride & vanity of the world. *tré a nuaille*, through their pride.

UAILL, famous, illustrious, renowned.

UAILLEADH, a roaring or howling.

UAILLFEARTACH, howling, *a bhfasach uaignigh uailfeartaigh*, in the Solitary howling wilderness.

UAILLIGHIM, to roar or howl, *do nuail mé*, I have roared. *uailim*, idem. Lat: *ululo* & Gr. *olotuzo*.

UAILLMHIANACH, ambitious.

UA'ILTHEART, or *ualthart*, the howling of a wolf, dog, &c.

UAIM, or *fuaim*, a sound, or report.

UAIM, notes on the harp; also concordance in Verse.

UAIM, from me. i. e. *ua*, or *ó me*.

UAIMH, a Den or cave.

UAIMHNEACH, dreadful, horrid, terrible. *potius uabhanach*, vid: *uabhan*.

UAIMHNIGHIM, to terrify; also

to be afraid. *nà huaibhnìghtheas sibh ròmpasúid*, be not ye afraid of them.

UAIN, a time or turn, also an opportunity, also respite. *ar uain*, at leisure, or free from business. *uain muilinn*, the turn of grinding in the mill.

UAIN, the lone of a thing.

U AINEACHD, vacation.

UAINN, & *uainne*, from us, i. e. *ua*, or *ó inne*, or *sinne*. *innis doibh uainn*, tell them from us.

UAIR, in old Irish manuscripts is often written for *óir*, which is always used when a reason is assigning for some thing lately affirmed, & answers sometimes to the Latin *enim*, *enimvero*, sometimes to *quia*, or *quoniam*, & to the English *for*. *because that*; *uair níl a n' Albain fear is fearr inas é*, for in Scotland there is not to be found a better man than him.

UAIR, an hour; also once, on a time. Lat. *hora*, Gr. *hora*. wel. *aur. an dà uairse*, these two times. *a nuair* when; *an uair sin*, then, immediately. *ar uairibh*, sometimes. *mórán d'uairibh*, often, many a time.

U A'IRIODHACH, otherwise *fua-riodhach*, subject to cold distempers, chilly. hence *aodh uairiodhach* was so called. vid. K: A: D. 593.

U AIS, noble, well descended. *colla uais*, colla the noble, an Irish Prince. *uais-ingean*, a noble daughter.

U AISLE, & *uáislíbh*, the nobility or gentry. *uaisle Éirean*, the nobility of Ireland.

U AISLE, & *uaisleacht*, nobility, generosity.

U AISLÍGHIM, to nobilitate, or

make noble.

U AISLIUGHADH, a making noble.

U A'IT, from thee. i. e. *úa*, or *ó tu*. *abair uait*, speak out, say on.

U AITHCHRITH, horror.

U AITHI, or *uáithe*, from her, or it, of her, i. e. *ua*, or *ó í*, a *nídh fhásas uáithe fein*, that which grows spontaneously.

U AITHNE, *menstruà muliebria. do chuaidh Rachel a nionad inleithe amhail róbheith fri huáithne, agus an Laimh dhia fona taobh*. Rachel in locum secessit occultum, & quasi menstrua pateretur, sedit super Idolum patris sui. L. B.

U AITHNE, green; also greenness.

U AITHNE, a pillar, or post.

U AITHNE, union; a poetical term the same with *Cómhardughadh*, or correspondence, but with this difference that the former is used always in that sort of verse called *Rànuigheacht mór*, & in that called *Casbháirne*.

U AITHNE, the country now called Owny in the counties of Limerick & Tipperary, the ancient Patrimony of the *O Dinnahanes*, & afterwards of the *O Ryans*.

U AITHNÍGHIM, to prop, or support.

U A LACH, a burden, a charge. *d'éad-tromadh na nualach trom*, to make light their heavy burden. *do chuir sé d'ualach uirre*. he charged or obliged her.

U A L'IGHIM, to load, or burthen.

U ALLACH, pro *Éolach*, expert, skillful. *as é rob ualcha*, he was the most expert.

U ALLACH, vain, silly, vain glo-

rious, ostentations. also lewd. *duine uallach éadtrom*, a vain conceited coxcomb.

UALLACHA'N, a Coxcomb.

UALLACHAS, filliness, vanity, conceit : also leudness. Ezek. 16. 43.

UALMHA'IGHIM, to howl, or roar.

UALMHURNACH, an outcry.

UA'MCHASAIM, to encompass, or surround.

UAMH, a cave, a Den or oven. *an uaimh thineadh*, in a fiery furnace. *uamh talmhan*, a subterraneous cavern, a souterrain.

UAN, rectius *uaghn*, or *uaghan*, Lat. agnus, a Lamb. *uàn cásga*, the passover or the Paschal Lamb. plur: *uànaibh*. Gr: accusat. *oon*: Lat. ovem.

UA'N, froth, foam. *uàn tuinne*, the froth or foam of the sea.

UARACH-MHULLACH, the herb called the Devils bit, Lat. succisa

UARACH, temporary, of a short duration. *ni bu uarach im shearc n'Dé*, she was constant in the love of God.

U A s, upon, more than, upwards, or above. Lat. super.

UASAL, noble, well descended. also a Gentleman, also Sir. *a uasail ionmhuin*, beloved Sir. pl. *uaise*, Gentry; also the nobility.

UATH, fear or dread.

UATH, the Earth, or mould.

UATH, a hawthorn or white-thorn; hence according to the Book of Lecan it gives name to the Letter H.

UATH, a small number. *Taoiseach ar uatha sochuidhe*, an Officer of a small number of troops.

UATH, & *Uathmhar*, terrible.

UATH, solitary, lonesome, or alone: *agus é an uath agus an aonar*, and he was left solitary & alone.

UATHA, single. *an Vibhir uatha*, the singular number. also solitary, lonesome.

UATHADH, a little, a small quantity, a few. *ar uathadh buidhne*, having but few attendants. *do gairmeadh Rìgh go glèithinneach dè*, agus é air uathadh a thaoiseacha, he was solemnly declared King altho' he had been attended but by a few of his Chieftains. *Caithréim Thoird*:

UATHAMHAIL, single, solitary.

UATHBHA's, astonishment, surprise, wonder.

UATHBHA'SACH, shocking, dreadful, terrible.

UA'THCHÓMHRA'DH, Soliloquy.

UBH, the point of a thing. *Ubh clóidhimh*, the point of a sword.

UBHAL, an apple. *mar ubhal a shùl*, as the apple of his Eye.

U'CAIRE, a cottener or napper of Frize or ratteen. the translator of the bible Interprets it a fuller. *a slighe mhóir mhachaire an ucaire*, in the highway of the Fuller's field. Is. 7. 3.

UCFAIM, to abolish, or extinguish. *ró ucfas ollràidh*, that will abolish pride & haughtiness.

UCH, ah, alas! *uch! ar an Draoi*, alas! says the Druid.

UCHD, the breast, the bosom. *ad uchd*, in thy bosom. *tug uchd air*, he faced him, he assaulted. *tug uchd ar an loing*, he attacked the ship. *as uchd*, in the name, or, for the sake of. *as uchd Dé*,

for God's sake. rectius. *ucht*, Lat. *pectus*, præfigendo litteram (*p*) & substituendo (*e*) loco (*u*).

UCHD-EA'DACH, & *uchdeideidh*, a Breast-plate.

UCHTACH, a stomacher or breast plate. Is: 3. 24. *Uchtach Eich*, the Breast plate of a Saddle. also delivery in speech.

U'D, that there, *an taobh úd*, that side.

U'DHBHRANN, a joint.

U'DHMADH, an Inclosure.

U'DHMADH, a wythe used for shutting a wicket or door of a cow house.

UDMALL, quick, active, stirring. *na bí fôr udmaille*, do not be going.

UGA, choice, election.

UGADH, birth.

U'GHAIM, plur. *ùghamadh*, horse harness, or traces. *a nùghaim an Chamuil*, in the Camel's furniture.

U'GHAMAIM, to accouter, to harness. *d'ùghmuidh se*, he saddled. *ùghamuigh na heich*, harness ye the horses.

U'GHAMTHA, harnessed, equipped, or accoutred.

UGHBHUIDHEACA'N, for *obh-bhuidhecán*, the yolk of an Egg.

U'GHDAR, an Author.

U'GHDARA'S, & *ùghdardhas*, authority, Lat. *authoritas*.

U'GHDARA'SACH, authentic, also powerful.

U'GHDARA'SAIM, to authorize or impower; to authenticate.

U'GHRA, a fight, a conflict, or skirmish.

UIHIR, a number. *uibhir chorr*, the odd number. this word should rather be written *uimhir* or *nui-*

hir, as it has a plain affinity with the Lat: *numerus*.

UIBNE, a small pitcher, or can.

UIBNE, or *ibne*, drinking.

UIDH, care, heed.

UIDHE, a journey. *uidhe éun là deàg*, Eleven days journey.

UIDH-GHIOLLA, a running footman.

UIDHEACH, musical, harmonious.

UIDHÍDHEAIGHT, harmony, melody.

UIGE, a jewel, pearl, or precious stone.

UIGE, a web, Lat. *tela*.

UIGE, or *oige*, carded wool for Clothes to be spun into thread; hence it signifies the drawing out of a Poem; also a Poem itself.

UIGE, knowledge, skill, ingenuity, or understanding. *gan uige*, *gan intleacht*, without knowledge or understanding.

UIGINGE, a fleet or navy. *àrd tàoiseach Uiginge*, an Admiral.

U'IL, a contracted writing of *uidhil*, a Jew. *na hùil*, of the Jews, it's only a variation of *uid*; Lat. *Judæus*.

UILC, the plur. of *olc*, evils, mischiefs.

UILE, all. *uile chómhachtach*, omnipotent.

UILE, & *uilean*, an Elbow: also a nook, or corner. cor. *Illin*. & well: *Elin*. Gr. *olene*. & Lat: *ulna*.

UILEACHD, universality, generality.

UILECHÚMHACHDACH, almighty.

UILIDH, all. *go huilidhe*, universally, all together.

UILE, & *oille*, greater.

UILLÉANN,

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UILLEANN, an Elbow. vid: *uile*.
 UILLEANN, the honey suckle; hence tis the name of the diphthong. *ui*, vid. O Flaherry.

UILLEANNACH, cornered, or having Angles. *Ceathar-Uilleannach*, four square, or quadrangular.

U'IM, the Earth. Lat. *humus*. vid. *um*.

U'IM, & *úmha*, Brass, or copper.

U'IMCHEALLACH, & *uimcheallóg*, any close private place.

U'IMCHRITH, an Earth-quake.

UIME, about him, upon him. *do chuir sé uime a Eúdach*, he has put on his cloaths, he is dressed. *uime*, & *uime sin*, therefore.

UIMEDIM, to encompass, to embrace.

UIMFHALRASTAIM, rectius *uimfhalaraim*, to pace or amble.

UIMHIR, a number. *Uimhir óir*, the Golden number.

UIMLEAC, & *uimleacàn*, the navel.

UIMLEACTHA, of the fashion of a navel.

UIMMHEIRG, Rust.

UIMPE, on her, *ní chuirfidh sí uimpe a heàdach*, she will not put on her cloths.

UIMPHLIOCHDAIM, to embrace.

UIMREAMHAR, very fat.

UINCHE, a battle.

UINGE, an ounce. *uinge d'br*, an ounce of Gold.

UINNE, blind.

UINNEAMH, strength.

UINNIUN, an onion.

UINSI, is; or, it is.

U'IR, mould, Earth. *O a uir*, o thou Earth. Job. 16. 18. *uir-lios*, a garden.

U'IR, fire, vid: *ur*.

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U'IRCHUIL, a cricket; it may also signify the churr-worm, or Fen-cricket Lat: *Gryllus*. i. e. Salamander, Moufet's *Grylla-talpa*.

UIRDHUGHADH, an eclipsis as of the Light of the Sun or Moon, or of the consonants.

UIRDHREACHADH, a delineation.

U'IRE, more fresh; also freshness.

UIREASBACH, indigent, beggarly; also needful.

UIREASBADH, want, defect.

U'IRFHÍACLA, the fore-teeth.

U'IRGHA'IRDEADH, a rejoicing.

UIRGHIOL, a command.

UIRGHREANNACHD, puberty, ripeness of age.

UIRID, & *uiread*, a share or portion, as much as.

UIRID, whilst, or as long as: ex. *uirid bhias muir uim Éirionn*, whilst or long as a sea shall encompass Ireland.

UIRÍSEAL, or *uirísiol*, base, mean. also slavish, cringing.

UIRÍSLE, & *uirísleachd*, lowliness, meanness.

UIRÍSLÍGHIM, to debase, or disparage.

U'IRLIS, tools or instruments of a tradesman.

U'IRLIOCAN, a vomiting.

U'IRLIOS, a walled garden, from *uir* earth & *lios* a fort, ditch.

U'IRNÉIS, & *fuirnéis*, a furnace.

UIRRE, unto her, upon her or it. *a niompóchuidh sé uirre arís*, shall he again return unto her, or upon her? *do rug sé uirre*, he overtook, or caught her.

UIRTREANA, i. e. *feirsde*, the pits of water remaining on the strands after the ebb. *fór Uirthreanna na*

tràgha, on the strand pits.

UIS, humble, obedient. *don Rìgh bádar uise*, they were obedient to the King.

UISEDEÓLACHD, supplication.

UISEÓG, or *fuisseóg*, a Lark.

UISG, *uisge*, or *uisce* & plur: *uisgidhe*, water. *fiór-uisge*, spring water. *uisge beatha*, aqua vitæ. Scot: S. *uishg*. & Turcicè, *su*, & *schuy*. this word *uisge* enters as part of a compound into the names not only of many places in Ireland, but also of several cities in England & elsewhere, which are situate near rivers, lakes, or marshy grounds. but it must be noted, that it has been corrupted by the Britans, Romans & Saxons into *ox*, *ex*, *ax*, & *ux*, which are only different expressions of *osg*, *esg*, *asg* & *usg*, all signifying water or *uisge*; the Irish or Celtic *sg* or *sc* being noways different from the Lat. & English *x*, which the French to this day call *sg*. thus *ox-ford*, or *osg-ford*, literally means *water-ford*, & then agrees with Mr. Leland's definition *ouse-ford*, from the river *ouse* or *Isis*, on which Oxford is situate, the word *ouse* itself being only another corruption of our *uisge*. Thus also *oxus* is the name of a considerable river of Asia according to Pliny. *Ex-céter* the chief city of Devonshire was formerly called *Isca*, & now literally means *esg*-or *uisg*-*cathair*, i. e. *Water-town*, for *cathair* signifies a town. in the old British it is called *Kaer-eask*. *Hex-ham* in Northumberland situate on the river *Tine* was by the Romans called *Axelo-dunum*, both words literally meaning a town of

water, or *watry town* i. e. *hex-Esg*-or *uisg-ham*, water-town, for *ham* signifies a town; & *Axelo-dunum*, or *Asgelo-dunum* i. e. *dùn-uisgiùil*, *dùn* being the Irish for a town, & *uisgiùil*, watry, of water. *Uxello dunum* the Roman name of *Yssoul-dun* in the Province of Guienne is of the same root, as is *Uxella*, the Lat. name of *Crock-er-well* in Devonshire. *Ufocana* or *Uxocona*, was also the Latin name of *Oken-yate* i. e. *water-yate*, or *iath*, which latter word in Irish means a Region or Country. Thus we find that the ancient name of *Adrianople* in Thrace was *Uscudama* according to Ammianus, i. e. *uisge-daimh*, or the watry residence, for *daimh* in Irish, signifies a house or residence, like the above *dùn*, & can in compounds be applied to a village, town &c. vid: *daimh* supra.

UISGEAMHAIL, or *uisgiùil*, moist, moorish, fenny, of or belonging to waters. *ìr*, no àit *uisgeamhail*, a watry Region or place, a marsh.

UISGÌGHIM, to water or irrigate.

UISIRE, an oyster.

UISIRE, or *Usaire*, an Usurer.

UISIARRAIM, to humbly beseech, to intreat. Lat: obtestor.

UISIARRTHACH, importunate.

UISNEACH, an ancient name of the County of Longford.

ULACHD, colour.

ULADH, or *Ulladh*, the Province of Ulster, in the most northern parts of Ireland. *Ullaigh*, or *Ullaigh*, the Inhabitants of that Province, the Ultonians so called, according to Keat: from *Ollamh* fè-

dha, who was King of that Province.

ULAIÐH, a Pack-saddle.

ULBHÚADHACH, all victorious, triumphant.

ULCACH, the quinsy.

ULCHA, a beard. *Ulch fhada*, having a long beard.

ULLA, a place of Devotion, commonly said of a burying place. *an tulla cnámh na ccómh-bráithreach*, the burying place of the bones of their confreres. also a cross or Calvary belonging to a Cathedral Church. *Ulla an teampuill*, the Calvary of the Church. *Ulla agus Elogàs an Naoimh Cholmáin*, the cross or Calvary, & the steeple of S. Colman first Bishop of Cloyne in the south of the County of Corke, vid: *Tul*.

ULLA, now the County of Down, anciently possessed by the *Magenesses*.

ULLAMH, or *ollamh*, a learned man, or Proficient in any science. *ollamh ré Dán*, a Professor in Poetry. *árd ollamh*, a Poet Laureat, *Ollamh leighis*, a Physician. gen. *ollamhan*. *Mùr Ullamhan*, an Academy.

ULLAMH, ready, prepared, forward, apt. *ullamh chum Urchòide*, prone to mischief.

ULLAMHAIM, & *ullmhùghadh*, to prepare or make ready. vid: *ullmhaighim*.

ULLCHABHCA'N, an Owl. *atàim mar Ulchabhcan an n'uaigheis*, I am like an owl of the Desert. *compànach do Ulchabhcanaihbh*, a companion to owls.

ULLMHA'IGHIM, to make ready, to procure, or provide. *noch do ullmhaigh mé*, which I had provi-

ded. *do ullmhaigheadar*, they prepared. *tan ullmhóchas iad*, when they shall make ready.

ULLMHAIGHTHE, prepared, made ready.

ULLMHÓID, a preparation, provision.

ULLMUGHADH, a getting ready, a preparing.

ULLTHACH, pro *Ualach*, a burden, a load. as much as one may carry on his back, or in his arms.

ULLTACH, an Ultonian, or Ulster-man.

UM, & *uim*, when prefixed to nouns of time, signifies about: as, *uim an amso so*, about this time. *uim thràth nóna*, about evening. & when prefixed to other nouns, it implies along with, or at the head of. ex. *do thàinig Toirdhealbhadh ann uim Laochuibh toisgbheódha na Midhe*, Turlogh came thither at the head of the active Heroes of Meath. tis also used to signify meeting, when it immediately follows *tárlaim*, or *tangaim*: *do tharlaidh sé uim Dhómhnaí*, he met with Daniel. *um* signifies also about or upon, as *umainn*, *umad*, quod vid. Wel. *am*. Lat. in compounds *am*. & Gr. *amphi*.

UM, with, or together with. Lat. *cum*.

UMAD, about thee, or upon thee. *cuir do bhreacan umad*, put on thy plaid. *cuir umad*, dress thyself, i.e. *um*, or *uim tú*.

UMAINN, i. e. *um inn* or *um sinn*, about or upon us. *a tá umainn*, we are dressed.

U'MAN, human; *nadúir uman*, human nature. Lat. *humanus*.

UMAIRE, a Ridge. alias *iomaire*.
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UMAR, a trough; also diverse sorts of vessels. *umar bhaisde*, the baptismal font. *umar Uisge choisreagtha*, the holy water-vessel. *a numar an fhiona*, in the wine-trough. *Umar muc*, a hog trough.

UMBRACAIM, to embrace.

UMCHASADH, a vertigo, a dizziness.

UMCHROIDHEAL, the Pericordium, or membran inclosing the heart.

UMDHRUIDIM, to shut up close; to besiege.

UMDHRUIDTHE, closed up, stopped up.

UMFA'SGAIM, to embrace.

UMGHAOTH, a Whirl-wind.

UM-GHLACAIM, to gripe or grasp.

U'MHA, copper. *Coire umha*, a copper chauldron, 'tis sometimes used for brass.

U'MHA, vid: *Uamh*, a cave or den.

U'MHAIL, heed, attention, consideration. *cuir a n'umhail damh*, put me in mind. *chréd fá a bhfaiceann tú an broth atá a súil do dhearbhratar*, agus nàch cuireann tú a n'umhail an t'sail a tá ann do shuil féin? Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy Brother's Eye, & considerest not the beam that is in thine own. Mat. 7. 3.

U'MHAL, humble, obedient. Lat. *humilis*.

U'MHALACHD, humility, obedience.

U'MHALÓID, agony. *Umhalóid an bháis*, the pangs of Death.

U'MHLADH, obeisance, submission.

U'MHLAIGHEACHT, humility, obedience.

U'MHLAIGHIM, to obey or submit, to humble. *umhluigh thú féin*, humble thy self.

UMHLUGHADH, an humbling, or saluting with a low bow. *dà n'umhlughadh féin*, humbling themselves.

UMLABHRA, circumlocution.

UMORRO, but, even, Moreover. vid: *Iomurro*, *umurro*, idem.

UMSHUIDHIM, to besiege.

U'NA, hunger, famine; want of victuals.

U'NA, the proper name of a woman, very common in Ireland. *ní bhíon an teach a mbíon U'na*, là nà *Leath gan nàna*. the house which U'na governs, is never a day or six hours without hunger & famine. *U'na ingean Rígh Lochlonn fá m'athair dó Chonn chéadchathach*, Una the daughter of the King of Denmark was the mother of Conn chéadchathach.

U'NFAIRT, wallowing. *ag únfairt a salchar*, wallowing in dirt.

U'NFARTAIM, to tumble or toss, to wallow. *únfairtigh sibh féin a lúathreadh*, wallow yourselves in the Ashes.

UNG, unga, or ionga, the nail, Lat. *unguis*.

UNGADH, Unction, anointment. *Ungadh déighionach*, extreme unction.

UNGAIM, to anoint. *ar na Ungadh le hola a nainm an Tiarna*, ungentes Oleo in nomine Domini, Lat: *Ungo*.

UNGTHA, anointed. *neach Ungtha an Tighearna*, the anointed one, or the Christ of the Lord. *an aghaidh a Ungtha*, against his anointed.

U'NSA, an ounce. vid: *Uinge*. Lat: *Uncia*.

U'NTAS, a windlass.

UPTHA, sorcery, witchcraft.

U R

U'R, fresh. *fedil ùr*, fresh meat.

U'R, ùir, mould or earth. also the grave. *cuirfidh mé san ùir iad*, I will bury them in the earth, or grave.

U'R, evil, mischief, hurt.

U'R, slaughter.

U'R, generous, noble-hearted. it is also prefixed as a part of a compound, & then signifies, noble, commendable, as *ùr-shliocht*, a noble race.

U'R, a brink, or border. *eadhon go hùir na fairrge*, even to the edge of the sea. *Iol. 13. 27.*

U'R, a beginning, *an ùr-thosach na hoidhche*, in the evening, in the very beginning of night.

U'R, Heath. hence the Letter *U* takes it's name.

U'R, fire. hence. *U'r-chuil*, a cricket, or salamandar, i. e. a fire-fly. *cuil an ùir, no na teine*. Gr. *pur*, ignis. hence the Lat. *uro*.

U'R, a moist place, a valley. is the same as the Hebrew *ur*, a valley: as, *ur chaldæorum*, is *vallis Chaldæorum*.

U'R, very: as *ùr-ghràna*, very ugly. *ùr-ísiol*, very mean.

URACH, a bottle. also a pail, a small tub.

URACHT, a support.

URACEACHD, an accident, or primer.

URACEACHT, a beginning, also a book for the education of youth.

URAIGE, the former.

URA'N, courtesy, affability.

URBHAIÐH, a ward or Custody.

U'RBHAÍGHE, bane, ruin, destruction.

U'RBHLA'ITH, fruitful, abounding with blossom. *sríom ort déis do*

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chaithmhe: a *Abhlúinn ùr-bhlaithe bheannuighthe*: *dod chaitheamh a chuirp an Righ: maitheamh m'uile is m'aingnimh*. Literally, O fruitful blessed host which I have now received, thou body of my King, I humbly beseech thee to pardon me my sins & iniquitous actions.

UR-BHOTH, a hut or cottage.

URCHAIL, fetters, shakles. *urchail róna*, a fetter of hair.

URCHAILTE, fettered; also forbidden.

URCHALLACH, a Heifer of a year & a half old. one of two years old is *Collaid*. one of three years old is *aos dàra*.

URCHÓID, hurt, harm, detriment, malice; mischief.

URCHÓIDEACH, & *urchòideamhail*, malicious, mischievous.

URCHÓIDIM, to hurt or damage; to bear malice.

URCHOSG, a preservative against any kind of evil: hence *urchosg*, & vulgarly called *Urrahusg*, is a spell or superstitious kind of prayer, otherwise called *arrtha*.

URCHRA'DHACH, wretched, miserable.

URCHUR, a throw, a cast, a shot. *àth an Urchuir*, Shot-ford, a village of West-meath.

URCHUIDMHEADH, a Denial, or put off; an excuse.

URCHUIDMHÍGHIM, to excuse.

URDHAITHE, defect.

URDHÚBHA, a darkening, or eclipse: *ùrdhúbha na Gréine*, an eclipse of the sun.

U'RFÓMHAR, autumn.

URGBHA'IL, a lifting, or taking up.

U'RGHA'IRDEAS, rejoicing or

congratulation. *ùrghàirdeachus*, id.

U'RGHA'IRDIM, to rejoyce.

URGHAS, an exchange, or alteration.

URGNAMH, a feast.

URGNAMHÓG, a Gossip.

URGNAMHÓIR, & *Urgnamhaídhe*, a Guest; also a smell feast.

U'RGHRA'NNA, very ugly, deformed, monstrous.

U'RLA, & *ùrlamh*, a lock of hair: hence tis put for the hair in general.

U'RLABHAIR, & genit. *ùrlabhra*, utterance, the faculty of Speech. *gan aithne gan U'rlabhra*, senseless and Speechless.

U'RLAIDHE, a skirmish, or conflict.

U'RLA'IMH, possession.

URLAITHE, quick, active, ready.

URLAMH, quick, ready.

U'RLA'MHAS, or *U'rlámhus*, possession; also the supreme power & authority. *ar tteacht d'ùrlámhas Éirionn a feilbh Gall*, when the supreme power or Dominion of Ireland came into the hands of the English, *Caith-réim Thoirdealbhaigh*. also captivity.

U'RLANN, a staff. *U'rlann sleagha*, the staff of a spear.

U'RLA'R, a floor. *ùrlar thighe*, the floor of a house. *U'rlár bhúailte*, a threshing floor.

URLATAIDH, activity of body; tumbling.

U'R-LUA'CHAIR, green Rushes.

URMAGH, armoy.

URMAIS, *do urmais*, he resolved upon, or he intended.

UR-MÚMHAIN, Ormond.

U'RNAIDHM, or *ùrshnaidhm*, a knot or tie; also the pin or Jack,

that fastens the wires on a harp.

U'RNAIGHE, a prayer. plur: *ur-naighthe. do rinne sé Urnaighe*, he prayed.

URRADH, a surety; hence it signifies a good or warrantable Author: also a defendant in a process.

URRADH, a chieftain.

URRADH TÌGH, household goods, furniture.

URRAÉ, obedience or submission.

URRAID: *ceann Urraid*, the principal person.

URRAIM, respect, obedience, honour, deference. *adchoda Airm Urraim*, the sword requires obedience.

URRAIN, a stay, or support.

URRAMACH, respectful, submissive.

URRAMACHD, homage, submission.

URRAN NA LEISE, the hip or huckle bone.

U'RRUGAIM, to vomit. *d'ùrluic sé iona hucht*, he vomited in her bosom.

U'RRUGAN, vomiting. *ag ùrrugan go hiomarcach*, vomiting excessively.

URRÚDHAS, security: suretyship; also undauntedness, courage. *don donas an turrúdhas*, suretyship attends the unfortunate.

URRÚDHASACH, bold, confident, undaunted.

URSA, & *Ursain*, the side post of a door. plur: *Ursanna*, *ag Ursannaibh mo dhóirse*, at the posts of my doors. *ar dhá ursainn*, on the two side posts. hence it signifies a bold intrepid man, *ursa an chreidimh*, the faith's defender. hence the compound word *cómh-ursa*,

U R

a neighbour. Lat. *ursa*, a bear.

URSCAR, & *urscartadh*, a cleansing.

URSÓG, diminut: of *ursa*, a little bear.

URSUL, a pair of tongues, quasi *fursul*. Lat: forceps.

URTHAIDHE, an oath.

URULADH, an altar.

URUSA, or *furus*, easy, feasible, practicable. *urusa leam léigion dò*, I can easily give it over. *nì hurusa liom*, I can hardly.

Us, news, or tydings of any thing; a narrative or story.

USA, easier. *c'ia is usa a ràdh*, whether is it easier to say. *nì husa liom so ná sin*, this is not easier to me than that.

USA, just, righteous, true.

USACHT, power or faculty. *is usacht dhìbhse*, you may, it lies in your power.

USAIDE, easier. *is usaide dhuit an nìdh sin a dhéunamh*, thou mayst the easier do it.

USARB, Death.

USGA, pro *tùsga*, Incense. *Iodh-bartha loisge méithealluighe toirbhé-orad duit re husga Reitheadh*, I will offer unto thee burnt sacrifices of fat cattle with the Incense of Rams.

USGARAIM, to clear or rid.

USLAINN, play or sport; as in juggling or wrestling.

USLAINNEACH, chearful, brisk, merry; also nimble, active.

USLAINNEACHD, cheartfulness, briskness, activity.

USPAIRNEACHD, wrestling, struggling; also strife, or contention.

USÚIR, an usurer.

U'SUÍREACHD, usury.

U'ULP, a fox, Lat. *vulpes*, other

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wife *madadh rúadh*, *fionach*, *cú allaidh*, *faince*, *feònda*, *rodmhuin*, & *Cliàmhach*.

Note I. *U* being the last of the five vowels, as well as the last Letter of the *Irish Alphabet*, we think it proper to make one remark in this place, which regards all the vowels, & which is, that in the *Irish language* words beginning with a vowel according to their natural & radical structure, are often disguised by abusively prefixing the Letter (*f*) before the initial vowel. thus, for instance, the words *Aill*, *àinne*, *Athach*, & a great number of others, which are taken notice of in the course of this Dictionary, are frequently written & pronounced *faill*, *fàinne*, *fathach*, &c. and it seems this abuse has likewise taken place in the Latin, where in the word *acies* for example, which in general signifies the *front* or *fore part*, as well as the edge or point of any thing, such as the *front* of an army, is changed into *facies*, when applied to the front or face of man, or beast: & when the Romans omitted the Letter (*f*) in the old Latin words *ferba*, *fædus*, *folus*, *foftis*, & *foftia*, & wrote *herba*, *hædus*, *hoius*, (afterwards *olus*) *hostis*, *hostia*, it would seem as if they regarded the Letter (*f*) as foreign or adventitious to those words from the beginning, another abusive manner of masking Irish words beginnign with a vowel proceeds from the Irish particle *an* signifying *the*; for when it precedes such words, the Letter *n* in that particle is detached from

from the Letter *a*, & transposed as a prefix before the initial vowel: as in the words *a naidhe*, *a néagoir*, *a nintin*, *a nonoir*, *a nuair*, instead of *an aidhe* *an eagóir*, *an intin*, *an ónoir*, *an úair*, which is the proper and natural writing.

Note II. inasmuch as it hath been mentioned at the word *ua* in this Letter, that a short account should be given at the end of the Dictionary of some Illustrious or Noble families of the ancient Irish, whose stocks & former settlements had not been inserted in the alphabetical course of this work, it is just we should fullfil our promise with regard to the following families. viz.

I. MAC-MURCHA, otherwise *Coemhánach*, English *Kavanagh*, the Chief family of the Province of Leinster descended in a direct line from *Domhnal Coemhánach*, eldest son of *Dermot* King of *Leinster* in *Henry* the second's time, & the 23d. direct descendant from *Cathaoir-mór*, who was King of *Leinster* & *Meath* in the year 174. the chief Patrimony of this Princely family of the *Mac-Moroughs*, or *O Kavanaghs*, in ancient times & before they removed to the Barony of *Idróna* in the County of *Carlow*, was the Country of *Ive-Kinselagh*, which comprehends a great part of the County of *Wexford*. THOMAS O KAVENAGH of *Borass* in the County of *Carlow* Esq; is now the worthy direct Chief of the very ancient & noble house of the *Mac-Moroughs*.

II. The O BRAINS, now pronoun-

unced *O Brin*, English *O Byrne*, are descended in a direct line from *Bran-dubh*, who died King of *Leinster* in the year 601, according to our annals, being direct descendant of *Breasal Bealaidh*, who was the grandson of *Cathaoir-mór* above mentioned. The ancient Estate of this noble family was the large district of *Triucha Céad an Chumair*, whose present name I do not know. I suppose it to be a part of the County of *Wicklow*.

III. The *O Tûathails*, English *O Tool*, are descended from the same Stock with the *O Byrns*. Their ancient Estate was the district called *Ibh-Muiraidh*. I also find mention of their having been settled in the Territory of *Imáile* in the County of *Wicklow*. the *O Brenans* are also of the same Stock & were anciently settled in the Territories called. *Triucha céad I Eirc*, whose situation & modern name I am quite ignorant of.

IV. The ancient & noble family of *O Conor Fáilge* is descended from *Rossa-Fáilge*, whom our antiquaries mention as the eldest son of *Cathaoir mór*. The *O Duns* & *O Dempseys* are set down as Branches of the house of *O Conor Fáilge*, & *O Duinin* is mentioned as a descendant of *O Duin*. No other families are reckoned by our *Seanchuys* as the offspring of *Rossa Fáilge*, though I find the *O Broghairms*, the *O Cionaoiths* English *O Kennys*, *O Heangusa*, English *O Hennessy*, *O Hamirgin*, & *O Mûrachain* mentioned as Co-partners with *O Conor*, *O Dun* & *O Dempsey* in the possession of the district of
Ive

Ive Fáilge. vid. *Mac Fearguil's* Topographical Poem. a modern Learned writer hath been led into a mistake in mentioning the *O Byrns* & *O Tools* as descendants of *Rossa Fáilge*. the *Mac Gormans* are mentioned as the posterity of *Daire Barach*, another son of *Cathaoir-mór*, & the territory of *O Mbairce* assigned as their ancient Inheritance. vid. *cambr. Evers*. p. 27. I have now before me a genealogy written in the year 1721. by *Andrew Mac curtain* for *Nicholas Mac Gorman Esq*; who was then the *Mac-Gorman* or *Chief* of the family in the County of *Clare*. I find in the above cited poem another family called *O Gormáin* & not *Mac-Gorman*. The *O Ryans* are likewise Descendants of *Cathaoir-mór* through *Dómhnaí* son of *Náthi* who was the sixth in descent from that King: as also the *O Murphys* through *Phelim* son of *Eana Cínsealach*, a powerful King of *Leinster* in the 4th century, & the Grandfather of the above *Náthi*. The *O Dwyers* are thrown up to a higher antiquity than all the preceding families, as being descended from *Niachurb*, the great grand father of *Cathaoir-mór*. The three last mentioned families have figured much higher in Munster than they had done in their own Province. In this same Province the *Mac-Giolla-Phádraics*, Eng. *Fitz Patrick*, formerly Sovereign Princes of the Large tract called *Ossery*, & now Earls of Upper *Ossery*, derive their descent from *Conla*, son of *Breasal Breac*, from whom descended the above King *Cathaoir-mór*, in the 12th degree. The *O*

Carrols; descendants of *Kian*, grandson of *Oliol-Olum* King of *Munster* in the beginning of the third century, were also Sovereigns of a part of *Ossery*, & the *O Doncha's* of another part, vid. *Cambr. Evers*. p. 27.

We have likewise to observe that the Chief families of *Connaught* are descended from two sons of *Eocha-Moimhedheoin* King of *Meath* in the 4th century, excepting the *O Kellys*, the *O Maddins*, the *O Lallys*, the *O Neachtans*, & the *Mac Egans* all descendants of *Colla dá Chrioch*, brother of *Colla uais* King of *Meath* & *Ulster* an. 327. the two sons I have pointed at were *Brian* & *Fiachra*. From the former are descended the *O Connor's*, the *O Rourks*, Princes of *Breifne*, the *O Reyly's*, Lords of a part of *Breifne* called *Muintir-Maol-Mórdha*, the *O Flahertys*, the *O Beirns*, the *O Fallons*. the *O Flins* of *Clanmulruana*, the *O Malys*, the *O Bradys* or *Mac Bradys*, a family of the *O Flanagan's* (vid. *Flanagan*. *supr.*) the *Mac Dermots* of *Moyluirg* & *Carrick*, formerly Princes of *Tiroiliolla* &c. (vid. *Diarmaid* *supr.*) the *O Molones*, the *Mac-Concannans*, or *Mac-Congenain* & others. From *Fiachra*, the second son of the same King are descended the *O Seachnassys* & the *O Dowds*, the former through *Eocha Breac* son of *Dathy* King of *Meath*, an. 405. & the latter from *Fiachra* another son of the same *Dathy*. The *O Hejyns* of *Ibh-Fiachra aidhne* are also descended from *Eocha Breac* through *Guaire Mac-Colmáin* so renowned for his hospitality towards the middle of the 7th century, as

was his co-temporary *Cuana* son of *Calcin* Lord of Fermoy in the County of Cork, residing at his Castle of *Cloch-Liafuin* near Mitchellstown, from which Castle he was called *Laoch Liafuinne*. vid. Keating in the reign of Conal Claon K of Meath. the *O Cahils* are of the same stock, & were co-partners with the *O Seaghnaffys* in the District of *Kinealae*. The *Maguires* & *Mac-Mahons* whom I have already mentioned, were also of the Chief descendants of *Colla da Crioch* & formerly Lords of all the County of *Fermanach*. the *O Hagens*, of the stock of *O Neil*, were Lords of *Tullach-óg* in Ulidia or Ulster. The *O Morans*, the *O Mahady's*, the *O Curra's* Eng. *Curry*, the *O Luinnse*, Eng. *O Linchy*, the *O Leathlabhair*, Eng. *Lawler*, the *O Heochagáin*, all of *Ultonian* origin, are of the ancient *Rudrician* Race of the Kings of Ulster. The *O Hallorans* of *clanfergail*, the district of Galway, as also *St. Finbarr* the first Bishop of Cork, were Descendants of *Caírbre* son of the above *Brian* the first born of *K. Eocha Moimhedhóin*. vid. Ogyg. p. 376. there was another family of the *O Hallorans* formerly settled in the County of Clare who descended from the stock of the *O Briens*. & the other *Dalcassians*.

In the Province of Munster the families of the *O Keeffes*, the *O Dalys*, the *Macgiolla Choda's*, English *Mackill coddys*, the *Mac-Ceilegoid*, Eng. *Mackillegod*, the *O Donovans*, the *O Cuileains*, the *O Moriartys*, all descended from the

same stock with the *Macartys*, I mean from *Eogan mór* son of *Olliol Olum* King of all Munster in the third century. And in north Munster the following families of a noble origin have been likewise hitherto overlooked in this Dictionary. Viz. the *O Gradys*, the *O Quins*, the *O Heffernans*, the *Mac-Coghlan*s, the *O Deas*, the *Mac-Clancys*, the *O Muronys*, the *O Conrrys* transplanted to Connaught, the *O Kearneys*; all descendants of *Conal-Each-luath* who was King of all Munster in the year 366, & was the fifth direct Descendant from *Cormac-cas* King of the same Province, & son of *Olliol-Olum* above mentioned. The same *Cormac-cais* is the Stock of the *O Briens*, who are his direct Descendants, as also of the *O Kennedys* & *Macnamaras*, whom we have already mentioned. From the same Stock are also descended the *Mac-Craiths* or *Magraiths*, the *O Lonergans*, the *O Aghiarans* or *O Aherns* the *O Mearas*, the *O Hurlys*, the *O Seanchans*, the *O Fogartys*, the *O Duhigs*, the *O Hehirs*, & the *O Hickys*. The *O Nunans*, another ancient family hitherto not mentioned, were hereditary Wardens or Protectors of *St. Brendan's* Church at *Tullaleis* in the County of Cork, & proprietors of the Lands of *Tullaleis* & *Castle Liffin*, under obligation of repairs & all other expences attending the Divine service of that Church, to which them Lands had been originally given as an allodial endowment by its Founder.

V. the *O Gairbhie's*, pronounced *O Gairvie*, English *O Garvey*, a very ancient & noble family of that great & famous district of Ulster anciently called *Craobh-ruadh*, & who are mentioned by *O Dúbhagáin*, as proprietary & hereditary *Toparchs* or Lords of the large territory called *Pbh-Eachach Cóbha*, now called *Iveagh* in the County of Down, of which he mentions them as actual possessors in the thirteenth century, long after the arrival of the *English & Welsh* adventurers brought over by the King of Leinster in *K Henry* the second's time. This family is descended from the same stock with *Maginnis*, Lord Baron of *Iveagh*, & *O Móra* of *Leix* in Leinster, I mean from the old *Rudrician* line, who were the first Race of the Kings of Ulster; & whose common stock *Rúdhriugh-mór* was King of Ulster & Meath, & supreme Sovereign of Connaught in the year 104 before the birth of Christ, according to *O Flaherty's* computation grounded on our annals, that is to say, 1872 years before the present time. The *O Garveys* as well as the *Maginnis's* & *O Moras* are descended from this King through the line of the famous warrior *Conal Ceárnach*, & more immediately from *Eocha-Cóbha*, who was likewise ancestor of Lord *Iveagh*, not of *O Mora*, & from whom the country called *Ive-Eachach-Cóbha*, now *Iveagh*, had its name. He was the twenty second direct Descendant from *Rúdhriugh-mór*,

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& the thirty fourth ancestor in the ascending line from a *Maginnis* called *Ædh mac Airt-oig*, whose genealogy I have now before me in a manuscript of about 100 years. So that I compute this *Eocha Cóbha* as the 37th or 38th ancestor of the present *Maginnis* Lord *Iveagh*, as also of the present Chief of the *O Garveys*, who I am well informed, is *Robert O Garvey Esqr*, now settled at Rouen in company with his brother *Anthony O Garvey Esqr*, to whom *Christopher O Garvey Esqr*; settled in the same city is an uncle, being their father's younger Brother. This family have been the Founders & Patrons of the Parish-church of the town of *Newry* in the County of Down, whereof they were formerly Governors & wherein they have still their family-tomb. They have preserved to this day from the different wrecks & revolutions of times a Remnant of their very ancient & large Estate, a land called *Aughnagon* near *Newry*, one of the oldest tenures in all Ireland, or perhaps in any other Country. The above *Robert O Garvey Esqr*; is married to Miss *Mary Plowden* of *Plowden-hall* in the County of Shropshire, daughter of *William Plowden Esqr*; of the same place, & Niece of the present Right Honourable Lord *Dormer* a Peer of England, & has by this Lady two sons, *James & Robert*. It is remarkable that in the same place, where *O Dugan* mentions the *O Garveys* as chief proprietary Lords &

possessors of Iveagh in the 13th century, he mentions the *Mac-Ængusa*, or *Maginis* as then the Lord & proprietary possessor of the District called *Clan-Ædh* alone, & not of Iveagh; whence it appears unaccountable why his Successors took their title from the Barony of Iveagh, of which they became Lords Baron. I find mention of another family of the *O Garveys* in *O Dugán*, as possessors of a District called *Ive-Breasail-macha*, in the County of Ardmagh, descendants from *Colla Uais* King of Ulster in the year of Christ 327, but of quite a different stock from the ancient Rudrician Kings of that Province. These two different families of the *O Garveys* are also mentioned in *Cambrensis* everf. pag. 26.

VI. the *O Cuindealvains*, the direct heirs & Descendants of *Laoghair* the second son of *Nial-Naoighiallach*, & King of Meath & Ulster in St. Patrick's time, were Lords of the Country called *Ive Leary* in Meath, & as descendants & Heirs of King *Laoghair* the second son of *Nial* the great, should be held in the next rank of dignity to the great *O Neils*, amongst all the other families of the south & north Hy-Neils. I am not informed of the present state of this family.

VII. We have mentioned in two different places in the Dictionary the family of the *O Lallys*, whose ancient & large Estate was the country called *Maonmhuighe*, now *Clanricard* in the County of Galway, of which they were dispossessed for the greater part by the Burks Earls

of that Country; and now we are well informed that the late General Lally's family were the principal branch & chiefs of the *O Lallys* of *Maonmhuighe* or *Clanricard*, & that Brigadier Lally in the French service is now the direct chief of that branch, which derives its Princely descent from *Colla-dà-Chríoch*, a younger brother of the above *Colla-Uais*, & who was likewise the Stock of the *O Kellys*, the *O Maddins*, & the *O Neachtains*, as well as of the *Maguires* & *Mac-Mahons* of Oirgialla.

VIII. Though we have mentioned the *O Flins* of Connaught at the word *Flann* a family descended from *Eocha-Moimheadhóin* King of Meath & Ulster in the 4th century; & whose large Estate was the district called *Clan-Maolruana*, yet we forgot to mention that the present chief of that ancient family is *Edmond O Flin* of *Ballinlagh* Esqr; & that the Right Honourable Lady Ellen O Flynn Countess *de la Hues* of *Lahnes Castle* in Normandy is of the same direct branch of the *O Flins*; her Ladyship being daughter to Timothy O Flynn of *Clydagh* in the County of Roscommon Esqr. The Principal seat of the *O Flins* of Connaught was *Ballinlagh* in the County of Roscommon not far distant from the above *Clydagh* & bordering on *Loch y Fhlainn*, & *Sliabh y Fhlainn* which comprehends a large tract of ground, & formed a very considerable part of the ancient Estate of this noble family.

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